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ROME. No. 1 (1871).

CORRESPONDENCE

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AFFAIRS OF ROME:

108701

1870-71.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

—247.] *Price* 1*s*. 8*d*.

Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Rome: 1870-71.

No. 1.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received July* 22.)

My Lord, *Florence, July* 19, 1870.

BEFORE leaving Signor Visconti Venosta yesterday, I made an inquiry as to whether the Italian Government had heard anything from the French Government relative to the withdrawal of the French troops from the points they occupy on the Roman territory.

His Excellency's reply was, that he had heard nothing official on this subject, and that, if the French troops were withdrawn now, he should regard it simply as the fulfilment by France of the terms of the September Convention, and not as an act entailing any corresponding compensation to be given to her by Italy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 2.

Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 4.)

My Lord, *Paris, August* 3, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Duc de Gramont told me this afternoon that perfectly satisfactory assurances concerning the maintenance of the September Convention had been received from the Italian Government, and that consequently the French troops would be withdrawn at once from the Papal States.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 3.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 6.)

(Extract.) *Rome, July* 29, 1870.

THE reports in connection with the removal of the French garrison from Civita Vecchia, which I had the honour to notify to your Lordship by telegram last night, were so contradictory that I deemed it my duty to avail myself this morning of the introduction with which I had been furnished to Cardinal Antonelli by Mr. Odo Russell, in order that I might have it in my power to furnish Her Majesty's Government with reliable information, so far as it could be obtained, with regard to this unexpected resolve on the part of the Emperor of the French.

Cardinal Antonelli received me very graciously, and when I had explained to him the object of my visit, was pleased to say that it would give him much satisfaction to state to me what had occurred, the details of which were very concise.

His Eminence proceeded to inform me that on Wednesday last, the 27th instant, the Marquis de Banneville had formally notified to him the intention of the Emperor of he French to recall his troops who were now garrisoned in the Papal States, as their services were indispensable at home; but that previously to taking this step, guarantees had been quired from and given by Italy that the Pope's dominions should be protected from volutionary attempts from without.

In reply to a further inquiry I put to him, Cardinal Antonelli stated that he was not aware that any date was fixed for the embarkation of the troops, but that he understood it was to take place immediately, and that no portion of the French army of occupation would be left in the Papal dominions. His Eminence further told me that General Dumont, the French Commander-in-chief, had written to request an audience of the Pope, in order to take his leave of his Holiness; and he added that 300 artillerymen had left Civita Vecchia yesterday for Marseilles.

No. 4.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 6.)

(Extract.) *Rome, July* 30, 1870.

THE recall of the French troops necessitates that the Papal army shall at once garrison Civita Vecchia, Viterbo, and other points which were occupied by the Emperor's soldiers, and I understand that the War Office is greatly embarrassed by this sudden call on their resources.

The army is far below its proper standard, and especially deficient in artillerymen. On paper, I believe, it is estimated to number about 16,000 men, but in no branch of the service is the full strength maintained.

The recruiting for the Zouaves has been extremely slack of late, and they are said now to be fully 2,000 short of their nominal number of 5,000. The breaking up of the Antibes Legion and the hopelessness of getting more recruits at present from France and Germany, or indeed from either Holland or Belgium, leaves little or no prospect of any accession to the existing forces, though a hope is indulged in that the faithful in England, Ireland, and Scotland will rally round the Holy Father in his hour of need. In short the Papal army is not supposed to muster more than 11,000 men.

No. 5.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 6.)

(Extract.) *Florence, July* 31, 1870.

M. VISCONTI VENOSTA informed me, and I had the honour to report to your Lordship by telegraph on the 28th instant, that the French Minister had stated to his Excellency the day before, that his Government considered the moment had now arrived for re-establishing the Convention of September 1864 in its full vigour, and had consequently determined to withdraw the French troops from the points they occupy on the Roman territory.

His Excellency added that this communication had not yet been made to him in a formal shape, but that he presumed that it would be so made in the course of a few days.

No. 6.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 6.)

(Extract.) *Florence, August* 3, 1870.

WITH the exception of the Democratic and Revolutionary Party, few persons, I believe, now care to have Rome as the capital. On the contrary, they would desire that Rome, or part of it, the Leonine City for instance, should still continue to be the residence of the Holy Father; that he should be surrounded by every guarantee for the independent exercise of his spiritual authority, and should have a civil list assured to him, largely sufficient for maintaining his lofty position on a proper scale of splendour.

But the temporal power should cease: so long as it lasts and the Pope remains in possession of his temporal dominions, it is a continual menace to the independence of Italy; constantly exposing her to misunderstandings and embarrassments with her powerful neighbour north of the Alps; effectually checking the consolidation of her unity, and impeding her in the path of progress. The temporal Government is based upon principles directly opposed to those of every other Government in Europe, and to modern civilization. The Court of Rome is the focus from whence proceed, and are kept up conspiracies and intrigues by the reactionary party against the Italian Monarchy. The Pontifical States are a barrier which prevents free communication between the north and south of Italy. The inconvenience of such a state of things is of a practical and serious nature, and affects not only the interests of the Government, but those of individuals inhabiting both the Kingdom of Italy and the Pontificial States themselves.

Consequently, it must be brought to an end, and it can only be so by depriving the Pope of his temporal power; and while, as before said, surrounding him with every guarantee for the maintenance of his spiritual position, admitting his subjects to the rights, duties, and privileges of Italian citizens; or, to speak more plainly, annexing his possessions, with the exception of the city of Rome itself, or of the Leonine city, to the Kingdom of Italy.

This is, as your Lordship will probably be aware, no new idea; it is, on the contrary, an eventual solution which has, I believe, for a long time occupied the thoughts of serious and thinking men in Italy.

No. 7.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord, *Rome, August 16, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to report that there have been several arrests in the city of suspected persons, notices to quit, and domiciliary visits on the part of the police. From fear of a demonstration, the performances of the military band on the Piazza Colonna, which took place twice a week in the evening, have been discontinued by an order issued in the course of last Thursday afternoon, very shortly before the customary hour for their commencement; indeed, the programme appeared in the evening paper.

Two sentries were fired at in the night while on duty about a week since, and early in the morning of the 6th an individual in the disguise of a priest, who was seen prowling about the Fort of San Angelo, was fired at by the sentry and wounded. It turned out that he was a noted agent of the Mazzinian party, for whom the police were on the look-out.

Shortly after mid-day on the 12th instant a Dutchman, who had come out to enlist in the Regiment of Zouaves, locked himself in a room of their Club, which overlooks the Campo di Fiori, from the window of which he fired several shots at the passengers below. Eleven persons were wounded and two were killed before his companions succeeded in breaking open the door and securing the wretched man, who had possessed himself of their arms, and imagined himself engaged with Garibaldians. Naturally, great alarm was caused in the neighbourhood, and all the shops were hurriedly closed; but in a couple of hours the excitement calmed down, and no demonstration has been made against the Zouaves, who, as a mercenary corps, are extremely unpopular.

It is said that there are a great many desertions from the troops stationed on the frontiers among the Germans and French, who wish to fight under their own flags.

Some anxiety is felt as to the rumours of a concentration of Austrian troops in the neighbourhood of Trent, which were denied in the Italian Chambers, but are still believed here to have some foundation; and I am assured that the Italian Government are already withdrawing some of the troops forming the cordon round the northern frontier of these States. Two gentlemen who arrived in Rome this morning state that the lines between Bologna and Foligno were encumbered with trains taking soldiers to the north.

If the frontier be inefficiently guarded, a way will be opened for agitators to cross; but I do not believe that disturbances will be fomented from within. Disaffection to constituted authority in some degree exists in most countries, but the rural population here are quite aware that a change of Government means for them an immense increase of taxation and conscription. The middle and upper classes may desire openings for placing their sons in the professions of the army, the navy, the law, &c.; but were Rome to become the capital of Italy it would lose so many of its present characteristics that it would cease to be attractive to foreigners, and the loss of the supplies which these bring with them would be severely felt by both classes. It is the machinations from without of which the Government are afraid: their own people they believe they can control; and it is remarkable to hear how confidently support is expected to come to the Papacy from the Protestant Powers, whose Catholic populations are supposed to be sufficiently powerful to exact for it from their Governments more or less active protection against its enemies.

Of the French troops, there are left at Civita Vecchia only a few soldiers belonging to the Train and Administration, and 200 horses, who will probably be embarked to-day. The French despatch-boat "Daim," of two guns, has replaced the "Phénix" on the station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 8.

Earl Granville to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, *Foreign Office, August* 20, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Lordships that, to provide for the possibility of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome being followed by disturbances which might endanger the safety of British lives and property, and which might even induce the Pope to desire an asylum out of Italy, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that one of Her Majesty's ships of war should be directed to proceed without delay to Civita Vecchia, and that instructions to the following effect should be given to her Commander, viz.:—

That during his stay at Civita Vecchia he should, in case of need, give all possible protection to British subjects and British property;

That on arriving at Civita Vecchia he should place himself in communication with Mr. H. C. Jervoise, of this office, who is acting for the present in the room of Mr. Odo Russell, and be guided by any information that gentleman may convey to him as the wish of the Pope to be received on board the ship that he commands;

That if the Pope should express a wish to that effect, His Holiness should be received on board Her Majesty's ship and entertained with all possible respect; and that the Captain should then await off Civita Vecchia further instructions as to the place to which His Holiness is to be conveyed after Mr. Jervoise shall have ascertained his wishes, and referred them for direction to Her Majesty's Government.

I am to add that a messenger will be dispatched from this office to Rome on Monday evening next, by whom your Lordships' instructions can be conveyed to the Captain through Mr. Jervoise; and in the meanwhile any telegram which you may wish to send to await the arrival of the vessel, can be sent from this office to Mr. Jervoise, to be forwarded for delivery to the Captain of Her Majesty's ship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 9.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 21, 1870.

THE withdrawal of the French troops from Rome may possibly be followed by disturbances which may endanger the safety of the Pope, or at all events make him desire to retire elsewhere.

It is not improbable that, in such an extremity, His Holiness may turn his thoughts towards a temporary refuge in some possession of the British Crown, and that a communication may be made to you on his part, in order to ascertain whether he would be likely there to obtain it.

I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government have no desire for such a result, and would not wish spontaneously to offer to receive the Pope in any place of Her Majesty's dominions; but, at the same time, Her Majesty's Government would certainly not refuse, if requested by the Pope, to afford His Holiness an immediate asylum on board one of Her Majesty's ships of war, and having ascertained his wishes as to the place he would desire to proceed to, they would consider how far those wishes, if the pointed to his temporary residence in any place within Her Majesty's dominions, could properly be complied with.

In order to provide for such an emergency a powerful ship of war has been ordered to proceed at once to Civita Vecchia, with the primary object of affording protection and a place of refuge for any subjects of Her Majesty who may seek to escape the dangers which any popular outbreak may threaten them with.

But this ship will also be available as a place of refuge for the Pope if he should be compelled to seek one; and on board of it His Holiness would be in safety, and might securely await the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the expression conveyed to them through you of his wishes in regard to his future movements.

I have already telegraphed to you to this effect, and I now inclose a copy of the instructions given by the Admiralty to the Commander of the British ship of war,* together with the original thereof, to be forwarded by a safe messenger to Her Majesty's Consul at Civita Vecchia, who will deliver it to Captain Salmon on his arrival.

The instructions that I have for your own guidance are as follows:—You will not volunteer any offer to the Pope of an asylum either on board a British ship of war or in a residence in Her Majesty's dominions; but if any communication should be made to you on behalf of the Pope, either by Cardinal Antonelli or some other person speaking unquestionably at the dictation of His Holiness, you will make known to him the presence of the "Defence" at Civita Vecchia, with orders to receive him as above stated, and to await the answer of Her Majesty's Government as to the wishes of His Holiness for his future movements.

You will of course telegraph all that may pass on this subject, and, if necessary, send a special messenger if your despatches are too long to be compressed into a telegram.

You will communicate fully and confidentially with Captain Salmon on the subject of this despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 10.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received August 22.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 22, 1870.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will lay before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the inclosed copy of the letter which has this day been sent to the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Defence" at Civita Vecchia, care of Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Rome, by Foreign Office messenger.

That vessel left Malta for Civita Vecchia at noon on the 20th instant.

Orders have this day been sent to Admiral Sir A. Milne at Lisbon to send Rear-Admiral Key with the "Caledonia" back to Malta without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Captain Salmon.

(Extract.) *Admiralty, August* 22, 1870.

ON the arrival of the "Defence" at Civita Vecchia, you are immediately to place yourself in communication with Mr. Jervoise, and be guided by any information he may convey to you as to the wishes of the Pope to be received on board your ship.

Should the Holy Father request to be taken on board, he is to be received and treated with all respect.

You will then wait off Civita Vecchia for further instructions either from their Lordships or from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, through the Secretary of Legation at Rome, after the latter has referred the question as to the proposed movements of the Pope to Her Majesty's Government for decision.

During your stay at Civita Vecchia you are to give all possible protection to British subjects in case of need.

In conclusion, I am desired to impress upon you the necessity of your being in intimate communication with Mr. Jervoise, and carrying out with the utmost punctuality the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed to him through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the execution of the delicate mission with which you have been entrusted.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

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* Inclosure in No. 10.

No. 11.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 22, 1870.

YOU will find, in the archives under your charge, a despatch from Viscount Palmerston to Sir George Hamilton, of the 9th of January, 1849, and another from Lord Stanley to Mr. Russell of the 19th of November, 1866, having reference to the protection of British ecclesiastical property at Rome, in the event of its being exposed to danger in case of disturbances; and although Her Majesty's Government trust that no such disturbances will follow on the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome, I have to state to you that you will consider the instructions to which I have referred as applicable equally to the present time, and, the case arising, use your best exertions for the protection of British Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and their property, as well as for that of any other British subjects and their property.

A British ship of war has been ordered to go to Civita Vecchia, for the protection, if necessary, of British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 12.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 22, 1870.

I INCLOSE, for your information, copies of despatches, as marked in the margin,* upon the subject of arrangements for the protection of British subjects, as well as of the Pope, in case of disturbances in the Papal States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 13.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)

My Lord, *Rome, August* 19, 1870.

THE presence in Rome of suspicious characters, and the certain knowledge possessed by the Government that agents of the party of action are at work in the city, have caused the issue of a notice by the Director-General of Police, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, whereby all persons receiving strangers into their houses within the capital, or within a radius of four miles of Rome, are required to notify the fact to the police.

The withdrawal of some of the Italian troops from the frontier, which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my despatch of the 16th instant, appears now to have been merely temporary, as it is said that they were replaced within two days by other regiments. The force now stationed there is believed to consist of upwards of 30,000 men, and there has also arrived at Terni a considerable body of gendarmes, whom the Romans believe are intended for the police service here and in the other cities of the Pontifical States. In official quarters there was an alarm a short time since that the frontier would be unprotected, and an opening left to the Revolutionists to advance. Now the fear is that so large a body of soldiers, accompanied by gendarmes, can only be intended to seize an early opportunity for marching across the borders, to be afforded, perhaps, by an outbreak of Revolution at Paris, or by strong pressure brought to bear on the Italian Government by the Chambers.

It has been quietly intimated to private persons who are passing the summer at Viterbo that they would consult their own interests and comfort by quitting that town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

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* Nos. 9 and 11.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Notice.

(Translation.)

WITH a view to the exact and complete observance of the regulations contained in the 4th chapter, 1st section, of the Police Regulations of March 17, 1850, it is necessary to renew the following:—

1. All persons in Rome, or within a radius of four miles from the capital, who have housed, in consideration of payment or gratuitously within the last three months dating from to-day, strangers, foreigners, or persons of the State, even from the district of Comarca, must give their names at the Direction-General of Police within three days from the present date, as regards those in Rome, and within ten days as regards those comprised in the above-mentioned radius.

2. Dating from to-day, hotel-keepers, persons who let apartments or rooms, or anybody who, under any plea, lodge others in their houses, as well in Rome as in the above district, must declare within twenty-four hours to the Direction-General of Police all the strangers, foreigners, or persons of the State, even though belonging to Comarca, whom they shall lodge, including the persons not natives of Rome whom they shall receive into their service.

3. This declaration must include the name, surname, age, country, condition, and origin of the stranger.

4. The stranger who, at the expiration of five days from the present date, is found in Rome, or within the radius as above, not provided with regular certificates, or who has not presented himself within that time before the Direction-General of Police for the purpose of obtaining them, will be arrested and forcibly conveyed to his own locality or to the frontier.

5. The transgressor of Article 1 will be fined from 30 to 60 francs; of Article 2, from 15 to 30 francs; and, if he be an hotel-keeper, innkeeper, or lodging-house keeper, he will also be punished in addition by a suspension for the term of three months of the power to let his apartments. A repetition of the offence will be punished by a double fine; and in the case of hotel-keepers, &c., as above, by perpetual disability to exercise their calling.

6. The transgressor of Article 1 or 2, where the omission of giving up a name implies the concealment of a delinquent, besides the above-named penalties, will be liable also to the punishment as fixed by Article 192 of the code for misdemeanours and penalties.

7. The law of the 1st April, 1852, respecting the statistics of the population of Rome, remains in force in all particulars not named in this notice.

8. The fines shall be exacted summarily, and shall be devoted half to the informer and half to some religious establishment.

The public force, the inspectors, members and agents of the police, shall watch over the complete observance of all that is ordered in the present notice.

Dated from Monte Citorio, August 16, 1870.

(Signed) LORENZO RANDI,
Director-General of Police.

No. 14.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received August 24.)

My Lord,
Rome, August 20, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to report that the last detachment belonging to the French Army of Occupation embarked yesterday evening at Civita Vecchia, when the French flag was saluted by the Papal artillery and hauled down from the fortress. Some officials connected with the Civil Staff remain for the purpose of winding up the accounts.

On the previous day a considerable number of men belonging to the Antibes Legion sailed for France; this Corps is now so reduced that it will probably be disbanded altogether.

In consequence of the close proximity of the Italian troops to the Papal frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel Baron de Charette, commanding the Zouaves, and whose head-quarters are at Viterbo, called in all the detachments posted on the border at Acquapendente, San Lorenzo, and other points to the north, but General Kanzler informed me last evening that they would return immediately to their former posts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 15.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received August 25.)

My Lord, *Florence, August* 22, 1870.

THE "Nazione" of this morning contains the text of the Duke of Gramont's despatch of the 2nd instant, notifying to the Italian Government the recall of the French troops from Rome and the reintegration of the September Convention, and of M. Visconti Venosta's reply.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith translations of these documents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

The Duc de Gramont to Baron Malaret.

(Translation.)

M. le Baron, *Paris, August* 2, 1870.

WHEN the events of 1867 brought back to the Roman States the French troops withdrawn the year before, the Government of the Emperor declared that it was not its intention to renounce the Convention of 15th September, 1864. France interfered in order to provide that protection to the Holy See which was stipulated for in the above agreement, but at the same time she made it known that she did not consider herself as released from the engagements entered into with Italy. The Cabinet of Florence, on their part, has never contested the validity of the engagements which bind them towards us. The declarations they have made, and the lofty language lately heard in the Italian Parliament, guarantee us this. We have therefore recalled the troops hitherto kept at Civita Vecchia.

The two Powers thus find themselves again placed on the basis of the September Convention, in virtue of which Italy binds herself not to attack the Pontifical territory, and, in case of need, to defend it from aggression. By thus again putting the various clauses of this Treaty into force the two Cabinets renew its sacred character, by which its authority is strengthened, and retiring as we do within the limits of the obligations imposed on France by the said Treaty, we put full confidence in the watchfulness with which Italy will carry out the dispositions which concern her.

You are requested to read this despatch to Signor Visconti Venosta, and to leave a copy of it with him should he desire it.

(Signed) GRAMONT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

M. Visconti Venosta to M. Nigra.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Florence, August* 4, 1870.

THE Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor has come to communicate to me a despatch by which his Government notifies to us that it re-enters on the execution of the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, and recalls its troops from the Roman territory.

The Government of the King takes cognizance of this decision of the Imperial Government. You are acquainted with the declarations which I made in Parliament on the 31st of July last. I beg you to hold the same language to the Emperor's Minister for Foreign Affairs. The King's Government will, as far as it is concerned, exactly carry out the obligations which are binding upon it by the stipulations of 1864. I need scarcely add that we count upon a just reciprocity on the part of the Imperial Government.

You will read this despatch to his Excellency the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, and give him a copy of it, should he desire it.

(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

No. 16.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received September 2.)

(Extract.) *Rome, August 27, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the morning of the 26th instant, by the Queen's messenger Mr. R. G. Johnson, of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd instant.

Before I explain my own proceedings upon the receipt of the instructions contained in that despatch, it will be as well that I should make your Lordship acquainted with what has passed here in the course of the last few days.

Numberless inquiries were made of me as to the object of the visit of the "Defence," and endless were the conjectures formed thereon. The prominent idea seemed to be that she had arrived to convey the Pope to Malta the instant the Italian troops should cross the frontier; while some went so far as to say that she was to oppose by force an Italian occupation of Civita Vecchia. My Diplomatic colleagues, as well as the public, were equally curious for information on the subject.

The 26th being the day on which the Cardinal receives the Diplomatic Body, I went to the Vatican, as it was the only convenient opportunity I should have of seeing his Eminence before the despatch of the messenger on his return journey.

I told him that, as I should have an opportunity of writing to your Lordship in a few days, I had called with a view to learning from himself whether he considered the position of affairs here had improved since I last had had the honour of seeing him.

Cardinal Antonelli informed me that he was very well satisfied with the proceedings and speeches of the Ministers of King Victor Emmanuel up to the present time, but that the future was necessarily very uncertain. Were the present dynasty to cease to reign in France and to be succeeded by a Republic, such an event must react upon Italy, and therefore upon Rome; and the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the frontier would be the signal for the invasion of the Pontifical States by revolutionary bands. The actual Government, perhaps, were in earnest in their professions of not employing force for the accomplishment of their object of acquiring Rome, but contrary views might guide the conduct of another Ministry. The Papal Government had done all in their power in Rome itself by issuing the police notice which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship in my despatch of the 19th instant; the result of which had been the discovery and immediate removal to the frontier of many persons who were here for the sole purpose of fomenting disorder, as they had also been doing at Viterbo and other towns in the provinces.

His Eminence proceeded to say that any invasion of the frontier would be opposed by force; "but," he added, "what would our opposition avail against 30,000 men?" And, in reply to an inquiry of mine, he said that, being repulsed, the Papal troops would retire upon Rome.

I was aware that Cardinal Antonelli had been prepared to hear some communication from me with regard to the presence of a British man-of-war at Civita Vecchia; and this being undoubtedly the case, I had come to the determination that I would not altogether avoid the subject, and that I should be justified in stating to his Eminence that Her Majesty's Government had deemed it expedient to send a ship of war to Civita Vecchia, so as to afford protection and a place of refuge for any subjects of Her Majesty in the event of any popular outbreak in this direction.

Colonel Antonelli at once replied that he was aware of the arrival of the "Defence," which he looked upon as a wise precautionary measure on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and thanked me for my communication.

I have gathered from my instructions that I am, unless appealed to on the subject by an undoubted agent from the Pope, or by Cardinal Antonelli, on no account to allude to the question of His Holiness quitting his States; but I did not consider that I was precluded from making the statement I have reported above, and I trust that the considerations by which I have been guided may meet with your Lordship's approval.

No. 17.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granvillle.—(*Received September* 2.)

(Extract.) *Rome, August* 27, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd instant, referring me to the directions given to Mr. Petre in 1849 and to Mr. Odo Russell in 1866.

In obedience to the orders with which I am now honoured, I beg to say, that should disorders unfortunately arise here, I shall at once take such steps as may seem most advisable to secure the protection of British Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics and their property, as well as that of any other British subjects and their property.

No. 18.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 2.)

(Extract.) *Florence, August* 29, 1870.

THE Roman question is a subject of very anxious consideration on the part of the Italian Government at this moment. The position is one of extreme difficulty.

On the one hand there is the September Convention; and nothing can have been more clear than the declaration of the Ministry in Parliament of their determination to uphold it, that is to say, "Not to invade, or allow to be invaded, the Pontifical States:" on the other, it is quite certain that the public mind in Italy will not be at rest until something has been done which shall give a partial, if not an entire, satisfaction to the national desires; and the feeling has recently become much more general, that it would be culpable on the part of the Government not to take advantage of the present moment to obtain such results as may at all events lead to, if they did not at once realize, a complete solution of the question.

The military measures adopted by the Government for the security of the Roman frontier, are stigmatized by the organs of the Democratic party as measures taken for the support of the Pope's temporal power; the September Convention is ignored, and the Democratic party, they say, does not intend to play into the hands of the Government by advancing against Rome, and thus affording to the Government the opportunity which they are denounced of seeking, for a violent repression of a national movement: this party, it is asserted, will omit no legal means for agitating the country with the object of obtaining the end (viz., the occupation of Rome as capital of Italy) which they have in view.

But outside the Revolutionary party there is undoubtedly a very decided movement in public opinion, generally; in favour of action at the present moment. This is evident from the tone of recent debates, both in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, as well as from that of the independent press. The explanations, indeed, of Signor Sella before the Senate, are an indication that the Government itself, while adhering to their international engagements, are penetrated with the necessity of putting an end, at the earliest possible moment, to the present unsatisfactory condition of things in regard to Rome. "Between a policy of immediate occupation of Rome," said Signor Sella, "and a persistence in a contemplative policy there is a middle course, viz., to take advantage of any opportunity which may arise for advancing a solution of the Roman question."

Undoubtedly the event which would be most satisfactory to the Italian Government would be, that the Pope should himself consent to enter into friendly negotiations with them; but this, of course, is wishing for an impossibility, and may consequently be dismissed from consideration.

Should there, however, be a revolution amongst the Pope's subjects, the Italian Government will, I imagine, at once send troops to Rome. They will advance for the protection of the Head of the Church, and the temporal question will be treated afterwards.

The Italian Government will not, as far as my information goes, march, without provocation, to Rome, as advocated by the party of action. But if, as above stated, there is a movement in Rome, or if a Republic is proclaimed in France, the Italian Government will, I believe, not hesitate to advance their troops at once upon the Roman capital. Apart from other considerations the maintenance of tranquillity in Italy would in either case require the adoption of such a course.

These, however, are contingencies which may possibly never occur. The party of action in Rome, I hear, is not likely to rise except for its own immediate profit.

The only thing which can positively be said, therefore, at this moment is that the Italian Government are, as stated at the beginning of this despatch, seriously preoccupied by the question of Rome; and while still animated with the desire of adhering to their international engagements, will not fail to profit by any circumstances which may enable them to advance the solution of the Roman question in the sense of the national programme.

The Pope's departure from Rome would, I think, be deplored as a great misfortune by the Italian Government, who are prepared to treat His Holiness as head of the Catholic Church with every respect and circumstance becoming that position.

I was asked a few days ago by the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, whom I saw instead of M. Visconti Venosta, and with whom I had some conversation on the Roman affair, whether the "Defence" had come to Civita Vecchia to take away the Pope, to which I replied that she was probably there with a view to protect British subjects, and to afford them a refuge in the case of disturbances in the Roman States.

No. 19.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 6, 1870.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 27th ultimo, reporting your proceedings with regard to the presence of Her Majesty's ship "Defence" at Civita Vecchia;" and I have to acquaint you that your conduct in the matter is entirely approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 21.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 9.)

(Extract.) *Florence, September* 5, 1870.

I MENTIONED in my despatch that the Democratic Party had announced the intention of availing themselves of every legal means for agitating the country on the Roman question with the view of forcing the Government to take possession of Rome. They are keeping their word.

Yesterday there was a meeting at Milan, at which the immediate occupation of Rome was proposed. Meetings of a similar nature and for a similar object were intended to be held at Turin and Parma.

No. 22.

Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord, *Paris, September* 10, 1870.

I HAD the day before yesterday the honour to inform your Lordship by telegraph that both the Nuncio and the Italian Minister had reason to believe that the occupation of the Roman States by the Italian troops would not be viewed with displeasure by the present French Government.

In fact, I had heard this both from Monsignor Chigi, the Nuncio, and from the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister.

M. Nigra told me this afternoon that M. Jules Favre had authorized him to assure his Government not only of the acquiescence of the French Government, but also of its sympathy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 23.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 12.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 6, 1870.

NOT having succeeded in seeing M. Visconti Venosta yesterday, although I was twice at the Foreign Office and waited for a considerable time, I wrote to his Excellency a note informing him that your Lordship confirmed what I had already stated, viz., that the "Defence" had come to Civita Vecchia for the protection of British interests, and instructed me, moreover, to inform the Italian Government that there had been no communication received from nor made to the Pope, but that if His Holiness should ask for protection the Captain of the "Defence" would have orders to receive him on board.

This morning I received a reply from his Excellency, in which, while tendering his thanks to your Lordship for this communication, he expressed the wish that in the event of the Pope desiring to leave Rome, Her Majesty's Government would use their influence to persuade him that under no circumstances would His Holiness have anything to fear from Italy, either as regards his security, his independence, or his dignity; and that it was in conciliation that would be found the best guarantees for the Papacy and the Church.

Later in the day I saw M. Visconti Venosta, when I asked his Excellency whether any, and what, decision had been taken by the Italian Government in regard to the occupation of the Roman States.

In reply, his Excellency at once referred to an article which is to be found in this morning's "Opinione," and in which it is stated that the proclamation of the Republic at Paris, the formation of the Provisional Government, and of a Ministry composed of men who were not compromised by any engagements towards Rome, and many of whom were opposed to the expedition sent by General Cavaignac in 1848, or had combated the September Convention, must inevitably modify the relations between France and Italy in regard to the Roman question; that in view of these events the Ministry had laid aside all hesitation, and had determined to proceed resolutely to the fulfilment of the national will by going to Rome; that the Ministry were unanimous; that they had further deliberated upon making known to Europe, by means of a Memorandum, the sentiments by which they were animated, and the guarantees which they were prepared to accord to the Pope for the free exercise of his spiritual functions and for the splendour of the Holy See; that these guarantees would be strengthened by the consent they would receive from foreign Powers; that the Government will inform the Holy See of the resolution taken, offering, at the same time, every guarantee which might be thought necessary for its safety; and that an eminent political man was to be sent for this purpose to the Holy Father.

This programme M. Visconti Venosta said was entirely erroneous, and it was his intention to give it a formal contradiction in the official paper of this evening.

No doubt, his Excellency continued, the proclamation of the Republic at Paris and the consequent agitation both in Italy and in the Roman States might make it necessary to occupy certain portions of the Roman territory, and possibly a part of Rome itself, should there be disturbances there and the assistance of Italian troops be required for the protection of the Pope and to prevent the establishment of a Revolutionary Government. Such, his Excellency said, might possibly be the course which the Italian Government might have to adopt; but he repeated more than once that no absolute decision had yet been taken. If the Pontifical territory was occupied, the ultimate solution of the question as to the future position of the Pope, &c., would be reserved for deliberation with other Powers, and in the meantime every guarantee would be given for the security and independence of the Holy See. A violent conquest of Rome, such as was advocated by some, would certainly not be made; and, moreover, if circumstances rendered it necessary for the Italian troops to enter the Pontifical States and to go to Rome, they would at any rate stop short on this side of the Tiber, so as to allow the Pope a free and independent residence in the Leonine city.

I inquired of M. Visconti Venosta whether his meaning was that the Italian troops should only proceed with the occupation of the Roman States in proportion as certain places might be disturbed and the presence of Italian troops become necessary for the maintenance of order; to which his Excellency replied that it might become the duty of the Italian Government not only to put down, but, by acting in time, to prevent revolutionary movements. The Italian troops, he added, could not be employed simply as the Pope's gendarmes. The intervention would not be for the subversion of the Pope's authority, but nevertheless, in places occupied by Italian troops the populations would be at liberty to reorganize their municipal institutions and to express their wishes as to their future political destiny, which would have to be considered when the definitive solution of the whole question came to be deliberated upon in concert with the other Powers.

Such is, I believe, a correct report of M. Visconti Venosta's views, as explained to me to-day.

In the meantime the agitation amongst the Democratic party, and the general movement throughout the country, is rapidly becoming stronger, and has increased in intensity since the proclamation of the Republic in France. Notwithstanding the assertion of M. Visconti Venosta that no absolute decision has as yet been taken, I cannot bring myself to believe that things are not somewhat further advanced than they would appear to be from his Excellency's declarations. In fact, I shall feel a good deal astonished if many days are allowed to pass over without steps being taken for obtaining some practical guarantee for the solution of the Roman question in conformity with the national wishes; and, moreover, if there is any hesitation at the present moment, I cannot but attribute it, in some degree at all events, to a not unnatural desire on the part of the Italian Government for communication, before taking any decided step, with the new French Government, from whom, considering its composition and antecedents, they probably do not expect to find much difficulty in dealing with the affairs of the Pope.

The Government may be perfectly sincere in saying that they do not intend to make a violent conquest of Rome, but in the possible case of a conflict in the streets of the city between the populace and the mercenaries of the Pope, is the Italian army to stand outside the walls passive spectators of the strife? It is quite impossible that they can do so, and any Government which authorized it would be overwhelmed by popular indignation and fury, and could not stand an hour. The expressed intention not to make the violent conquest of Rome is therefore, it seems to me, only of relative value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

P.S. *September* 7.—The official Gazette of last evening states that the article in the "Opinione," above referred to, is incorrect.

A. P.

No. 24.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 12.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 8, 1870.

I SAW M. Visconti Venosta this morning, when his Excellency informed me that the Government had now arrived at the conclusion that the occupation of certain portions of the Papal territory by the Italian troops had become necessary for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in the Peninsula. The Proclamation of the French Republic had given an impulse to agitation both in Italy and in the Papal States to which it was impossible that the Government could be indifferent. It was consequently intended to send Signor Ponza di San Martino to Rome this evening with an autograph letter from the King to the Pope, in which His Majesty would explain the circumstances which rendered it necessary for him to act; would state that the Italian troops would enter the Roman territory with the view to the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and that their presence would not prejudge any question. The letter would contain the most ample assurances of the respect which was entertained for the Holy Father, of protection for his person and independence, and would appeal to His Holiness to accept in a conciliatory spirit a step which had become necessary in the interests of order and regular Government throughout the Peninsula.

M. Visconti Venosta added, in reply to my inquiry, that the troops would not cross the frontier until His Holiness' answer had been received. He repeated what he had told me the other day that, although the populations of the places occupied would be at liberty to organize their municipal institutions and express their wishes as to their future political destiny, nothing would be settled by the fact of the occupation itself. That, in short, everything in that respect would be left for future negotiation with other Powers. His Excellency, moreover, repeated and authorized me to report to your Lordship that the Italian troops would stop at the walls of Rome, or, at all events, not employ force for entering unless under very extreme circumstances. In no case, however, his Excellency said, would the Italian troops enter the Leonine city while the Pope was there, except with the consent of His Holiness.

M. Visconti Venosta, however, stated that if the Italian troops met with resistance from the Papal forces in the Provinces, they would be obliged to overcome it. He trusted, however, he said, that the Pope would see the necessity of the movement; that it was impossible in the present excitement in Italy and the Roman States that things should any longer continue as they had done: in short, that it was for the interest of His Holiness himself, the future position of the Papacy, &c., as well as for that of monarchy in Italy, that the Italian Government should prevent any attempt at revolutionary movements, and that His Holiness would, therefore, neither resist the Italian troops nor leave Rome.

The Italian Government did not desire to precipitate matters, and, the cause of order being assured, things might be left for a long while in a provisional state.

M. Visconti Venosta said that he should be extremely grateful to Her Majesty's Government if they would give counsels to the Pope to be conciliatory, and not to leave the Vatican. His Excellency is evidently much pre-occupied at the possibility of His Holiness taking this step or giving his troops orders to resist the occupation. The places which I believe will be first occupied will be Viterbo and Civita Vecchia.

In reply to a further inquiry of mine, M. Visconti Venosta informed me that the French Government, to whom he had announced the necessities and intentions of the Italian Governments, had recognized that Italy had now recovered her liberty of action as far as regards the September Convention; and he also informed me that his communications with other Governments in regard to the contemplated occupation had been satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 25.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 12.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 8, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Memorandum which has been communicated to me by M. Blanc, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Department, and which is probably that alluded to in the article of the "Opinione" quoted in my despatch of the 6th instant.

This Memorandum contains an account of the various negotiations which have taken place for the settlement of the question of the temporal power, the Pope's future position, &c.; and gives a *résumé* of the bases of a definitive solution which have at various times been recognized as acceptable, which bases of solution the Italian Government is still prepared to adopt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Memorandum stating the Views of the Italian Government on the Roman Question.

AUSSITOT après la réunion des provinces méridionales au Royaume (21 Octobre, 1860), Rome étant occupée par les troupes du Général Goyon, et les relations entre la France et l'Italie étant rendues difficiles par les hésitations de l'Empereur à reconnaître le nouveau Royaume, et par les obstacles mis par la marine Française au blocus de Gaëte, le Comte de Cavour chargea deux négociateurs de traiter avec la Cour de Rome, que l'application du principe de non-intervention disposait à se rapprocher de l'Italie. Dès Novembre 1860 le Comte Cavour formulait un projet d'accord avec le Saint Siége sur la base de la pleine liberté de l'Eglise et de la cessation complète du pouvoir temporel du Pape. Le Gouvernement Français, à qui ce projet d'accord fut communiqué, fit envoyer à Turin un contre-projet fondé sur la restitution en principe au Pape de ses anciens domaines et sur la transformation de son pouvoir en un simple droit de haute Souveraineté (27 Décembre, 1860). Le Comte Cavour repoussa absolument ce contre-projet, et réserva son opinion sur un autre contre-projet qui restreignait la souveraineté temporelle du Pape à la cité Léonine.

Le projet d'arrangement direct entre l'Italie et le Saint Siége proposé par le Comte Cavour fut présenté le 10 Janvier, 1861, par le Cardinal Santucci au Pape, qui,

selon le témoignage du Cardinal, s'en montra frappé et convaincu. Les propositions de la Cour de Turin étaient regardées à Rome comme des concessions; et le Pape déclara que les Puissances ne prêtant pas leurs armes au Saint Siége, il déliait les Cardinaux Antonelli et Santucci du serment Cardinalice, pour traiter des conditions de la cessation du pouvoir temporel sur les bases proposées.

Pendant ce temps l'Empereur des Français, qui d'abord se bornait à dire qu'il désirait le succès de ces négociations (13 Janvier, 1861), décida ensuite en Conseil des Ministres d'appuyer les négociations de la Cour de Turin, en déclarant à la Cour de Rome qu'à défaut d'arrangement elle serait laissée à ses propres ressources (18 Janvier, 1861).

Pendant qu'on temporisait à Rome, le Comte Cavour ajoutait à son projet de nouvelles concessions sur les temporalités ecclésiastiques, tout en maintenant la cessation totale du pouvoir temporel. Le Gouvernement Français exprima bientôt la crainte que les intérêts des Cardinaux ne parvinssent à faire échouer les négociations, et la Cour de Turin supposa, d'après certaines données, que les difficultés que pouvait entraîner pour le régime ecclésiastique en France la pleine liberté de l'Eglise en Italie faisaient hésiter le Gouvernement Impérial dans les bonnes dispositions qu'il avait montrées. L'Empereur des Français, consulté, rassura le Gouvernement du Roi et dit que l'essentiel était pour lui qu'un arrangement quelconque intervînt. Le Gouvernement Français se montrait encore confirmée dans les mêmes vues par l'opportunité que le Corps Législatif de France ne se montrât pas moins favorable à l'amitié de l'Italie que la Chambre des Députés de Prusse, qui venait d'émettre un vote favorable à notre unité,—ni que la diplomatie Russe, qui disait à Paris que la Russie n'avait pas de solidarité avec le Pape et n'empêcherait pas que Rome devînt la capitale de l'Italie.

Mais ces mêmes circonstances d'ordre politique furent bientôt regardées à Rome comme des moyens d'échapper à un accord avec l Italie et de profiter de nouveau des complications extérieures. On représentait de Rome à la France et à l'Angleterre que l'unité et l'indépendance de l'Italie n'étaient pas dans leur intérêt; on s'appuyait sur l'avantage que trouvait alors l'Autriche à empêcher un accord; le "Giornale di Roma" démentait avec aigreur l'existance des négociations. De son côté l'Empereur des Français, faisant signaler au Comte de Cavour les hésitations du Pape entre les sollicitations des négociateurs Italiens et les résistances du Cardinal Antonelli, l'invitait à trouver promptement le moyen de vaincre les mauvaises dispositions du Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Sainteté; le Ministre Billault déclarait aux principaux membres du Sénat qu'un arrangement était probable entre l'Italie et Rome, et une brochure était publiée par le Comte de Persigny pour faciliter l'accord, à ce qui fut dit par l'Empereur à un négociateur Italien. Là dessus nos Plénipotentiaires à Rome reçurent des instructions et des pouvoirs officiels.

Mais l'arrivée de François II à Rome et l'organisation, autour de lui, d'un centre de réaction Européenne correspondant avec des influences Françaises, Espagnoles, et Autrichiennes, achevèrent de relever les espérances d'intervention étrangère contre l'unité de l'Italie; et le Cardinal Antonelli en vint à notifier aux négociateurs Italiens que le Pape ne pouvait traiter en présence de son hôte le Roi de Naples.

Le 19 Mars, 1861, le Pape prononça une allocution déclarant le Catholicisme incompatible avec le libéralisme et avec les prétendues maximes de la civilisation moderne, et accusant la reconstitution de l'Italie; à quoi le Comte de Cavour répondit par un discours à la Chambre des Députés, affirmant que l'indépendance et la dignité du Pontife et de l'Eglise ne peuvent être mieux assurées que par la séparation des deux pouvoirs, et par l'application loyale et large du principe moderne de liberté aux rapports de la société civile et de la société religieuse. Le Parlement confirma ces déclarations en votant l'ordre du jour Boncompagni, déclarant que la Chambre avait la confiance que la dignité et l'indépendance du Pontife et la pleine liberté de l'Eglise seraient assurées; que l'application du principe de non-intervention aurait lieu de concert avec la France; et que Rome, capitale acclamée par le sentiment national, serait rendue à l'Italie. Cet ordre du jour de 1861 fut confirmé par le Parlement chaque fois qu'il eut à s'occuper des affaires de Rome, et dernièrement encore dans les séances de la Chambre et du Sénat des 20 et 24 Août.

Le Comte Cavour écrivait à ce propos aux négociateurs Italiens à Rome que ses déclarations à la Chambre devaient prouver combien sont avantageuses les concessions sans précédent que l'Italie est prête à faire à l'Eglise, et qu'elles ne pouvaient que convaincre la Cour de Rome de l'utilité de traiter, pour permettre au Gouvernement du Roi de déférer aux désirs du Saint Siége de mettre ordre à la situation des affaires ecclésiastiques en Italie (Avril 1861).

Le 5 Avril, le Cardinal Antonelli déclara à l'un des négociateurs que le Saint Siége, toujours prêt à subir la force des choses, devait quant à présent regarder l'existence de l'Etat Romain comme une question internationale, dont il ne pouvait traiter seul. Les négociateurs Italiens, ayant observé que le désir connu des Puissances Catholiques était pour un arrangement sans intervention de leur part, le Cardinal répliqua que l'Espagne s'opposait aux propositions du Piémont, et que la Cour de Rome attendrait les évènements.

Ainsi, pendant que l'Italie s'efforçait d'écarter de la question Romaine tout intérêt factice et étranger à son essence, la Cour de Rome se fondait sur ces intérêts pour se refuser à une solution.

Le Comte Cavour alors, convaincu de la nécessité de séparer la question de l'arrangement des affaires de Rome de la question de l'intervention étrangère, ouvrit une négociation avec la France sur les bases qui furent depuis consacrées dans la Convention du 15 Septembre, 1864.

Il réservait la liberté d'action de l'Italie pour les cas où l'Etat Romain deviendrait un foyer de désordres où une cause de dangers, et où les volontaires étrangers constitueraient une intervention déguisée; il stipulait la liberté des communications pour les citoyens sans armes. Il répétait en même temps expressément que Rome était indispensable pour garantir l'unité et le principe monarchique en Italie; que le Gouvernement du Roi n'employerait cependant que les moyens les plus pacifiques possibles, en sauvegardant l'autorité spirituelle du Pape, la dignité du Saint Siége, et les intérêts de la religion.

Ces négociations avec la France, interrompues par la mort du Comte Cavour, furent continuées après la reconnaissance fait aussitôt du Royaume d'Italie par la France. Le Gouvernement Français recommanda au Baron Ricasoli de continuer les négociations directes avec le Saint Siége, et le Chargé d'Affaires Italien écrivait de Paris que le Gouvernement Impérial désirait vivement sortir de ces difficultés, accrues par la menace du Pape de quitter Rome si l'Empereur rappelait ses troupes.

En Août 1861, le Ministre de France à Turin déclarait, d'après ses instructions, que l'Empereur restait le meilleur ami de l'Italie; qu'en cas du vacance du Saint Siége, ou dans d'autres cas plus prochains et imprévus, il trouverait l'occasion de se dégager en rappelant ses troupes sans inconvénients; qu'en attendant l'Italie pouvait tenir ouverte la négociation avec Rome, pour laisser les torts au Pape, devait assurer la tranquillité à Naples, et agir sur l'opinion; et que le Gouvernement Français ne cesserait pas de se préoccuper de la question Romaine dans un esprit amical pour l'Italie.

En Novembre 1861, le Ministère Ricasoli crut le moment venu de publier, comme le Comte Cavour en avait eu le projet, les bases d'arrangements concertées en principe avec la France. Le Ministre du Roi à Paris avait eu ordre de déclarer qu'en laissant à la France le choix du moment où elle pourrait laisser Rome à elle-même, le Gouvernement du Roi se croyait tenu de ne rien négliger pour faciliter un arrangement, et espérait dans les bons offices de la France pour faire agréer un projet formel d'Articles à la Cour de Rome. Ce fut lorsque le Gouvernement Français eut décliné par des raisons d'opportunité cette demande de médiation, que le projet d'arrangement ("capitolato") fut rendu public; à la suite de quoi, le Parlement confirma l'ordre du jour Boncompagni rappelé plus haut.

Le 24 Avril, 1862, le Ministre du Roi à Paris recevait communication par M. Thouvenel d'un projet de l'Empereur à proposer en même temps à Rome et à Turin. Si l'Italie l'acceptait, l'occupation Française devait cesser immédiatement ou dans un an, selon que la Cour de Rome l'aurait accepté ou non de son côté. Les bases de ce projet étaient les suivantes:—

Le territoire Pontifical serait gouverné dans la forme municipale; le Pape conserverait tous les titres et prérogatives de la souveraineté; les Puissances Catholiques contribueraient *pro rata* à sa liste civile, la France pour 3,500,000; union douanière avec le Royaume d'Italie; la dette publique serait partagée en proportion des territoires; la législation Italienne serait appliquée au territoire Pontifical avec le concours d'un Conseil d'Etat Pontifical; les populations Romaines enverraient leurs Députés au Parlement Italien; le Pape nommerait un certain nombre de Sénateurs; les monnaies Pontificales conserveraient l'effigie du Pape, mais seraient égalées aux monnaies Italiennes. Le drapeau Pontifical serait le drapeau tricolore Italien avec les armes Pontificales au lieu de la croix de Savoie; le Pape aurait une garde pour sa personne; les finances et l'armée seraient communes. Toutefois, le royaume rendrait au Pape une partie des provinces à l'ouest de l'Apennin d'une population d'environ 100,000 âmes.

Ce projet, à l'exception de la dernière clause, fut agréé à Turin; mais avant qu'il ne fût proposé officiellement aux Cours de Turin et de Rome, il s'éleva des dissentiments à ce sujet parmi les Ministres de l'Empereur, deux d'entre eux voulant supprimer la dernière clause et revenir au projet Cavour, et d'autres croyant opportun de différer à cause de la situation politique intérieure de la France. Là dessus se produisit le mouvement révolutionnaire de Sarnico. La tendance à éviter la responsabilité d'une solution prit le dessus dans les conseils de l'Empereur.

A partir de cette époque, jusqu'à laquelle la question Romaine avait été traitée au point de vue d'une solution définitive et en elle-même, les négociations se portèrent sur l'autre côté de la question, celui des moyens d'écarter des affaires de Rome les interventions étrangères et les complications extérieures.

Le Gouvernement Français dégagea sa responsabilité quant au fond de la question Romaine par la lettre de l'Empereur à M. Thouvenel du 26 Mai, 1862. La même tendance inspirait les instructions données le 30 du même mois à l'Ambassadeur de France à Rome : elles étaient conçues dans le sens d'amener la Cour de Rome à se passer de l'intervention étrangère; mais en tout cas le Gouvernement Français annonçait l'intention de revenir au projet restreint du Comte de Cavour, en posant le principe de non-intervention et en réservant l'arrangement des affaires de Rome. Ce fut depuis l'objet de la Convention du 15 Septembre, 1864. Les négociations avaient repris leur cours dans cette direction d'idées lorsque l'expédition qui finit à Aspromonte vint y mettre obstacle.

Le Gouvernement Italien crut alors opportun de poser de nouveau la question de fond par la note du Général Durando, du 10 Septembre, 1862, dans les termes des premières négociations pour une solution définitive. La réponse de M. Drouyn de Lhuys (26 Octobre, 1862), qui avait remplacé sur ces entrefaites M. Thouvenel au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de France, fut contraire à la détermination du Ministère Italien de poser la question de la solution définitive, et manifesta l'intention du Gouvernement Français de s'en tenir à la question restreinte de l'évacuation de Rome. Les choses en restèrent là.

En Juillet 1863 le Gouvernement Italien proposa à la France la reprise des négociations restreintes sur la base du principe de non-intervention, l'Italie réservant les aspirations nationales, écartant la garantie collective des Puissances Catholiques, et excluant définitivement toute occupation étrangère. Cette nouvelle phase aboutit à la Convention du 15 Septembre, 1864. Il fut déclaré, lors de la conclusion de cet acte, que la Convention ne doit ni ne peut signifier ni plus ni moins que ce qu'elle dit; que quant à son esprit, elle est la conséquence du principe de non-intervention ; que l'Italie se réservait de faire respecter ce principe de quiconque, vis-à-vis des insurrections du dehors comme des Puissances étrangères ; et que l'Italie continuerait à poursuivre, dans les conditions de la Convention, la conciliation des intérêts essentiels de l'Italie avec ceux de la Papauté sur la base de la séparation et de la liberté réciproques des pouvoirs de l'Etat et de l'Eglise. La question de non-intervention était formellement distinguée de celle de l'arrangement des affaires de Rome; ce dernier objet fut touché par les négociateurs dans des entretiens où l'Empereur conseillait de laisser au Pape la souveraineté nominale, en reliant administrativement Rome à l'Italie ; et où le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de l'Empereur exprima l'avis que l'évacuation Française ne devait pas être la cause de la chûte du pouvoir temporel, Rome devant du reste, dans sa conviction, finir par appartenir à l'Italie.

Aussi, le Gouvernement Français, écartant des interpellations survenues de la part de l'Autriche et de l'Espagne, déclara aux Agents de ces Puissances qu'elle n'avait pas de titre à s'en occuper; que la Convention résolvait la question de l'occupation et non la question Romaine, laquelle demeurait sans solution; et qu'une garantie des Puissances Catholiques était inadmissible. Ces démarches de l'Espagne et de l'Autriche avaient été provoquées par le Gouvernement Pontifical, qui, fidèle à sa politique reposant sur les interventions étrangères, avait par une circulaire à ses Nonces du 18 Septembre, 1864, fait l'aveu formel que les domaines du Saint Père ne pouvaient subsister par eux-mêmes, malgré l'exécution par l'Italie de la Convention de Septembre: aveu qui prouvait combien étaient à prévoir les cas, réservés lors de la conclusion de la Convention, où les stipulations acceptées par l'Italie cesseraient d'être applicables.

Il était inévitable que dans les discussions Parlementaires auxquelles la Convention donna lieu, la solution de la question Romaine au fond, réservée par la Convention, fût abordée aussi bien que la Convention elle-même. Le Gouvernement Italien ayant présenté au Parlement (24 Octobre, 1864), entre autres documents, le rapport du Chevalier Nigra du 15 Septembre, 1864, le Ministre Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, tout en en reconnaissant l'exactitude, crut nécessaire, en présence des discussions du Parlement Italien, qu'il fût complété sur quelques points; ce que fit le Chevalier Nigra dans une nouvelle dépêche du 30 Octobre, 1864, établissant qu'en réservant les aspirations nationales, l'Italie ne donnait pas le droit de supposer qu'elle voulût employer des voies souterraines; que l'Italie comptait sur le cours naturel et normal des choses; que la réserve de la liberté d'action pour les Parties Contractantes pour le cas où le Gouvernement Pontifical ne pourrait se soutenir par lui-même était parfaitement convenue, les Plénipotentiaires n'ayant d'ailleurs pas dû prévoir expressément dans leurs déclarations officielles des éventualités amenées par la faute et l'impuissance du Gouvernement Pontifical; que le but des aspirations nationales est la conciliation des intérêts de l'Italie et de la Papauté par la liberté de l'Eglise et de l'Etat; et qu'il maintenait en conséquence et avec ces éclaircissements son rapport du 15 Septembre. Ces deux rapports du Ministre du Roi furent reconnus comme interprétation exacte de la Convention dans les explications loyales qui eurent lieu en présence de l'Empereur entre MM. Nigra et Drouyn de Lhuys le 2 Novembre, 1864.

L'envoi successif à Rome par l'Italie de MM. Tonello et Vegezzi pour des arrangements relatifs aux siéges épiscopaux, et les échanges d'idées commencées avec le Général Fleury et continuées depuis avec le Gouvernement Français sur les facilités économiques à introduire entre les deux territoires, prouvèrent que le Gouvernement Italien, tout en réservant la solution définitive, mettait tout son bon vouloir pour l'amélioration des conditions de fait dans lesquelles cette solution pouvait se produire naturellement à l'abri des interventions étrangères. La dépêche adressée par le Gouvernement du Roi au Chevalier Nigra le 20 Décembre, 1866, et la note du 5 Février précédent par laquelle l'Italie écartait la prétention de l'Espagne de prendre les intérêts du pouvoir temporel, témoignent d'autre part du soin mis à sauvegarder le fond de la question.

L'invasion révolutionnaire d'Octobre 1867 vint malheureusement troubler le progrès normal de la question Romaine. Au moment où la France décidait d'intervenir de nouveau, une Circulaire Française du 25 Octobre, 1867, reconnaissant que la Convention de Septembre devait subsister, et appelant la sollicitude des Puissances sur la situation réciproque de l'Italie et du Saint Siége, déférait à l'Europe la solution même de la question Romaine.

Il importe de noter que la politique Française entrait ainsi dans une nouvelle phase. On l'avait vue en 1861 recommander une solution directe entre le Pape et l'Italie, sans immixtion étrangère; puis, en Avril et Mai 1862, prendre l'initiative hardie d'une solution; ensuite dégager sa responsabilité en assurant la non-intervention par la Convention du 15 Septembre; maintenant la France reconnaissait de nouveau, après Mentana, la nécessité d'une solution immédiate et décisive de la question en elle-même et appelait l'Europe à la sanctionner.

Le Gouvernement Italien ne croyait pas que l'immixtion de l'Europe pût dans l'état des choses faciliter une solution; il ne se refusa pourtant pas à la réunion d'un Congrès général ou restreint. Mais les Puissances invitées déclarèrent unanimement qu'un Congrès ne pourrait que sanctionner une solution qui se serait déjà produite de fait entre l'Italie et le Saint Siége. Le principe de non-intervention et l'élimination de tout complication politique de la question Romaine, maximes fondamentales de la politique Italienne, étaient ainsi spontanément consacrées par les Puissances. Les Gouvernements d'Autriche et de Prusse furent particulièrement explicites dans ce sens. Survinrent les déclarations de M. Rouher à la Tribune Française, qui furent regardées par les Puissances comme rendant impossible le Congrès que la France elle-même venait de proposer.

Le Gouvernement du Roi ayant donc constaté que la préparation d'une solution définitive par un Congrès était impraticable, il ne restait pour le moment qu'à négocier par le moyen de la France, en laissant intact le programme national, pour rendre tolérables les rapports de fait entre les deux territoires, et faciliter ainsi la retraite des troupes Françaises. Sous la réserve donc d'une solution définitive à poursuivre, il présenta le 24 Janvier, 1868, les bases d'un *modus vivendi* de simple administration, que la Cour de Rome refusa comme tout le reste.

La tentative fait par la France pour la solution de la question Romaine dans un Congrès a donné occasion de constater combien l'opinion de tous les autres Gouvernements est devenue équitable envers les vues de l'Italie. La diplomatie Italienne a pu constater depuis lors que l'Autriche, l'Espagne, et le Portugal désirent une solution de la question, dans un sens libéral et conforme aux intérêts de l'Italie, en assurant l'indépendance du Saint Siége; que les Gouvernements Allemands, la Russie, la Belgique, et la Hollande se sont désintéressés des questions politiques relatives à Rome; que la Russie fait de même; que la Suisse, prenant acte des déclarations de la France dans le sens d'une évacuation immédiate, n'entendait sanctionner qu'une solution conforme à la souveraineté populaire, base de son droit public.

Résumons donc ici les bases de solution définitive qui furent reconnues en principe comme acceptables, sauf les questions d'opportunité et de convenance politique, à divers moments des négociations que l'on vient de rappeler, quand ces négociations portèrent sur le réglement final de la question Romaine considérée en elle-même. Ces bases sont les suivantes :—

Le Souverain Pontife conserve la dignité, l'inviolabilité, et toutes les autres prérogatives de la souveraineté, et en outre les prééminences envers le Roi et les autres Souverains qui sont établies par les coutumes. Le titre de Prince et les honneurs relatifs sont reconnus aux Cardinaux de l'Eglise Romaine.

La Cité Léonine reste sous la pleine juridiction et souveraineté du Pape.*

Le Gouvernement Italien garantit sur son territoire :—

(*a.*) La liberté des communications du Souverain Pontife avec les Etats, le clergé, et les peuples étrangers ;

(*b.*) L'immunité diplomatique des Nonces ou Légats Pontificaux auprès des Puissances étrangères, et des Représentants étrangers auprès du Saint Siège.

Le Gouvernement Italien s'engage à conserver toutes les institutions, offices, et corps ecclésiastiques et leurs administrations existant à Rome, mais il n'en reconnaît pas la juridiction civile ou pénale.

Le Gouvernement s'engage à conserver intégralement et sans les soumettre à des impôts spéciaux toutes les propriétés ecclésiastiques dont les revenus appartiennent à des charges, offices, corporations, instituts et corps ecclésiastiques ayant leur siége à Rome ou dans la cité Léonine.

Le Gouvernement n'a pas d'immixtion dans la discipline intérieure des Corps Ecclésiastiques à Rome.

Les Evêques et les Curés du Royaume, dans leurs diocèses et leurs paroisses respectivement, seront libres de toute immixtion du Gouvernement dans l'exercice de leur ministère spirituel.

Sa Majesté renonce en faveur de l'Eglise à tout droit de patronage Royal sur les bénéfices écclésiastiques majeurs ou mineurs de la ville de Rome.

Le Gouvernement Italien constitue au Saint Siége et au Sacré Collége une dotation fixe et intangible d'une valeur non inférieure à celle qui leur est actuellement assignée sur le budget de l'Etat Pontifical.

Le Gouvernement Royal conserve leurs grades, leurs appointements, et leur ancienneté aux employés civils et militaires de l'Etat Pontifical qui sont Italiens.

Ces articles seraient considérés comme un contrat public bilatéral, et formeraient l'objet d'un accord avec les Puissances qui ont des sujets Catholiques.

L'Italie est prête aujourd'hui encore à adopter les mêmes bases de solutions.

Florence, 29 *Août*, 1870.

Note sur la Cité Léonine.

On sait que le Tibre partage la ville de Rome en deux parties, dont l'une, située sur la rive droite du fleuve, porta jadis le nom de Ville Sainte, et fut construite "per Apostolorum Petri et Pauli suffragia et ob salutem Christianorum omnium." C'est cette partie de Rome qu'on a l'habitude d'appeler cité Léonine du nom des Papes Léon III et Léon IV, dont le premier en entrepit la fondation et le dernier en acheva la construction en 849.

La cité Léonine était jadis toute entourée des murailles, dont la plus grande partie subsiste encore. Elle s'étend sur une largeur de 700 mètres et une longueur de 1,300 mètres. L'enceinte particulière de la cité Léonine, percée de quatre portes, et le cours du Tibre la rendent entièrement indépendante des murailles de Rome.

La cité Léonine a toujours été considérée comme appartenant exclusivement aux Pontifes, même à l'époque où ces derniers n'étaient pas regardés comme des Souverains temporels. Elle a constamment joui d'une vie propre et indépendante des statuts de Rome et des autorités Romaines. Elle garda une administration autonome, ayant un caractère exclusivement Pontifical, jusqu'au règne de Sixte V, qui en fit le quatorzième quartier (rione) de Rome, sous le nom de Borgo.

La cité Léonine contient aujourd'hui une population d'environ 15,000 âmes, et serait susceptible d'en contenir bien davantage si les jardins qui en occupent la plus grande partie étaient destinés, au moins en partie, à la construction de nouveaux édifices. Elle possède une grande quantité d'églises et de palais. L'église de St. Pierre, le Vatican et ses vastes dépendances, les tombeaux des apôtres et des papes les plus illustres, de nombreux monuments religieux et artistiques, font de la cite Léonine une ville remarquable et une résidence splendide pour le chef souverain de la Catholicité.

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* **Voir la note à la fin du Mémoire.**

(Translation.)

IMMEDIATELY after the reunion of the Southern Provinces to the Kingdom (21st October, 1860), Rome being occupied by the troops of General Guyon, and the relations between France and Italy being rendered difficult by the hesitation of the Emperor to recognize the new Kingdom, and by the obstacles offered by the French navy to the blockade of Gaeta, Count Cavour appointed two negotiators to treat with the Court of Rome, which the application of the principle of non-intervention disposed to come to terms with Italy. After November, 1860, Count Cavour drew up a plan of agreement with the Holy See, upon the basis of perfect freedom of the Church, and the complete cessation of the temporal power of the Pope. The French Government, to whom this plan was communicated, forwarded to Turin a counter-project, founded upon the restitution in principle to the Pope of his former domains, and the transformation of his power into a simple right of high sovereignty (27th December, 1860). Count Cavour absolutely rejected this counter-project, and reserved his opinion upon another scheme, which limited the temporal sovereignty of the Pope to the Leonine City.

The plan of direct arrangement between Italy and the Holy See, proposed by Count Cavour, was presented 10th January, 1861, to the Pope, by Cardinal Santucci, and, according to his testimony, His Holiness was much struck and convinced by it. The propositions of the Court of Turin were regarded at Rome as concessions; and the Pope declared, that as the Powers did not give armed assistance to the Holy See, he released Cardinals Antonelli and Santucci from their oath, in order to permit them to discuss the conditions for the cessation of the temporal power upon the bases proposed.

During that time, the Emperor of the French, who at first confined himself to expressing a desire for the success of the negotiations (13th of January, 1861), at last decided in a Ministerial Council to support the negotiations of the Court of Turin, by declaring to the Court of Rome that, in the default of an arrangement, it would be left to its own resources (18th January, 1861).

While temporizing was the course pursued at Rome, Count Cavour added to his scheme further concessions respecting ecclesiastical temporalities, but still maintaining the complete cessation of the Pemporal Power. The French Government soon showed apprehension lest the interest of the Cardinals should cause the negotiations to fail; and the Court of Turin supposed, from certain hints, that the difficulties which might be entailed upon the ecclesiastical system in France by the full liberty of the Church in Italy, caused the Imperial Government to hesitate in the good intentions which it had manifested. The Emperor of the French, when consulted, re-assured the King's Government, and said that the essential thing for him was that an arrangement of some kind sooould be made. The French Government showed itself confirmed still more in the same views by the opportuneness with which the Corps Législatif of France showed itself no less favourable to the friendship of Italy than the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, which had just adopted a resolution approving our unity, and then had been shown by Russian diplomacy, which declared at Paris that Russia had no personal interest in the Pope, and would not interfere with Rome becoming the capital of Italy.

But these very circumstances of political order were soon regarded at Rome as means of escaping from an arrangement with Italy, and of once more profiting by external complications. Representations were made from Rome to France and England, that the unity and independence of Italy would not be for their interest, and much reliance was placed upon the advantage which Austria then had in preventing any understanding. The "Journal of Rome" denied, with bitterness, the existence of any negotiations. On his side, the Emperor of the French, causing the hesitation of the Pope between the solicitations of the Italian negotiators and the opposition of Cardinal Antonelli, to be pointed out to Count Cavour, begged of him to find speedily some means of overcoming the ill-will of the Secretary of State of His Holiness. The Minister, M. Billault, declared to the principal members of the Senate, that an arrangement was probable between Italy and Rome; and a pamphlet was published by Comte de Persigny, to facilate the agreement, according to what was stated by the Emperor to an Italian negotiator. Thereupon our Plenipotentiaries at Rome received official instructions and powers.

But the arrival of Francis II at Rome, and the organization around him of a centre of European reaction, corresponding with influential persons in France, Spain, and Austria, had the effect of reviving hopes of foreign intervention to prevent the unity of Italy; and Cardinal Antonelli went so far as to tell the Italian Representatives that the Pope could not treat in the presence of his guest the King of Naples. On the 19th of March, 1861, the Pope pronounced an allocution, declaring Catholicism to be incompatible with Liberalism, and the pretended maxims of modern civilization, which accepted the reconstitution of Italy; to which Count Cavour replied by a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that the independence and dignity of the Pontiff and of the Church could not be better assured than by the separation of the two Powers, and by the loyal and wide application of the modern principle of liberty to the relations of civil society, and of religious society.

Parliament confirmed those views by voting the Boncompagni order of the day, declaring that the Chamber was convinced that the dignity and perfect liberty of the Church would be assured, that the application of the principle of non-intervention would be adopted, in concert with France, and that Rome, the capital proclaimed by the national sentiment, would be restored to Italy. That Order of the day of 1861 was confirmed by the Parliament on each occasion that it had to discuss the affairs of Rome; and lately, again, in the sittings of the Chamber and the Senate, on the 20th and 24th of August.

Count Cavour wrote on this occasion to the Italian negotiators at Rome that his declaration to the Chambers were calculated to prove how advantageous were the unprecedented concessions which Italy was prepared to make to the Church, and that therefore he believed they could not fail to convince the Court of Rome of the propriety of treating so as to permit the King's Government to yield to the wishes of the Holy See to restore order to the position of ecclesiastical affairs in Italy (April 1861).

On April 5 Cardinal Antonelli declared to one of the negotiators that the Holy See, always ready to submit to the force of things, must for the time regard the existence of the Roman State as an international question, respecting which he could not treat alone. The Italian negotiators having remarked that the known desire of the Catholic Powers was for some arrangement to be made without intervention on their part, the Cardinal replied that Spain was opposed to the proposition of Piedmont, and that the Court of Rome would await events.

Thus, while Italy was endeavouring to remove from the Roman question all factitious and foreign interests, the Court of Rome relied upon those interests to refuse any solution.

Count Cavour then, being convinced of the necessity of separating the question of the settlement of the affairs of Rome from the question of foreign intervention, opened a negotiation with France upon the bases which were subsequently embodied in the Convention of September 15, 1864.

He reserved freedom of action for Italy in case the Roman States should become a hot-bed of disorder or a cause of danger, or if the foreign volunteers should constitute a disguised intervention; he stipulated for the freedom of communications for all unarmed citizens. He repeated expressly at the same time that Rome was indispensable to guarantee unity and the monarchic principle in Italy; that the King's Government would, nevertheless, only employ the most pacific means possible while protecting the spiritual authority of the Pope, the dignity of the Holy See, and the interests of religion.

These negotiations with France, interrupted by the death of Count Cavour, were continued after the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France, which soon followed. The French Government recommended Baron Ricasoli to continue direct negotiations with the Holy See, and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires wrote from Paris that the Imperial Government was very desirous to escape from the difficulty arising from the threat of the Pope to quit Rome if the Emperor should withdraw his troops.

In August 1861, the Minister of France at Turin declared, according to his instructions, that the Emperor remained the best friend of Italy; that in the event of a vacancy in the Papacy, or in other and more imminent events, he would find an opportunity to disengage himself by recalling his troops without inconvenient results; that, in the meantime, Italy could keep open the negotiations with Rome to place the Pope in the wrong, should assure tranquillity in Naples, and act upon public opinion; and that the French Government would not cease to interest itself in the Roman question in a friendly spirit towards Italy.

In November 1861, the Minister Ricasoli believed the time had come to publish, as Count Cavour had intended to have done, the heads of agreement concerted in principle with France. The King's Minister in Paris was ordered to state that, while leaving to France the selection of the moment when it would leave Rome to itself, the King's Government felt bound to neglect nothing that would tend to facilitate an arrangement, and hoped to obtain the good offices of France to obtain the assent of the Court of Rome to a formal proposition. It was after the French Government had declined, upon the plea of inopportuneness, the request for mediation that the project of arrangement ("Capitolato") was made public, in consequence of which the Parliament confirmed the Boncompagni Order of the day before-mentioned.

On April 24, 1862, the King's Minister at Paris received communication from

M. Thouvenel of a plan to be proposed by the Emperor simultaneously at Rome and at Turin. If Italy had accepted it the French occupation would cease at once or within a year, according as the Court of Rome accepted it or not. The bases of this plan were as follows:—

The Papal territory should be governed under a municipal form; the Pope would retain all the rights and privileges of sovereignty; the Catholic Powers should contribute, *pro ratá*, to his Civil List—France contributing 3,500,000 francs; a Customs' union with Italy; the public debt to be divided in proportion to the territory; the Italian Legislature to be applicable to the Pontifical territory, with the assistance of a Pontifical Council of State; the Roman population to send their Deputies to the Italian Parliament; the Pope to appoint a certain number of Senators, and the Pontifical coinage to bear the Pope's effigy, but to be equalized to the Italian coinage. The Pontifical flag was to be Italian tricolour, with the Papal arms in place of the Cross of Savoy, the Pope to have a body-guard, and the finances and the army to be in common. At the same time the kingdom was to restore to the Pope a portion of the provinces to the west of the Apennines, containing a population of nearly 100,000 souls.

This plan, with the exception of the last clause, was accepted at Turin, but before it was officially proposed to the Courts of Turin and of Rome, differences arose between the Ministers of the Emperor upon this subject, two of them being desirous of suppressing the last clause and reverting to Count Cavour's proposition, while others advocated delay, on account of the internal political condition of France. Thereupon eusued the revolutionary movement of Sarnico. The desire to avoid a responsibility of a solution ruled supreme in the Councils of the Emperor.

From that time until when the Roman question had been discussed with a view to a definitive and precise solution the negotiations were directed to the other view of the question—to find means of preserving the affairs of Rome from foreign intervention and external complications.

The French Government freed itself from its responsibility upon the main ground of the Roman question by the Emperor's letter to M. Thouvenel, of the 26th of May, 1862. The same desire inspired the instructions given on the 30th of the same month to the Ambassador of France, at Rome; they were conceived in the sense of persuading the Court of Rome to forego all foreign intervention, but in any case the French Government announced its intention of reverting to the restricted project of Count Cavour by submitting the principle of non-intervention and reserving the arrangement of the affairs of Rome. That was later the object of the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864. The negotiations had resumed their course in that direction of ideas, when the expedition which ended at Aspromonte occurred to create an obstacle.

The Italian Government believed then that it was a convenient time to revive the main question by the note of General Durando, of September 10th, 1862, in the terms of the first negotiations for a definitive solution. The reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, 26th October, 1862, who had succeeded M. de Thouvenel in the Foreign Office of France, was opposed to the determination of the Italian Ministry to raise the question of a definitive solution, and showed the intentions of the French Government to adhere to the limited question of the evacuation of Rome. Matters remained in that state.

In July, 1863, the Italian Government proposed to France the resumption of limited negotiations, on the basis of the principle of non-intervention, Italy reserving its national aspirations, avoiding the collective guarantee of the Catholic Powers, and definitively excluding any foreign occupation. This new phase resulted in the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864. It was declared, at the time of the conclusion of this agreement, that the Convention must not and could not signify more or less than it said; that as to its spirit it was the consequence of the principle of non-intervention; that Italy reserved to itself the making this principle respected by any one with respect to insurrection from without, and that Italy would continue to pursue, in the terms of the Conventions the conciliation of the essential interests of Italy with those of the Papacy, on the basis of the reciprocal separation and liberty of the powers of the State and the Church. The question of non-intervention was formerly distinguished from that of the arrangement of the affairs of Rome. This latter object was touched on by the negotiators in conversations in which the Emperor recommended that the nominal sovereignty should be left to the Pope, Rome being administratively united to Italy, and in which the Emperor's Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed an opinion that the French evacuation should not be the cause of the fall of the Temporal Power, Rome, according to his conviction, properly belonging ultimately to Italy.

The French Government, also, avoiding interpellations on the part of Austria and Spain, declared to the agents of those Powers that they had no right to interfere; that the Convention solved the question of occupation, and not the Roman question, which remained without solution, and that a guarantee of the Catholic Powers was inadmissible. These proceedings on the part of Spain and Austria had been instigated by the Pontifical Government, which, faithful to its policy of reliance on foreign interventions, had by a Circular to its Nuncios of the 18th September, 1864, made the formal admission that the territory of St. Peter could not subsist by itself, notwithstanding the execution by Italy of the Convention of September; an admission which proved that cases were to be foreseen, reserved on the conclusion of the Convention, when the stipulations accepted by Italy would cease to be applicable.

It was inevitable that in the Parliamentary discussions to which the Convention gave rise, the thorough solution of the Roman question reserved by the Convention was handled, as well as the Convention itself. The Italian Government having presented to Parliament (October 24, 1864), among other documents, the Report of Chevalier Nigra of the 15th September, 1864, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, while admitting its accuracy, thought it necessary, in view of the discussions of the Italian Parliament, that it should be completed on some points. This Chevalier Nigra did in a fresh despatch of the 30th October, 1864, which showed that, in reserving its national aspirations, Italy gave no right of supposing that it wished to employ subterranean means; that Italy reckoned on the natural and normal process of things; that the reserve of liberty of action for the Contracting Parties in the event of the Pontifical Government being unable to stand by itself was perfectly proper, the Plenipotentiaries not having been obliged to foresee expressly in their official declarations eventualities caused by the fault and powerlessness of the Pontifical Government; that the aim of the national aspirations is the conciliation of the interests of Italy and of the Papacy by liberty of Church and State; and that he consequently, and with these explanations, adhered to his Report of the 15th September. These two Reports of the King's Minister were recognised as the correct interpretation of the Convention in the frank explanations given in the presence of the Emperor between MM. Nigra and Drouyn de Lhuys on the 2nd November, 1864.

The successive despatch by Italy to Rome of MM. Tonello and Vegezzi for arrangements respecting the Episcopal Sees, and the interchange of ideas, commenced with General Fleury, and since continued with the French Government, respecting the economic facilities to be introduced between the two territories, proved that the Italian Government, while reserving the definitive solution, was very anxious for the amelioration of conditions of fact in which that solution could be produced naturally apart from foreign interventions. The despatch addressed by the King's Government to Chevalier Nigra on the 20th December, 1866, and the note of the 5th February previous, by which Italy set aside the pretensions of Spain to espouse the interests of the temporal power, prove, on the other hand, the care taken to preserve the root of the question.

The revolutionary invasion of October, 1867, came, unfortunately, to disturb the normal progress of the Roman question. At the moment when France decided again to intervene, a French circular of the 25th of October, 1867, admitting that the September Convention ought to subsist, and invoking the solicitude of the Powers on the reciprocal situation of Italy and the Holy See, deferred to Europe the very solution of the Roman question.

It is material to note that the French policy thus entered on a new phase. In 1861 it had been seen to recommend a direct solution between the Pope and Italy without foreign participation; then in April and May, 1862, it took the bold initiative of a solution; afterwards it freed itself from responsibility by insuring non-intervention by the Convention of the 15th of September; and France recognized again, after Mentana, the necessity of an immediate and decisive solution of the question itself, and called on Europe to sanction it.

The Italian Government did not believe that the participation of Europe could, under the circumstances, facilitate a solution; it did not, reject, however, the meeting of a general or limited Congress. But the Powers invited unanimously declared a Congress could only sanction a solution already effected between Italy and the Holy See. The principle of non-intervention, and the elimination of every political complication from the Roman question, essential maxims of Italian policy, were thus spontaneously endorsed by the Powers. The Governments of Austria and Prussia were particularly explicit in this sense. The declarations of M. Rouher at the French Tribune followed, which were regarded by the Powers as rendering impossible the Congress which France itself had just proposed.

The King's Government having proved, then, that the preparation of a definitive solution by a Congress was impracticable, nothing remained for the moment but to negotiate through the medium of France, leaving intact the national programme, in order to make tolerable the actual relations between the two territories, and thus to facilitate the withdrawal of the French troops. Under the reserve, therefore, of a definitive solution to be prosecuted, it presented, on the 24th of January, the basis of a *modus vivendi* of simple administration, which, like all the rest, the Court of Rome refused.

The attempt made by France for the solution of the Roman question in a Congress, furnished an opportunity of proving how equitable the opinion of all the other Governments had become towards the views of Italy. Italian diplomacy has since been able to ascertain that Austria, Spain, and Portugal desire a solution of the question in a liberal sense, and one conformable to the interests of Italy, while securing the independence of the Holy See; that the German Governments, Belgium, and Holland, do not interest themselves in political questions relative to Rome; that Russia does the same; that Switzerland, taking note of the declarations of France in the sense of an immediate evacuation, would only sanction a solution consistent with the popular sovereignty, the base of its public law.

Let us, then, here sum up the bases of a definitive solution which were recognized as acceptable in principle, excepting questions of opportunity and political convenience, at various periods of the negotiations just recalled, when these negotiations bore on the final arrangement of the Roman question considered in itself. These bases are the following:—

The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and also the privileges towards the King and other Sovereigns which are established by custom. The title of Prince and corresponding honours are conceded to the Roman Cardinals of the Church.

The Leonine City remains under the full jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Pontiff.*

The Italian Government guarantees on its territory:—

(*a*.) The liberty of communication between the Sovereign Pontiff and foreign States, clergy, and peoples.

(*b*.) The diplomatic immunity of the Pontifical Nuncios or Legates to foreign Powers, and of the foreign Representatives to the Holy See.

The Italian Government engages to preserve all the institutions, offices, and ecclesiastical bodies, and their officials, existing at Rome; but it does not recognize the civil or penal jurisdiction.

The Government engages to preserve entire, and without subjecting them to special taxes, all the ecclesiastical properties whose revenues belong to ecclesiastical charges, offices, corporations, institutes, and bodies, having their seat at Rome, or in the Leonine City.

The Government has no interference in the interior discipline of ecclesiastical bodies at Rome.

The bishops and priests of the kingdom, in their respective dioceses and parishes, shall be free from all interference of the Government in the exercise of their spiritual ministry.

His Majesty renounces in favour of the Church all right of Royal patronage over the smaller or larger ecclesiastical benefices of the city of Rome.

The Italian Government grants to the Holy See, and the Sacred College, a fixed and unalterable revenue, of a value not inferior to that actually assigned them in the budget af the Pontifical State.

The Royal Government preserve their rank, salaries, and precedence to the civil and military servants of the Pontifical State who are Italians.

These Articles would be considered a public bi-lateral contract, and would form the subject of an agreement with the Powers having Catholic subjects.

Italy is to-day still ready to adopt the same bases of a solution.

Florence, August 29, 1870.

Note on the Leonine City.

IT is known that the Tiber divides the City of Rome into two parts, one of which, situated on the right bank of the river, was called in old times the Holy City, and was built "per Apostolorum Petri et Pauli suffragia et ob salutem Christianorum omnium." It is this part of Rome which is usually called the Leonine City, from the name of the Popes Leo III and IV, of whom the former undertook its foundation and the latter completed its construction in 849.

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* See the note at the end of the Memorandum.

The Leonine City was formerly surrounded by walls, of which the greater part still exists. It covers a space of 700 metres in breadth and 1,300 metres in length. The peculiar inclosure of the Leonine City pierced with four gates, and the course of the Tiber, make it entirely independent of the walls of Rome.

The Leonine City has always been considered as exclusively the property of the Popes, even at the time when they were not looked on as temporal Sovereigns.

It has always enjoyed a rule of its own, independent of the statutes of Rome and of the Roman authorities. It preserved an autonomous government, with an exclusively Pontifical character, up to the reign of Sextus V, who made it the fourteenth quarter ("rione") of Rome, under the name of Borgo.

The Leonine City has now a population of about 15,000 souls, and would be capable of having a much larger one, if the gardens, which take up the larger part of it, were destined, at all events partially, for the construction of new buildings. It possesses a large number of churches and of palaces. The church of St. Peter, the Vatican and its vast dependencies, the tombs of the Apostles and of the most illustrious Popes, numerous artistic and religious monuments, make the Leonine City a remarkable town and a splendid residence for the chief Sovereign of the Catholic World.

No. 26.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 12.)

My Lord, *Florence, September 9, 1870.*

IN an interview I have had with M. Visconti Venosta this morning, the mission of M. Ponza di San Martino to Rome and its consequences were again referred to, when I informed his Excellency that I had grounds for believing that it was the intention of the Pope to offer armed resistance to the occupation of his territory by the Italian troops.

M. Visconti Venosta replied that he, of course, did not expect that His Holiness would acquiesce, without protesting, in the occupation of his territory; that resistance should be made by detached parties of Zouaves in outlying villages or towns, he should also not think of much consequence: but he did sincerely trust that force would not be opposed at Rome; and, moreover, that the Pope would not leave that capital, or at all events Roman territory.

I reminded M. Visconti Venosta that I had understood from him yesterday, and on other occasions, that the Italian army was to stop at the gates of Rome, or at all events not employ force to enter it, unless under extreme circumstances. His Excellency replied that it was precisely such circumstances which were to be foreseen. Supposing, for instance, there was a combat in the streets between the troops of the Pope and the populace, it would be necessary for the Italian army to enter for the re-establishment of order.

If the Pope would oppose only a moral resistance and would allow the Italian troops to enter Rome, everything as regards His Holiness' position and authority would be left exactly as it is. Nothing would be changed. He would be as free as ever to exercise all his spiritual functions and powers, to maintain his diplomatic relations with foreign Powers; in short, he would be not only protected, but would enjoy the most complete liberty and independence in every respect. In the Leonine city, into which the Italian troops would in no case enter, except on a formal requisition of the Pope, His Holiness would remain as completely master as he is now in any part of his dominions.

His Excellency concluded by again repeating his request for the good offices of Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to persuade the Pope, in the first place, not to offer armed resistance to the King's troops, and next not to leave Rome.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 27.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received September 12.)

(Extract.) *Rome, September 7, 1870.*

I AM informed that agents from the Revolutionary Committee formed at Naples were sent in the middle of last week from this city to Florence, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the Italian Government was disposed to countenance their plans.

They have since returned, having it is said, communicated with MM. Lanza, Sella and Visconti Venosta, by each of whom they were informed that the Cabinet was determined to abide by the resolutions announced by the Chambers, and that they did not look to the employment of force as a solution of the Roman question.

No. 28.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 17.)

(Extract.) *Florence, September* 12, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the accompanying documents relative to the Roman question, which have appeared in the official Gazette of last night; 1st, Instructions from the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior to Count Ponza di San Martino on proceeding to Rome; 2nd, Circular from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Representatives of Italy in foreign countries, dated the 29th of August last; 3rd, another Circular from the Foreign Minister to the Representatives of Italy dated the 7th instant.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Signor Lanza to Count di San Martino.

M. le Comte, *Florence, le* 29 *Août,* 1870.

VOUS êtes chargé vous rendre à Rome, et d'y porter une lettre de Sa Majesté le Roi au Souverain Pontife Pie IX, au moment solennel où le Gouvernement du Roi est appelé par les intérêts de l'Italie et du Saint Siége à prendre les mesures nécessaires à la sûreté du territoire national.

Sa Majesté le Roi, gardien et garant des destinées Italiennes, et hautement intéressé, comme Catholique, à ne pas abandonner le sort du Saint Siége et celui de l'Italie à des périls que le courage du Saint Père serait disposé à affronter, sent le devoir de prendre, en face de l'Europe et de la Catholicité, la responsabilité du maintien de l'ordre dans la Péninsule et de la sûreté du Saint Siége.

Le Gouvernement du Roi manquerait à son devoir s'il attendait, pour prendre les dispositions les plus convenables dans ce but, que l'agitation aboutît à de graves désordres et à l'effusion du sang.

Nous nous réservons donc de faire entrer nos troupes sur le territoire Romain, quand les circonstances nous démontreront que cela est nécessaire, en laissant aux populations le soin de pourvoir à leur administration.

Le Gouvernement du Roi et les forces dont il dispose se restreignent absolument à une action conservatrice et tutélaire des droits imprescriptibles des Romains, et des intérêts qu'attache le monde Catholique à l'entière indépendance du Pontife.

Laissant non préjugée toute question politique qui peut être soulevée par les manifestations libres et pacifiques du peuple Romain, le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement résolu à assurer les garanties nécessaires à l'indépendance spirituelle du Saint Siège et à en former même un sujet de futures négociations entre les Puissances intéressées.

Vous aurez soin, M. le Comte, de faire entendre au Saint Père combien le moment actuel est solennel pour l'avenir de l'Eglise et de la Papauté ! Le Chef de la Catholicité trouvera dans les populations Italiennes un profond dévouement, et conservera sur les bords du Tibre un Siége honoré et indépendant de toute souveraineté humaine.

Sa Majesté s'adresse au Pontife avec l'affection d'un fils, avec la foi d'un Catholique, et avec les sentiments d'un Roi et d'un Italien.

Sa Sainteté ne repoussera pas dans ces temps pleins de menaces pour les institutions les plus vénérées et pour la paix des peuples, le main qui lui est loyalement tendue, au nom de la religion et de l'Italie.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) G. LANZA.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte. *Florence, August* 29, 1870.

YOU are directed to proceed to Rome, and to convey there a letter from His Majesty the King to the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX, at the solemn moment when the

Government of the King is called on by the interests of Italy and of the Holy See to take measures necessary for the security of the national territory.

His Majesty the King, as guardian of and surety for the destinies of Italy, and as a Catholic, deeply interested in not abandoning the lot of the Holy See and that of Italy to dangers which the courage of the Holy Father would be disposed to meet, feels it his duty to assume, before Europe and the Catholic world, the responsibility of the maintenance of order in the Peninsula and the security of the Holy See.

The Government of the King would fail in its duty if it waited to take the measures most suitable to this object until the agitation ended in grave disorders and bloodshed.

We reserve to ourselves the right, then, to dispatch our troops into the Roman territory when circumstances show us that this measure is necessary, leaving to the populations the charge of providing for their administration.

The Government of the King and the forces at its disposal restrict themselves absolutely to a course of action which will preserve and guard the imprescriptible rights of the Romans, and the interests which the Catholic world attaches to the entire independence of the Pope.

Leaving unbiassed every political question which can be raised by the free and peaceable manifestations of the Roman people, the Government of the King is firmly resolved to secure the guarantees necessary for the spiritual independence of the Holy See, and even to make of them a subject for future negotiations between the Powers interested.

You will be careful, M. le Comte, to acquaint the Holy Father how solemn the present moment is for the future of the Church and of the Papacy. The Head of Catholicism will meet with a deep devotion among the Italian populations, and will preserve on the banks of the Tiber a seat honoured and independent of all human sovereignty.

His Majesty addresses himself to the Pontiff with the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, and with the feelings of a King and of an Italian.

His Holiness will not reject in these times, full of menaces for the most venerated institutions and for the peace of nations, the hand which is loyally stretched out to him in the name of religion and of Italy.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) LANZA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Circular addressed by M. Visconti Venosta to Italian Representatives abroad.

Monsieur, *Florence, le* 29 *Août,* 1870.

LES événements actuels ont avec la question Romaine des rapports sur lesquels plusieurs Gouvernements ont cherché à connaître nos vues. Ils reconnaissent les difficultés inhérentes à la situation anormale de la Papauté; ils prévoient les éventualités qui peuvent s'ensuivre, et ils désirent connaître les idées adoptées à ce sujet dans le pays qui est appelé à régler avec le monde Catholique les conditions de la transformation du pouvoir Pontifical—conséquence inévitable du progrès des temps et des changements politiques accomplis dans le Péninsule.

Le Gouvernement du Roi n'a aucune difficulté de s'expliquer sans réticence à cet égard. Nous le faisons d'autant plus volontiers que la question Romaine, personne n'en est plus convaincu que nous, n'est pas de celles que l'on peut supprimer en les entourant d'un silence factice; le respect même professé par tous les Gouvernements et par tous les esprits vraiment religieux et libéraux pour les grands intérêts qui y sont engagés, doit faire sentir à chacun qu'il est du devoir commun de ne pas en abandonner le sort à une aveugle fatalité.

L'Italie n'a jamais cessé de maintenir la question Romaine dans la sphère qui lui appartient, au-dessus de tout autre intérêt plus particulier et plus variable. Elle s'est toujours montrée disposée à y reconnaître deux éléments qu'il faut concilier, sans sacrifier l'un à l'autre; d'une part, les aspirations nationales de l'Italie, le droit du peuple Romain de régler les conditions de son Gouvernement,—de l'autre, la nécessité d'assurer l'indépendance, la liberté, l'autorité religieuse du Pontife. Notre but constant, depuis que la question Romaine est posée, a été de rassurer le monde Catholique sur les garanties de sécurité et de dignité que l'Italie, plus que tout autre Etat, est en mesure d'assurer au Saint Siége. Aujourd'hui comme toujours, l'Italie cherche à sauvegarder la question Romaine vis-à-vis des passions des partis politiques, et à lui donner une solution

qui tranquillise les consciences en donnant satisfaction aux vœux légitimes du pays, et écarte le danger toujours renaissant de violences auxquelles l'état actuel du territoire Pontifical semble inviter, tour à tour, chacun des partis extrêmes.

Si le côté religieux de la question, qui devrait être le seul important, est désormais résolu dans la conscience des Catholiques les plus éclairés, les plus graves difficultés sont encore malheureusement soulevées par des intérêts d'un autre ordre qui s'y sont artificiellement mêlés, et auxquels se trouve ainsi subordonné ce qu'il y a d'essentiel dans les affaires de Rome.

La Convention du 15 Septembre, 1864, a eu précisément pour objet d'écarter le principal de ces obstacles de fait qui ne proviennent pas du fond même de la question Romaine: je veux parler de l'intervention de la force étrangère. Cet acte visait à réaliser une situation dégagée de toute complication extérieure, et dans laquelle les intérêts du Saint Siége et ceux des Romains et de l'Italie se trouveraient placés en face les uns des autres, en sorte qu'une conciliation entre eux pût s'effectuer. En acceptant les obligations de la Convention, l'Italie restait fidèle au devoir de ne pas abandonner cette question d'ordre moral et religieux aux surprises de la violence; qu'elle que fût du reste la marche des événements, une application régulière de la Convention devait garantir que ni l'emploi de la force ni les accidents politiques du dehors ne reviendraient troubler le cours paisible et normal d'une transformation inévitable de la situation respective des Romains et du Saint Siége.

Les accords du 15 Septembre, 1864, n'étaient donc pas la solution de la question Romaine. Ils posaient seulement cette question dans des conditions telles qu'elle pût aboutir sans secousse à son dénoûment.

Par une conséquence de la situation troublée qui existe en Europe depuis 1866, la Convention n'a pas suffi à écarter les causes extérieures qui empêchent la solution naturelle de la question Romaine.

Encouragé par les incertitudes de l'avenir et par le retour de l'intervention étrangère. et obéissant à des tendances qui, du reste, sont les conséquences inévitables de son système, le Gouvernement Pontifical continua à appliquer à ses sujets ces mêmes principes de Gouvernement dont la simple énonciation a soulevé les protestations de tous les Etats Catholiques. Dans ses rapports avec l'Italie, la Cour de Rome a cru devoir se refuser même aux tempéraments les plus transitoires et de simple administration. Elle a pris l'attitude d'un Gouvernement ennemi établi au centre de la Péninsule, cherchant dans les complications Européennes la possibilité d'amener de nouvelles interventions militaires, enrôlant des forces étrangères et leur donnant, contrairement à l'esprit de la Convention, non pas la simple mission de la conservation de l'ordre intérieur, mais le caractère d'une armée de la réaction, d'un noyau pour une prétendue croisade. Les provinces Romaines sont ainsi devenues pour nous le centre d'action du parti qui spécule sur des interventions pour restaurer un autre état de choses dans la Péninsule, et en même temps un terrain tout préparé pour servir à une propagande anarchique contre l'Italie.

Les conséquences d'une pareille situation, en présence de la guerre actuellement engagée et des complications qui pourraient encore s'ensuivre, sont graves pour nous.

Il n'est de l'intérêt d'aucune Puissance que l'Italie, Etat Catholique, et neutre dans le conflit actuel, demeure exposée à ce que sa tranquilité et ses rapports extérieurs puissent dépendre du parti que tireront des affaires Romaines les manœuvres de la réaction ou de la révolution. Le sentiment national froissé, notre politique conciliante en Europe en butte aux soupçons, notre action au dehors paralysée ou sollicitée par des pressions factices, l'ordre dans la Péninsule rendu précaire, tels sont les effets d'une situation pareille.

C'est la force des choses qui, à chaque phase nouvelle des affaires de l'Europe, fait sentir plus impérieusement la nécessité de résoudre la question Romaine. Nous croyons que c'est faire acte de prévoyance et de sagesse que d'écarter les considérations transitoires qui ont fait suspendre jusqu'ici une solution, et d'aborder pratiquement, dans ses conditions essentielles, un problème qui touche aux destinées d'un peuple et à la grandeur du Catholicisme.

A ce point de vue il sera plus facile de déterminer les bases d'un accord, et de réaliser cette adhésion morale des Gouvernements Catholiques où l'Italie a toujours vu le gage le plus efficace d'une bonne solution.

Nous n'apportons aucune vue arbitraire dans le choix des moyens d'assurer à la Papauté une situation indépendante, sûre, et digne. Depuis dix ans, dans le cours de négociations souvent reprises et toujours interrompues par les événements politiques, les bases possibles d'une solution définitive de la question Romaine ont été confidentiellement reconnues en principe, et subordonnées seulement à des considérations d'opportunité et de

convenance politique, par la France aussi bien que par d'autres Puissances. Lorsque cette solution sera réalisée, les heureux effets s'en étendront bien au-delà de nos frontières; car ce n'est pas seulement en Italie que l'antagonisme entre le sentiment religieux et l'esprit de civilisation et de liberté trouble les consciences et jette le désordre moral parmi les populations.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Florence, August* 29, 1870.

SEVERAL Governments have sought to learn our views on the relations which passing events bear to the Roman question. They recognize the difficulties inherent in the anomalous position of the Papacy; they foresee eventualities which may ensue, and they desire to be acquainted with the opinions adopted on this subject in the country which is called on to regulate with the Catholic world the terms of the transformation of the Pontifical power—an inevitable consequence of the progress of time, and of the political changes accomplished in the Peninsula.

The King's Government can, without difficulty, give an unreserved explanation in this respect. We do it with the greater willingness, as no one is more convinced than ourselves that the Roman question is not one of those which can be suppressed by enveloping them in a factitious silence; the respect even professed by all Governments, and by all holy, religious, and liberal minds for the great interests which are engaged in it, must make all feel that it is a common duty not to abandon its lot to a blind fatality.

Italy has never ceased to maintain the Roman question in its proper sphere, above every other more private and changing interest. She has always shown herself disposed to recognise in it two elements which must be conciliated, without the sacrifice of either; on the one side, the national aspirations of Italy, the right of the Roman people to regulate the conditions of its Government; on the other, the necessity of securing the independence, the liberty, the religious authority of the Pontiff. Our constant aim, since the Roman question arose, has been to reassure the Catholic world on the guarantees of safety and dignity which Italy, more than any other State, is in a position to secure to the Holy See. Now, as ever, Italy seeks to protect the Roman question in the face of the passions of political factions, and to give it a solution which will calm the conscience by satisfying the lawful wishes of the country, and separate the constantly-reviving danger of violence to which the present state of the Pontifical territory seems by turns to invite each of the extreme parties.

If the religious side of the question—which should be the only important one—is henceforth settled in the conscience of the most enlightened Catholics, the gravest difficulties are still unfortunately raised by interests of another kind, which are artificially mixed up with it, and to which what there is essential in Roman affairs is thus subject.

The Convention of the 15th September, 1864, was really intended to remove the chief of these physical obstacles, which do not spring from the source even of the Roman question. I speak of the intervention of foreign force. The aim of this act was to realize a situation free from all external complication, in which the interests of the Holy See and those of the Romans and of Italy should be brought face to face, so that a reconciliation between them might be effected. In accepting the obligations of the Convention, Italy remained faithful to the duty of not abandoning this question of moral and religious order to the surprises of violence; whatever might be, besides, the course of events, a regular application of the Convention would guarantee that neither the employment of force nor external political accidents would again trouble the peaceable and normal course of an inevitable transformation of the respective positions of the Romans and of the Holy See.

The agreements of September 15, 1864, were not then the solution of the Roman question. They merely stated this question in such terms that it could easily be brought to a termination.

In consequence of the troubled situation which has existed in Europe since 1866, the Convention has not sufficed to remove the external causes which hinder the natural solution of the Roman question.

Encouraged by the uncertainties of the future and by the return of foreign intervention, and in obedience to tendences, which, however, are the inevitable consequence of its system, the Pontifical Government continued to apply to its subjects those same principles of Government, the mere naming of which drew forth the protests of all Catholic

States. In its relations with Italy the Court of Rome has thought fit to object to the most transitory modifications and to those of simple Administration. It has taken up the attitude of a hostile Government established in the centre of the Peninsula, seeking in European complications the possibility of bringing on new military interventions, enrolling foreign forces, and giving them, contrary to the spirit of the Convention, not the simple mission of preserving internal order, but the character of a reactionary army, of a nucleus of a so-called crusade. The Roman provinces have thus become for us the centre of action of the faction which speculates on interventions to restore another state of things in the Peninsula, and at the same time a territory quite prepared to be used for an anarchical propaganda against Italy.

The consequences of such a situation, in the presence of the war now being carried on, and of the complications still likely to follow, are serious for us.

It is not for the interest of any Power that Italy, a Catholic State and neutral in the present conflict, should be exposed to her tranquillity and external relations being dependent on the advantage which reactionary or revolutionary manœuvres will derive from Roman affairs. The effects of a similar situation are that our national feeling is wounded, our conciliatory policy in Europe open to suspicion, our external action paralyzed or courted by factitious pressure, and order in the Peninsula rendered precarious. It is the force of circumstances which, at each new phase of the affairs of Europe, makes the necessity of a settlement of the Roman question most imperiously felt. We believe it is an act of foresight and of wisdom to lay aside the transitory considerations which have hitherto delayed a settlement, and to broach practically, in its essential terms, a problem which effects the destinies of a nation and the greatness of Catholicism.

From this point of view it will be easier to fix the basis of an agreement, and to realize that moral adhesion of the Catholic Governments in which Italy has always seen the most effectual pledge of a good solution.

We bring no arbitrary view to the choice of the measures for securing to the Papacy an independent, safe, and worthy position. For ten years, in the course of negotiations often entered upon and always interrupted by political events, the possible bases of a final solution of the Roman question have been confidentially recognized in principle, and made subject only to considerations of opportuneness and of political expediency, by France as well as other Powers. When this solution is carried into effect, its happy results will reach far beyond our frontiers; for it is not only in Italy that the antagonism between religious feeling and the spirit of civilisation and of liberty troubles the consciences of our populations and involves them in moral disorder.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 28.

Circular addressed by M. Visconti Venosta to Italian Representatives abroad.

Monsieur, *Florence, le 7 Septembre,* 1870.

LE Gouvernement du Roi n'a eu que trop d'occasions de signaler, dans ces dernières années, les dangers de l'antagonisme qui existe entre le Gouvernement Pontifical et l'Italie. Ces dangers, qui ont été reconnus souvent par les Puissances, n'avaient cependant pas alors le caractère de gravité décisive qu'ils prennent aujourd'hui, et dont je vous ai prévenue par ma circulaire du 29 Août dernier.

S'il est une maxime reconnue par toutes les autorités en droit positif, c'est que chaque Gouvernement a le droit et le devoir de pourvoir à sa propre sécurité, et de s'opposer à ce qui peut constituer pour lui un péril et un empêchement à la protection qu'il doit aux intérêts essentiels de ses nationaux. Aussi, la Convention de Septembre a-t-elle laissé au Gouvernement du Roi sa liberté d'action pour les cas prévus ou non dans lesquels l'état de choses existant sur le territoire Pontifical constituerait un danger ou une menace contre la tranquillité ou la sûreté de l'Italie.

Or, si en Septembre 1864, lorsque rien n'autorisait à prévoir que l'épreuve de la conciliation des intérêts des Romains avec ceux du Saint Siége ne s'accomplirait pas en pleine paix, une réserve de ce genre a été jugée conforme à la justice, il semble superflu de remarquer combien l'application en est légitime en ce moment.

L'Italie, en effet, obligée, comme les pays voisins des deux nations belligérantes, de ne rien négliger pour sauvegarder sa sécurité, en est empêchée par l'état de choses que maintient dans une enclave de la Péninsule un Gouvernement théocratique en hostilité déclarée contre l'Italie, ne pouvant, de son propre aveu, subsister que par des interven-

tions étrangères et dont le territoire offre une base d'opération à tous les éléments de désordre.

Aujourd'hui que la guerre entre la France et l'Allemagne a pris un caractère extrême, et jette une grande incertitude dans les relations internationales, il ne s'agit plus seulement pour nous, dans la question Romaine, d'une revendication légitime de nos droits et de nos intérêts, mais de la nécessité de remplir les devoirs impérieux qui sont la raison d'être des Gouvernements.

Sa Majesté le Roi, gardien et dépositaire de l'intégrité et de l'inviolabilité du sol national, intéressé comme Souverain d'une nation Catholique à n'abandonner à aucun accident le sort du Chef de l'Eglise, prend, comme il le doit avec confiance, en face de l'Europe et de la Catholicité, la responsabilité du maintien de l'ordre dans la Péninsule et de la sauvegarde du Saint Siége. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté se réserve de ne pas attendre, pour prendre des résolutions en conséquence, que l'agitation signalée sur le territoire Pontifical, suite naturelle des événements du dehors, aboutisse à des effusions de sang entre les Romains et les forces étrangères. Ce serait sacrifier nos devoirs à un trop facile allégement de responsabilité, que de laisser s'exposer aux risques de déplorables conflits le Saint Père, inébranlable dans sa résistance, les Romains qui nous déclarent s'apprêter à revendiquer leurs droits, la sûreté, enfin, des personnes et des propriétés dans les provinces. Nous occuperons donc, quand nos informations nous le feront juger opportun, les points nécessaires pour la sécurité commune, en laissant aux populations le soin de leur propre administration.

Le Gouvernement du Roi, en maintenant expressément en principe le droit national, se renfermera toutefois dans les limites d'une action conservatrice et tutélaire à l'égard du droit qu'ont les Romains de disposer de leurs destinées, et des intérêts qui reposent pour chaque Etat ayant des sujets Catholiques sur les garanties d'indépendance souveraine qui doivent être assurés à la Papauté. Quant à ce dernier objet, l'Italie, je le répète, est prête à prendre des arrangements avec les Puissances sur les conditions à déterminer d'un commun accord pour assurer l'indépendance spirituelle du Pontife.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Florence, September* 7, 1870.

THE King's Government has had only too many opportunities during late years of pointing out the dangers of the antagonism which exists between the Pontifical Government and Italy. These dangers, which have often been acknowledged by the Powers, had not, however, then the decisively grave character which they are now assuming, and of which I acquainted you in my Circular of the 29th of August last.

If there is a maxim recognized by all the authorities in positive law, it is that every Government has the right and the duty of providing for its own security and of resisting what can constitute for it a danger and a hindrance to the protection which it owes to the essential interests of its subjects. Thus the Convention of September left to the King's Government its liberty of action in cases foreseen or not in which the state of affairs existing on the Pontifical territory would constitute a danger or a menace to the tranquillity or safety of Italy.

Moreover, if in September, 1864, when nothing led us to foresee that the ordeal of the reconciliation of the interests of the Romans with those of the Holy See would not be accomplished quite peaceably, a reserve of this kind was considered in conformity with justice, it seems superfluous to remark how very legitimate its application now is.

Italy, in fact, compelled, as countries are which border on two belligerent nations, to neglect nothing to protect its security, is prevented from so doing by the state of things which is maintained in a district inclosed in the Peninsula by a theocratic Government in open hostility with Italy, which is confessedly unable to exist except by foreign interventions, and whose territory affords a basis of operations to all the elements of disorder.

Now that the war between France and Germany has assumed an extreme character, and casts great uncertainty on international relations, we are not only concerned, in the Roman question, with a lawful assertion of our rights and of our interests, but with the necessity of fulfilling the imperious duties which are the "*raison d'être*" of Governments.

His Majesty the King, the guardian and trustee of the integrity and inviolability of the national soil, interested as the soverign of a Catholic nation in not abandoning to any accident the lot of the head of the Church, assumes, with confidence, before Europe

and the Catholic world, the responsibility of the maintenance of order in the Peninsula and of the protection of the Holy See. His Majesty's Government will not wait to take the necessary measures until the agitation signalized on the Pontifical territory, a natural result of the events outside, ends in bloodshed between the Romans and foreign forces. To permit the exposure to the risks of deplorable conflicts of the Holy Father, resolute in his resistance, of the Romans who declare to us their readiness to demand their rights, of the safety, in a word, of persons and property in the provinces, would be to sacrifice our duties to a too easy relief from responsibility. We shall take possession, then, whenever we are informed that it is opportune, of the points necessary for common security, leaving to the population the care of their own administration.

The King's Government, with the express maintenance in principle of the national right, will always confine itself within the limits of a conservative and protecting action with regard to the right which the Romans have to dispose of their destinies, and of the interests which rest with every State having Catholic subjects on the guarantees of sovereign independence which are to be secured to the Papacy. With respect to this latter object, Italy, I repeat, is ready to arrange with the Powers about the conditions to be determined by mutual consent to secure the spiritual independence of the Pontiff.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

No. 29.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)

(Extract.) *Florence, September* 13, 1870,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation, from the "Italie," of the Proclamation issued by General Cadorna, the Commander-in-chief of the Italian Expeditionary Corps, on crossing the Roman frontier.

P.S.—I hear that the Italian troops have occupied Viterbo without resistance.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Proclamation of General Cadorna.

Italiens des Provinces Romaines,

LE Roi d'Italie m'a confié une haute mission; il vous est réservé d'en être les plus efficaces coopérateurs.

L'armée Italienne, symbole et preuve de la concorde et de l'unité nationale, vient parmi vous, animée de sentiments fraternels, pour sauvegarder la sécurité de l'Italie et vos libertés.

Vous saurez prouver à l'Europe que l'exercice de tous vos droits peut s'allier au respect, à la dignité et à l'autorité spirituelle du suprême Pontife L'indépendance du Saint Siége restera inviolable au milieu des libertés civiles, mieux qu'elle ne l'a jamais été sous la protection des interventions étrangères.

Nous ne venons pas porter la guerre, mais la paix et l'ordre vrai.

Je ne dois pas intervenir dans le Gouvernement et dans les administrations; vous y pourvoirez vous-mêmes. Ma tâche se borne à maintenir l'ordre et à défendre l'inviolabilité du sol de notre patrie commune.

Terni, le 11 *Septembre*, 1870.

Le Lieutenant-Général Commandant le 1er Corps de l'Armée,

(Signé) R. CADORNA.

(Translation.)

Italians of the Roman Provinces!

THE King of Italy has entrusted to me a high mission; to you it is reserved to be the most active co-operators in it.

The Italian army, a symbol and proof of concord and national unity, comes amongst you, animated by brotherly feelings, to protect the safety of Italy and your liberties.

You will know how to prove to Europe that the exercise of all your rights can be joined to the respect, to the dignity, and to the spiritual authority of the Supreme Pontiff. The independence of the Holy See will remain inviolable in the midst of civil liberties, more so than it has ever been under the protection of foreign interventions.

We come not to bring war, but peace and real order.

It is not my duty to interfere in the Government and in the Administrations; you will provide for them yourselves. My task is confined to the maintenance of order and to the defence of the inviolability of the soil of our common country.

Terni, September 11, 1870.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the 1st Army Corps,
(Signed) R. CADORNA.

No. 30.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)

(Extract.) *Florence, September* 13, 1870.

COUNT PONZA DI SAN MARTINO returned to Florence yesterday from his mission to Rome.

He had an audience of the Pope, and delivered the letter from the King of Italy of which he was the bearer. He found His Holiness calm and dignified, but absolutely and unflinchingly decided not to enter into any species of negotiation, or to recognize in any way the occupation of his territory by the Italian troops,—the necessity for which His Holiness disputed, as he was quite capable of maintaining order and tranquillity within his dominions.

In reply to the assurances given by Count di San Martino of the firm resolution of the Italian Government to secure his spiritual independence, the Pope replied that he had not much confidence in such promises, as in a constitutional country like Italy what was done by one Government might be undone by another.

Count di San Martino having expressed the hope that His Holiness would not order his troops to oppose the King's forces, and that he would not leave Rome, the Pope replied, in regard to the first point, that he could not give orders to his troops which would dishonour them; that he was averse to the shedding of blood; but that it was necessary that Europe should have a proof that he protested against the violence which was now being perpetrated upon him; and, in regard to the second point, His Holiness said he should be guided by events and the inspiration of God as to the line he would take.

No. 31.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 15, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Italian troops under General Cadorna have, during the last two days, made a rapid advance through the Pontifical Provinces, and were last night reported to be within about ten miles of Rome.

No resistance has been offered to them, except at Civita Castellana, a small town garrisoned by 100 Zouaves, against which three batteries were brought to bear, and which was obliged to capitulate in a very short time with a loss to the Italian troops of seven men wounded, but without any casualties amongst the Zouaves.

With this exception the Italian army seems to have had a most enthusiastic reception in the towns it has occupied, and on its line of march through the Roman Provinces. The Pontifical troops have been withdrawn to Rome and Civita Vecchia; and the inhabitants, thus left to themselves, have hastened to express their desire for annexation to the Kingdom of Italy by forwarding petitions and addresses in this sense to the King's Government.

These events have caused considerable excitement in all the principal Italian towns; illuminations have taken place; meetings, expressing cordial approval of the Government policy, have been held; and numberless addresses have been sent to the King urging the accomplishment of the national aspirations, and the proclamation and occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 32.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 15, 1870.

I HEAR from M. Visconti Venosta that the Austrian Government lately tendered their good offices to the Pope, with a view to facilitate an arrangement between His Holiness and the King of Italy.

The Pope, however, declared that he could enter into no negotiations whatever with the King of Italy, and the Austrian Government consequently withdrew.

I have, &c,
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 33.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 22.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 17, 1870.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 15th instant, respecting the advance of the Italian troops into the Roman States, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the corps under General Bixio having arrived at Torre Orlando, near Civita Vecchia, an intimation was sent to Colonel Serra, Commandant of the latter place, calling upon him to allow the Italian troops to occupy it. After demanding a short delay, Colonel Serra accepted the conditions proposed to him, and the Italian ship "Terribile" entered the port, the troops marching in shortly afterwards.

On the same day General Cadorna sent a message to General Kanzler, demanding that the troops might be allowed to enter Rome, but the request met with a flat refusal.

The national forces still continue to be enthusiastically received by the populations of the towns through which they pass; the national flag is hoisted, and Provisional Governments established by the inhabitants in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, while further addresses from different parts of Italy continue to flow in, felicitating the King and the Government upon the measures which have been taken, and calling upon them to complete the national programme by establishing the Capital at Rome.

It is reported in the papers, and the intelligence is confirmed to me by M. Visconti Venosta, that a deputation of notable Roman citizens has waited on the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli with the petition that no opposition may be made to the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, and that thus the useless effusion of blood may be spared. Both the Pope and the Cardinal have apparently answered that they had no more authority over the troops, who were resolute to resist any attack that might be made.

The Italian Government is consequently now placed in a very grave dilemma; for either they must, contrary to expressed intentions, effect the violent conquest of Rome, or they must submit to defiance on the part of those very foreign troops the maintenance of which, in support of His Holiness' Government, formed one of the principal grievances against the temporal power, and was relied on amongst other reasons as a justification for the invasion of the Pope's territory.

The decision which will be taken can hardly, it appears to me, be the subject of a doubt, nor do I think it can be long delayed. The country is now aroused, and hesitation on the part of the Government might be productive of very serious consequences.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 34.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 26.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 21, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy from the "Italie," of the letter which was addressed by His Majesty the King of Italy to the Pope, on the 8th instant, and which was delivered to His Holiness by Count Ponza di San Martino.

The "Official Gazette" from which it is extracted, states that it has been published in consequence of the appearance of a spurious précis of it in the "Journal of Rome" of the 12th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Extract from the "Italie."

NOUS lisons dans la "Gazette Officielle" de ce soir:—

"Le 'Journal de Rome' du 12 Septembre ayant publié un prétendu résumé de la lettre de Sa Majesté le Roi, remise par le Comte Ponza di San Martino à Sa Sainteté Pie IX, nous donnons le texte même de ce lettre:—

" 'Très-Saint Père,

" 'Avec une affection de fils, avec une foi de Catholique, avec une loyauté de Roi, avec un sentiment d'Italien, je m'adresse encore, comme j'eus à le faire autrefois, au cœur de votre Sainteté.

" 'Un orage plein de périls menace l'Europe. A la faveur de la guerre qui désole le centre du Continent, le parti de la révolution cosmopolite augmente de hardiesse et d'audace, et prépare, spécialement en Italie et dans les provinces gouvernées par votre Sainteté, les derniers coups à la Monarchie et à la Papauté.

" 'Je sais, Très-Saint Père, que la grandeur de votre âme ne le céderait jamais à la grandeur des événements; mais moi, Roi Catholique et Roi Italien, et, comme tel, gardien et garant, par la disposition de la Divine Providence et par la volonté de la nation, des destinées de tous les Italiens, je sens le devoir de prendre, en face de l'Europe et de la Catholicité, la responsabilité du maintien de l'ordre dans la Péninsule et de la sécurité du Saint Siége.

" 'Or, Très-Saint Père, l'état d'esprit des populations gouvernées par votre Sainteté, et la présence parmi elles de troupes étrangères venues de lieux divers avec des intentions diverses, sont un foyer d'agitation et de périls évidents pour tous. Le hasard ou l'effervescence des passions peut conduire à des violences et à une effusion de sang qu'il est de mon devoir et du vôtre, Très-Saint Père, d'éviter et d'empêcher.

" 'Je vois l'inéluctable nécessité, pour la sécurité de l'Italie et du Saint Siège, que mes troupes, déjà préposées à la garde des frontières, s'avancent et occupent les positions qui seront indispensables à la sécurité de votre Sainteté et au maintien de l'ordre.

" 'Votre Sainteté ne voudra pas voir un acte hostile dans cette mesure de précaution. Mon Gouvernement et mes forces se restreindront absolument à une action conservatrice et tutélaire des droits facilement conciliables des populations Romaines avec l'inviolabilité du Souverain Pontife et de son autorité spirituelle avec l'indépendance du Saint Siége.

" 'Si votre Sainteté, comme je n'en doute pas, et comme son caractère sacré et la bonté de son âme me donnent le droit de l'espérer, est inspirée d'un désir, égal au mien, d'éviter tout conflit et d'échapper au péril d'une violence, elle pourra prendre avec le Comte Ponza di San Martino, qui lui remettra cette lettre et qui est muni des instructions opportunes par mon Gouvernement, les accords qui paraîtront mieux devoir conduire au but désiré.

" 'Que votre Sainteté me permette d'espérer encore que le moment actuel, aussi solennel pour l'Italie que pour l'Eglise et pour la Papauté, rendra efficace l'esprit de bienveillance, qui n'a jamais pu s'éteindre dans votre cœur, envers cette terre qui est aussi votre patrie, et les sentiments de conciliation que je me suis toujours étudié, avec une persévérance infatigable, à traduire en acte, afin que, tout en satisfaisant aux aspirations nationales, le chef de la Catholicité, entouré du dévouement des populations

Italiennes, conservât sur les rives du Tibre un siége glorieux et indépendant de toute souveraineté humaine.

"'Votre Sainteté, en délivrant Rome des troupes étrangères, en l'enlevant au péril continuel d'être le champ de bataille des partis subversifs, aura accompli une œuvre merveilleuse, rendu la paix à l'Eglise, et montré à l'Europe épouvantée par les horreurs de la guerre comment on peut gagner de grandes batailles et remporter des victoires immortelles par un acte de justice et par un seul mot d'affection.

"'Je prie votre Sainteté de vouloir bien m'accorder sa bénédiction Apostolique, et je renouvelle à votre Sainteté l'expression des sentiments de mon profond respect.

"'*Florence, le* 8 *Septembre*, 1870.

"'De votre,.&c.
(Signé) "'VICTOR EMMANUEL.'"

(Translation.)

WE read in this evening's "Gazette Officielle:"—"The 'Journal de Rome' of the 12th September, having published a so-called summary of His Majesty the King's letter, delivered by Count Ponza di San Martino to His Holiness Pius IX, we give the exact text of his letter:—

"'Most Holy Father,

"'With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a king, with the feelings of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done before, to the heart of your Holiness.

"'A storm, fraught with danger, threatens Europe. Under cover of the war which is desolating the centre of the Continent, the party of cosmopolitan revolution is increasing in boldness and audacity, and is preparing, especially in Italy and in the provinces under the Government of your Holiness, its final blows at the Monarchy and the Papacy.

"'I know, most Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would never be unequal to the greatness of events; but I, a Catholic and Italian King, and, as such, guardian and surety—by the disposition of Divine Providence and by the will of the nation—of the destinies of all Italians, feel it my duty to take on myself, before Europe and the Catholic world, the responsibility of maintaining order in the Peninsula, and the security of the Holy See.

"'Besides, most Holy Father, the state of feeling among the populations governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops come from various places with various intentions, constitute a hotbed of agitation and evident dangers for all. Chance, or the effervesence of passion, may lead to acts of violence and to an effusion of blood which it is my duty and yours, most Holy Father, to avoid and prevent.

"'I see the inevitable necessity, for the security of Italy and the Holy See, that my troops, already posted to guard the frontier, should advance and take up such positions as may be requisite for the security of your Holiness and the maintenance of order.

"'Your Holiness will not, I hope, see any act of hostility in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will confine themselves solely to preserving and guarding the rights of the Roman people, and the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and his spiritual authority, with the independence of the Holy See—things quite compatible with one another.

"'If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and your goodness of heart give me the right to hope, be inspired by a desire equal to my own to avoid all conflict, and to escape the peril of violence, you could arrange with Count Ponza di San Martino, the bearer of this letter, who is furnished with fitting instructions by my Government, the means which appear best fitted to conduce to the desired end.

"'Your Holiness will permit me yet to hope that the present moment, as solemn for Italy as for the Church and for the Papacy, will render active that spirit of benevolence which has never been extinguished in your heart, towards that land which is also your country, and the conciliatory sentiments which I have always studied with indefatigable perseverance to carry into action, in order that while satisfying the national aspirations, the Chief of Catholicism, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian peoples, should preserve upon the banks of the Tiber a seat glorious and independent of all human sovereignty.

"'Your Holiness, in freeing Rome from foreign troops, in removing the constant peril of its becoming a battle-field for revolutionary parties, will have accomplished a marvellous work, given peace to the Church, and shown to Europe, horrified by the terrors of war, how it is possible to gain great battles and to win immortal victories by an act of justice and by one single word of affection.

"'I beg your Holiness to bestow upon me the Apostolic benediction, and I renew to your Holiness the expression of my profound respect.

"'Your, &c.
(Signed) "'VICTOR EMMANUEL.'"

Florence, September 8, 1870.

No. 35.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 26.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 22, 1870.

ALL efforts at a pacific arrangement with the Commander of the Papal troops having failed, orders were sent to General Cadorna on the 19th instant to take possession of Rome by force; and accordingly, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, a cannonade was opened, two breaches were effected at about half-past 8, and at 10 o'clock the Italian troops entered the city between the Porta Pia and Porta Salara. The white flag was then hoisted by command of the Pope, hostilities ceased, and a capitulation was signed between General Kanzler, Commander of the Papal troops, and General Cadorna. There was no fighting in the streets. According to the terms of the capitulation, the Papal forces had to lay down their arms. They are, or will be sent to Civita Vecchia; the natives to form a depôt without arms, the foreigners having no means to defray their expenses will be sent back to their own countries.

On the special demand of the Pope, transmitted through General Kanzler, General Cadorna has furnished two battalions for the purpose of maintaining order in the Leonine city. Castel St. Angelo was occupied for strategical reasons after the assault. The loss on the Italian side amounts to somewhat over 100 in killed and wounded. A proof that the Pope ordered the defence, and that it was not, as erroneously asserted, the military element which was master of the situation and imposed its will on His Holiness, is, that as stated above, it was on the Pope's order that the firing ceased from the town, and that the garrison surrendered.

General Cadorna reports, in a letter to the Minister of War dated the 20th instant, "All the members of the Corps Diplomatique came to me to inquire and suggest conditions of capitulation. I received and treated them with courtesy, and gave them conciliatory answers. I convinced them of the obligation I was under of treating only with the Commandant of the troops, who sent me a flag of truce."

I am informed that since the entry of the troops, some of the foreign Representatives in Rome have expressed to the Italian General their satisfaction at the conduct and bearing of the soldiers, as well as with the measures which have been taken for the preservation of order. The reception of the Italian army is described as having been enthusiastic.

The occupation was scarcely effected, when the party of action, Mazzinists, &c., commenced their usual operations. They were speedily put down, and several arrests were made; but many more will still have to be made before the cause of order will be secured.

A plebiscite is to take place in the Roman provinces on the 2nd of October; whether it can take place on the same day in Rome itself must depend upon the condition of the city at that time.

There is a question of sending General de la Marmora there, if he will accept the mission, with political and military powers. The great object of the Government now is to re-assure the Pope and Europe as to their intentions; and General La Marmora's appointment is the best guarantee which could be given in this respect.

The news of the entry into Rome has been received throughout Italy with the utmost enthusiasm. In every town the streets have been hung with flags, there have been processions, bands of music, shoutings, illuminations, and, not the least remarkable of these demonstrations considering their occasion, the bells of all the cathedrals and churches have been ringing out merry peals in honour of the death-blow inflicted upon the temporal power of the Holy Father.

The cry now is to transfer the capital to Rome at once; and the 15th of October is spoken of by the press as the day when the Chamber is to meet to vote upon this subject. I doubt, however, if any decision in this sense has been taken by the Government.

Many things have to be arranged before the Chamber can be consulted on this subject; and amongst them communications with the Catholic Powers would appear to be a necessary preliminary step.

To judge by the general tone of public opinion, one might suppose that with the acquisition of Rome all the difficulties of the Roman question had been solved; but there is room for very grave doubts on this subject, and those who reflect cannot but foresee that the establishment in one and the same city, of a constitutional and excommunicated King by the side of an infallible Pope; of a Representative Parliament by the side of an absolute authority; of a liberty of the press and freedom of discussion by the side of the Inquisition,—without mentioning other anomalies, is giving a legal sanction to a state of things which can hardly be expected to work harmoniously, or, indeed, without creating very serious embarrassment, confusion, and misunderstandings. What has been gained by the occupation of Rome by Italy is, that the temporal power has at last and for ever come to an end; and upon this result not only Italy, but the world in general, including the Pope himself, may well be congratulated. But having attained this result, I believe that there are many serious men—in fact, at one time there was certainly the majority of the Moderate party in this country—who would be in favour of pausing here, of maintaining the capital of Italy where it now is, and leaving Rome as the exclusive residence of the Pope.

I am bound, however, to add my belief that when it comes to a vote in the Chamber, there will be very few who will venture to go counter to what is the general feeling of the masses on this subject. But in any case, supposing the transfer of the capital were to be voted to-morrow, I do not see how it will be practically possible to carry it into effect for some little time to come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 36.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord, *Rome, September* 11, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to state that I have reason to believe that the bases proposed by the King of Italy to the Pope for establishing a *modus vivendi* are nearly as follows:—

1. His Holiness is to occupy the Leonine city as an independent Sovereign, and I believe there is some idea that he should retain a strip of territory on the right bank of the Tiber, as far as Ostia, where the Italian Government would engage to construct him a port.

2. The Guardia Nobile, the Swiss Guard, and some native soldiers, in all about 500, would be retained as the body guard of His Holiness.

3. All foreign troops to be immediately dismissed.

4. An annual income of 10,000,000 francs (equal to 400,000*l.*) to be guaranteed to His Holiness by the European Powers: further voluntary contributions need not be affected by this arrangement.

5. The salaries and appointments of the Sacred College to be paid by the Italian Government.

6. The property of the Religious Orders to be sold within two years on a valuation agreed upon between Papal and Italian Commissioners, and the proceeds to be handed over to those Orders.

Such of the Religious Orders as may decide to remain in Rome will have to establish themselves in the Leonine city within the same period.

7. The property of the churches in Rome to be guaranteed to them in perpetuity, and to be exempted from all taxation.

8. One year to be allowed to the laity to declare themselves subjects of the King of Italy, or to fix their abode within the precincts of the Leonine city.

9. Regard to be had for the interests of natives in the employ of the present Papal Government.

With respect to this outline of what I believe to have been laid before the Pope, I have respectfully to remark that I am not aware that the Governments of Europe have been consulted thereon, or have signified their approbation of these proposals, as seems to be implied in Article 4.

Should any of the Religious Orders elect to reside in the Leonine city, that portion of

Rome must necessarily be extended beyond its present limits to admit the building of the requisite establishments.

The sale of the monastic lands will tend to encourage a better system of cultivation and to increase the value of landed property.

The reservation to the churches of their property in Rome is very important, some of them possessing many houses. For instance, the Church of San Luigi dei Francesi holds between 300 and 400 houses; the management of this property is in the hands of a Committee, who have an office under the roof of the French Embassy, and their arrangements must have the sanction of the French Ambassador.

September 13.—Speaking on the matter with Cardinal Antonelli, he admitted that Count Ponza di San Martino had placed in his hands a document embodying arrangements for securing the spiritual and personal independence of the Pope, the sum to be allotted for the Civil List, the arrangements for the maintenance of the Sacred College, and the inviolability of church property.

Instead of 10,000,000 francs, however, for the Civil List, as I have heard in other quarters, Cardinal Antonelli tells me that the scheme laid before him had proposed only to continue what was at present derived from provinces actually remaining under the Papal rule, amounting to 600,000 pauls (equal to 120,000*l.*). The calls upon the Pope's privy purse, however, are very large, and include the salaries of the Sacred College, the Ecclesiastical Congregations, the Propaganda, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, the maintenance of the Pontifical Guards, expenses connected with the Church Ceremonies, the maintenance of the Apostolical palaces, museums, libraries, pensions, &c.

To each and every proposition his Eminence had refused to listen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 37.

Mr. Jervoise to to Earl Granville.—(Received September 27.)

(Extract.) *Rome, September* 15, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith for your Lordship's information a translation of the following documents:—The "Giornale di Roma" of the 12th instant, containing an article, communicating to the public the object and result of the mission of Count Ponza di San Martino to Rome; a Proclamation issued by the Minister for War declaring Rome in a state of siege; a Notice, published on the following day, announcing the establishment of martial law; and an extract from the "Osservatore Romano" of the 13th instant, publishing General Cadorna's Proclamation to the Romans.

A Triduum was ordered at St. Peter's, to invoke "the intercession of the Blessed Virgin for the protection of the Church from oppression, and for the deliverance of Christ's Vicar on earth from sacrilegious attack."

I attended two of these services for the purpose of seeing for myself how this appeal to the prayers of the people was answered, and I was greatly impressed by what I saw. Having witnessed the ceremonies at Easter, when the church is chiefly thronged with a crowd of sightseers, the Procession of the "Corpus Domini" attended by all the peasantry within reach of Rome, the Great Feast of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the crowds that attended the Public Sessions of the Œcumenical Council, I was indeed surprised by the sight of the multitude I found flocking over the Bridge of St. Angelo in carriages and cabs as well as on foot,—Roman Princes, middle class and artizans (all with their families), ecclesiastics and students. The Pope attended each day without ostentation; and I could not but be struck by the devotion of the people there assembled, as their voices with one accord echoed through the building the responses in the Litany of the Saints, "Ora pro nobis." There is, it seemed to me, a large mass of the people really loyal to their Government. In leaving the church the venerable Pontiff could scarcely make his way through the crowds who rushed forward to embrace his hand.

There is a very general feeling of regret at the resolve to fight; such a struggle can have no doubtful result and must entail an unnecessary loss of life. I hear a rumour that when a few shots have been fired a Deputation from the Municipality shall wait on His Holiness and petition him to stop hostile proceedings on the part of his own Generals. Such a step would well become his sacred office; and his protests against the violence done him would lose none of their effect in the eyes of the rest of Christendom would he but follow the dictates of mercy and prudence.

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

Extract from the "Giornale di Roma" of September 12, 1870.

(Translation.) *Rome, September* 12, 1870.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has sent Count Ponza di San Martino to Rome as the bearer of his letter to the Holy Father. The King commences the letter with declarations of his filial affection, his Catholic faith, and his Royal loyalty. The purport, nevertheless, of the letter is to announce that, being unable to resist, as is asserted therein, the Party of Action and the so-called national aspiration, it is determined to take possession of the remaining territory of the Holy See.

Any comment upon this unjustifiable act is superfluous, as it is also needless to say that the Holy Father has concisely declared himself opposed to any proposition whatsoever.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

Proclamation.

Romans,

AN attempt is about to be made to accomplish a most horrible crime.

The august Pope, while in the peaceful possession of his capital and of the few provinces left under his rule by the usurpation, is threatened, without any cause, by the troops of a Catholic King.

Rome, therefore, is declared by superior authorization in a state of siege, and pacific and honest citizens are invited to remain quietly in their houses, so that the soldiery may keep a watch on the few evil-intentioned persons who wish to disturb order and to endanger public security.

Rome, September 12, 1870.

The General Commanding the Troops,
(Signed) KANZLER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 37.

Extract from the "Osservatore Romano" of September 13, 1870.

(Translation.) *Florence, September* 13, 1870.

THE Official Gazette publishes Cadorna's Proclamation to the Romans, in which he says:—

"The army comes amongst you to watch over the security of Italy and your liberty.

"The independence of the Holy See will be more inviolable through the medium of civil liberty than under the protection of strangers.

"We do not arm to bring war, but peace and order.

"It is not my duty to interfere in the Administrative Government, which you must provide for.

"My task is limited to the maintenance of public order, and to the defence of the inviolability of the soil of our common fatherland."

No. 38.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received September 27.)

(Extract.) *Rome, September* 16, 1870.

IN the course of yesterday a parlementaire arrived in Rome and delivered to General Kanzler a letter from General Cadorna, stating that the Italian army was approaching Rome, that its mission was not one of war but "conservatrice," to protect the Pope and the people from revolutionary attempts, for which object General Cadorna requested that the troops under his command should at once be admitted into the city, and the foreign soldiers in the service of His Holiness be dismissed.

By order of the Pope, this officer was informed that His Holiness had perfect confidence in his own people; that he had no reason to fear a revolution; that his own troops sufficed to maintain order, both in Rome and the provinces, and that any attempt to enter forcibly would be by force opposed.

The "Giornale di Roma" of this evening, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, publishes the written reply returned by General Kanzler to General Cadorna's communication; a translation of this document is also transmitted herewith.

Inclosure in No. 38.

Extract from the "Giornale di Roma" of September 16, 1870.

General Kanzler's sealed Reply to General Cadorna.

I HAVE received the invitation to permit the entry of the troops under your Excellency's command.

His Holiness desires to see Rome occupied by his own troops and not by those of another Sovereign.

I have the honour therefore to reply that I am resolved to resist with the means at my disposal, as honour and duty demand of us.

No. 39.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 27.)

(Extract.) *Rome, September* 21, 1870.

AS soon as the cannonading was heard yesterday morning the Heads of the different Missions, accompanied by all the Members of their respective Staffs, repaired to the Vatican, in accordance with an invitation to that effect addressed to them by Cardinal Antonelli through the medium of M. Lorenzana, the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique accredited to the Holy See. I had not been requested to accompany them on the occasion, as I was not officially recognized.

They were assembled at about 6 o'clock, when the Pope celebrated a mass, and shortly afterwards assisted at another in one of the private apartments. His Holiness then retired, until about 10 o'clock, when all were again summoned to the Pontiff's presence, and I am told he made them a very solemn and effective address.

He requested them to look out of window and to observe that a white banner was floating over the Fortress of St. Angelo. The time had come, he said, when he must bow his head to the will of the Almighty; that his own object had been to maintain for the Church the inheritance he had received, and which he had no power to alienate from it; but he now saw that God no longer desired that His Church should continue to exercise a temporal sovereignty, and that, recognizing His supreme Will, he could not st upon retaining it,

For himself, he continued, he had desired nothing but to guard the solemn charge which had been entrusted to him. At the present moment, however, there was one object which engaged all his anxious care, and that was the safety and considerate treatment of those devoted sons who had served with such singleness of purpose the dictates of their consience in enlisting in his service to defend the Church from the attacks of its worldly enemies. I allude, said His Holiness, especially to those who have left their homes, their families, and have contributed largely to maintain a righteous cause, and for that purpose have crossed the seas and come from great distances. Who, he asked, will look to the interests of the Canadians who have crossed the sea and shown such devotion to the Church?

On repeating the question, Baron Arnim named myself as having been charged by your Lordship, in the absence of Mr. Odo Russell, to protect the interests of British subjects.

"I implore you then, Gentlemen ('je vous supplie')," said the Pope, "to let Mr. Jervoise know from me that I request he will do all in his power to obtain a kind consideration and honourable treatment for these Canadians; and I request that, in leaving me to go to the quarters of General Cadorna, as you will now do, you will take him with you."

As soon as the bombardment had ceased and I had ascertained positively that General Kanzler had exhibited the white flag, I considered I should show a proper respect, as I had been unable to attend the Pope with the rest of the Diplomatic Body, by waiting on Cardinal Antonelli. His Excellency received me with much kindness, and thanked me warmly when I explained the motives that had brought me to him. "But," said he, "have you not been to the quarters of General Cadorna with the rest of the Corps Diplomatique? The Pope has especially begged that you should accompany them, in order to secure for the Canadians all the advantages which the Representatives of other countries obtain for their compatriots in His Holiness' service. Baron Arnim has promised to communicate his wishes to you."

I informed his Eminence that I had received no such intimation, which had been probably forgotten in the confusion of the moment; but that I would lose no time in presenting myself to General Cadorna, and requesting that he would permit me to be associated with the rest of the Diplomatic Body in any joint action that might be agreed upon with regard to the foreign prisoners of war.

On my way to the Villa Albani, where General Cadorna had established his quarters, I met Baron Arnim, who was returning, and who then told me merely that the Pope had expressed a desire that I should speak with the Italian Commander-in-chief in the above sense. I replied that, having just learned from Cardinal Antonelli His Holiness' wishes, I was on my way to see what could be done.

Baron Arnim had previously promised me, at my request on the 18th, that he would let me know what was proposed to be done in the way of a joint action.

The interview which the foreign Representatives had had with his Excellency seemed to have produced little result. Baron Arnim explained the object of their visit, to which General Cadorna replied courteously, "Allow me to remind you, M. le Ministre, that we have discussed this matter together at great length, and that the terms I shall insist on with regard to the foreigners in the service of the Pope, I made known to you twenty-four hours since. It remains for General Kanzler to accept them. They are not the same, as you know, I should have proposed had resistance not been persisted in."

As regards myself, General Cadorna, with whom I was already acquainted, as well as M. Blanc who accompanied him, stated that they had already been made aware through Her Majesty's Minister at Florence with my position here; that I was quite *en règle* as far as they were concerned, and that they were quite ready to listen to any representation I might have to make to them.

I trust that to-morrow I may be enabled to give your Lordship some information respecting the terms of the capitulation, which have not been communicated, as far as I can ascertain as yet to any of the Diplomatic Corps.

I have the honour to inclose in original and translation, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the note addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Representatives of foreign Courts accredited to the Holy See, embodying the Pope's protest against the invasion of the Roman territory, together with his Eminence's note to myself with which he has been pleased to transmit this document.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Cardinal Antonelli to Mr. Jervoise.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Rome, September* 21, 1870.

IN consequence of the unfortunate events just accomplished in Rome, a note has been addressed to the Corps Diplomatique, accredited to the Holy See, in order to expostulate and protest against the sacrilegious and violent spoliation of the remnant of the Pontifical territory, including the capital. I believe I shall do what will be agreeable to yourself in transmitting herewith a copy of the same, to be used as may appear desirable to you.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

Note addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to Foreign Representatives at Rome.

(Translation.) *Vatican, September* 20, 1870.

THE violent usurpations of the greater portion of the States of the Church are well known to your Excellency, which were committed in June 1859, and in September in the following year 1860, by the Government established in Florence; and you are also aware of the solemn reclamations and protests against the sacrilegious spoliation, made by His Holiness, either in allocutions pronounced in Consistory, and afterwards published, or in notes addressed in his Sovereign name by the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to the Corps Diplomatique, accredited to the Holy See.

The invading Government would not certainly have relinquished the accomplishment of their sacrilegious spoliation, had not the French Government, aware of their ambitious projects, hindered them by taking under their protection its limited territory, and maintaining a garrison there.

But in consequence of the agreement established between the French Government and that of Florence, whereby it was intended to assure the preservation and tranquillity of the States which remained to the Holy See, the French troops were withdrawn. The agreement, however, was not respected; and in September 1867, some hordes, pushed forward by secret hands, invaded the Pontifical territory with the wicked design of surprising and occupying Rome. The French troops then returned, and backing up our faithful soldiers, who already were victoriously resisting the invasion, ended on the field of Mentana, by putting a stop to the audacity of the invaders, and completely dispelled their iniquitous designs.

The French Government, however, on the occasion of the declaration of war with Prussia, having recalled their troops, did not fail to remind that of Florence of the guarantees they had contracted by means of the above-named agreement, and to obtain from them the most formal assurances of their observance. But the fortunes of war having turned out unfavourably for France, the Government of Florence, availing itself of these misfortunes, in spite of their pledges, took the disloyal resolution of sending a powerful army, and by that means of completing the spoliation of the States of the Holy See, at a time when there existed everywhere, notwithstanding the unjust incitements that came from without, the most perfect quiet; and those who held everywhere, and especially here in Rome, spontaneous and continual demonstrations of fidelity, attachment, and a filial love for the august person of the Holy Father.

Before carrying out this last act of outrageous injustice, Count Ponza di San Martino was sent to Rome as the bearer of a letter written to the Holy Father by King Victor Emmanuel, in which he declared that, in consequence of the inability of the Government of Florence to restrain the order of the national aspirations, and the agitation of the party of action, he was compelled to occupy Rome and the remainder of its territory. Your Excellency can easily imagine the profound grief and lively indignation with which the mind of the Holy Father was moved by so unheard-of a declaration. Nevertheless, firm in the fulfilment of his sacred duties, and fully relying on Divine Providence, he uncompromisingly rejected every proposal, as it was his duty to preserve his sovereignty intact, as it had been transmitted to him by his predecessors.

In presence of this fact, which violates the sacred principles of all law, and especially that of nations,—a fact accomplished under the eyes of all Europe,—His Holiness has commanded the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to expostulate and protest against the infamous and sacrilegious spoliation just committed in the domains of the Holy See, holding the King and his Government responsible for all the damages incurred by the Holy See and by the Pontifical subjects from so violent and sacrilegious an usurpation.

His Holiness has, moreover, commanded it to be declared, as the Undersigned in his august name does declare, that such usurpation is void, null, and of no value, nor can any prejudice be imposed to his incontrovertible and legitimate rights of domain and possession both in his own person, as well as in that of his successors in perpetuity; and though force deprives him of the exercise of it, His Holiness intends and will preserve it, so as to reserve his Royal possessions intact at the proper moment.

The undersigned Cardinal in informing your Excellency, by express desire of the Holy Father, of the unjustifiable event, of the consequent protests and remonstrances, so that you may bring it all to the knowledge of your Government, ventures the hope that you will use the necessary interest in favour of the Supreme Head of the Catholic

Church, who is placed in a position which prevents the exercise of his spiritual authority with that liberty and independence which are indispensable for him.

Having thus fulfilled the Sovereign's will, it only remains for the Undersigned to avail, &c.

(Signed) G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

No. 40.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 27, 1870.

IN the course of the conversation which I had with the Chevalier Cadorna this afternoon, he spoke of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome. He stated that the attitude of the troops had been good, and that the Pope had requested that Italian soldiers might be sent into the Leonine city, to maintain order. This had been done, and the Roman question had apparently been quietly settled.

I thanked M. Cadorna for this and his previous communication.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 41.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 28.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 24, 1870.

I HAD yesterday a conversation with the Minister of Finance, and can no longer have any doubt that the seat of Government will be transferred from Florence to Rome as soon after the vote in Parliament has been taken, as it can be practically effected.

The plebiscite is to take place, as I have already reported, on the 2nd of October: the election lists will then be prepared and the elections for members to represent the Roman populations in the Chamber of Deputies will follow as soon as can be. The whole process will presumably occupy about five or six weeks, so that the Italian Parliament will probably be called together the 2nd week in November, and the question of the transfer of the capital will at once be submitted to its deliberation.

Taking as a basis for calculation the time which elapsed between the adoption of Florence as the capital and the actual transfer of the Government there, it will be safe to assume that the change from Florence to Rome cannot be effected in less than a twelvemonth from the day when the vote may be given.

On my mentioning to M. Sella some of the practical difficulties which have been urged in reference to the establishment of the capital at Rome, his Excellency did not deny their existence; but he thought they looked more formidable at a distance than they would prove to be in reality. At all events the Government had no choice but to confront them.

M. Sella reminded me that "Rome, capital of Italy," had been the programme of every statesman in Italy, from Count Cavour down to the present day; it had been over and over again affirmed by votes in both Houses of the Legislature; and it was the one point on which the heart of the country was set. How could any Government therefore, under the present circumstances, Rome having been already occupied by the military forces of the country, the French Government not only consenting to, but applauding that step, (the French Minister, his Excellency informed me, had just made a communication in this sense), while the other Governments in Europe were equally sympathetic in their attitude,—how, he enquired, was it possible for the Italian Government to hesitate in giving effect to the national wishes. They could not do so, even if they desired it; but for his part, he frankly owned that to see the Capital at Rome had always been the object of his ambition, and he had always been determined to take advantage of any circumstances which might occur while he was Minister, for realizing it. The newspapers, he said, give but a faint idea of the enthusiasm and depth of public feeling in the country upon this subject. Addresses to the King and the Government were literally coming in in piles.

M. Sella then argued to show that the co-existence of the Pope and his institutions in the Leonine city with the King, the Government, and Parliament, on the left Bank of the Tiber, would not be productive of more inconvenience and embarrassment, than would arise by leaving Rome as the Pope's exclusive residence, but giving rights and privileges of Italian nationality to the Roman citizens. I do not know that I was convinced by his Excellency's reasoning; but it cannot be denied that by the adoption of Rome as capital of Italy, one difficulty will be brought to an end, viz., that which arises from the jealousy and bickering which now prevail, and always will prevail in Italy, in regard to the question of the capital so long as it is fixed in any town but Rome, and I must further add that, at the stage at which things have now arrived, I believe it would be difficult for the Government not to give effect to the general wishes of the country in regard to this question.

I am not sure, however, that there is complete unanimity in the Cabinet on the subject of the immediate transfer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 42.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 24, 1870.

A BELGIAN Priest, M. de Gerlach, called upon me this morning in company with M. Louis Piché, the Aumonier of the Canadian Zouaves late in the service of the Pope.

M. Piché wished me to ascertain and inform him where he could find the Zouaves, and what dispositions had been taken by the Italian Government for their security, and for their return to their country in virtue of the stipulations of the Act of Capitulation signed between General Cadorna and General Kanzler.

I called upon M. Visconti Venosta for the purpose of making these inquiries. From the information in the possession of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, it appeared that the Canadian Zouaves had been sent to Porto Ferraio. They were under the protection of the local authorities; their repatriation would be effected according to the terms of the Capitulation, though the precise manner of doing so was not known by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Further inquiries on this subject were, by M. Visconti Venosta's orders, addressed to the Ministry of the Interior. It was suggested whether, if they were sent to Malta, this would not be sufficient.

I said Malta was not Canada, and that I much doubted if Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to undertake the charge of their conveyance thence to their native land.

It appears that the Belgian and Dutch Governments have appointed a delegate to superintend the repatriation of Belgian and Dutch subjects. The expense, however, will be borne by the Italian Government, if it is applied for.

M. de Gerlach left me a copy of the capitulation, and I have the honour to inclose it herewith, presuming it to be correct. The 3rd Article applies to the repatriation of the foreign troops, and makes no distinction between those who are and those who are not able to pay their own passage. It is to be for all "per cura del Governo Italiano."

This afternoon late, I received from the Foreign Office a note inclosing a communication, of which I transmit a translation, from the Ministry of the Interior, from which it appears that 186 Canadians are at Leghorn and not at Porto Ferraio, and that the terms of the capitulation will be scrupulously observed.

I immediately sent to M. Piché's hotel; but he had already left for Leghorn *en route* to Porto Ferraio. I have therefore telegraphed to the Acting British Consul, Mr. Inglis, to acquaint him with the information I have received.

I have told Mr. Inglis to report to me if he succeeds in delivering my message, and if M. Piché remains in Leghorn, in which case I will send him a copy of the communication from the Ministry of the Interior.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

Terms of Capitulation of Rome.

(Translation.)

Capitulation of Rome, stipulated between the General in Command of the Troops of His Majesty the King of Italy and the Commander of the Pontifical Army, represented respectively by the Undersigned.

Villa Albano, September 20, 1870.

1. THE City of Rome (except that part of it which is bounded on the south by the bastions of Santo Spirito, and comprises the Vatican Hill and the Castle of St. Angelo, and constitutes the Leonine City), the whole of its garrison, colours, arms, and powder-magazines, and all Government property, shall be consigned to the troops of His Majesty the King of Italy.

2. The whole garrison shall issue forth with the honours of war, with their colours, arms, and baggage. After being received with military honours, they shall give up their colours and arms. The officers will retain their swords, horses, and all their property. The foreign troops shall issue first and be followed by the others according to their order of battle, the left to the front. The garrison shall issue forth to-morrow morning at 7.

3. All the foreign troops shall be disbanded and at once sent to their homes at the charge ("per cura") of the Italian Government; they will be forwarded to-morrow towards the frontiers of their country. The Government reserves to itself the question of the propriety of taking into its consideration the claims for pensions which they may have in due form agreed upon with the Papal Government.

4. The native troops will be confined, without arms but with the property they at present possess, until the King's Government shall have decided what is to be done with them.

5. They will be sent to Civita Vecchia to-morrow.

6. A Commission will be named by both parties, composed of one Artillery officer, one Engineer officer, and a Commissariat functionary for the consignment mentioned in Article 1.

For the City of Rome,
(Signed) REVOLTA, *Chief of the Staff.*
For the Italian Army,
D. PROVANNA, *Chief of the Staff.*

Ratified and approved:
(Signed) KANZLER, *General in Command of the Roman Troops.*
CADORNA, *Lieutenant-General Commanding the 4th Corps d'Armée.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

Signor Cavallini to Sir A. Paget.

(Translation.)

AS far as is yet known to this Ministry, there are 186 Canadian prisoners at Leghorn. If I receive further information, I will communicate it at once. The terms of the Capitulation will be scrupulously observed.

No. 43.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, *Rome, September* 24, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information the accompanying documents:—

An extract from the "Italie" of the 21st instant, publishing the letter addressed by the King of Italy to the Pope, which was delivered to His Holiness by Count Ponza de San Martino;

A copy of a letter addressed by the Pope to General Kanzler on the day previous to the bombardment of the city, instructing him to surrender as soon as a breach was made in the walls;

A copy of the terms of capitulation, signed by General Cadorna and General Kanzler; both of these documents were sent to me yesterday morning by General Kanzler in compliance with the request I had made of him the previous evening when I saw him at the Vatican. Translations of these two documents are also inclosed herewith.

I have further the honour to forward a copy of the first number of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale di Roma," which appeared last night.

It contains, besides the Articles of Capitulation:—

1. General Cadorna's Proclamation to the Romans telling them that their future is in their own hands, and thanking them for their reception, and for the preservation of order.

2. A Notification—

1st. That General Cadorna exercises, in addition to military authority, supreme authority over all political and administrative departments.

2nd. That General Masi is charged with the preservation of public order, and superintendence of the departments of public security, and the telegraphic and postal services.

3rd. That the public administrations remain unchanged, and that their laws and regulations remain as before; officials who absent themselves will be considered as having resigned their posts.

4th. Sentences to be pronounced in the name of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel II, "By the grace of God and will of the Nation, King of Italy."

5th. No alteration at present is made as to imposts, &c.

6th. Italian coin and notes of the "Banca Nazionale" are legal tender.

3. A summons from General Masi for the surrender of all arms, horses, and military effects, taken or bought from the Pontifical soldiers.

4. An appeal of General Cadorna to the people to return to their ordinary occupations.

5. An Ordinance of General Masi, retaining the present Tariff for public conveyances.

6. A Decree of the same instituting a Commission to revise the suits against political prisoners.

7. A Notification from General Cadorna publishing the names of a Council (Giunta) for the city of Rome.

8. A Decree of General Masi appointing a Commission, charged with the preservation of the Scientific Institutions, Libraries, Academies, Archives, Museums, and Galleries in Rome and the provinces.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Letter addressed by the King of Italy to Pope Pius IX, September 8, 1870.

[See Inclosure in No. 34.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Pope Pius IX to General Kanzler.

(Translation.)

General, *Vatican, September 19, 1870.*

NOW when we are on the point of seeing accomplished a great sacrilege and the most extreme injustice; when the troops of a Catholic King without provocation,—on the contrary, without the appearance of any pretext,—closely besieges the capital of the Catholic world, I am impelled by a desire, in the first place, to thank yourself, General, and the whole of our troops for their noble behaviour, for the affection manifested to the Holy See, and for their earnestness in devoting themselves entirely to the defence of this metropolis. Let these words stand as a solemn document to certify to the discipline, loyalty, and bravery of the troops in the service of the Holy See. With regard to the duration of the defence, it is my duty to desire that it shall solely consist in a protest which shall suffice to prove the violence done, and nothing further, and that negotiations shall be opened for a surrender immediately a breach is opened. At a moment when the whole of Europe laments the immense number of victims consequent on a war between two great nations, it must not be said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, however unjustly assailed, gave his consent to a great effusion of blood. Our cause is with God, and in his hands we place our defence.

I bless from my heart you, General, and the whole of our troops.

(Signed) PIO PP. IX.

Inclosure 3 in No. 43.

Terms of Capitulation of Rome.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 42.]

No. 44.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 4.)

(Extract.) *Rome, September* 27, 1870.

DID time admit I should have wished to send to your Lordship a detailed account of the circumstances attending the capitulation of Civita Vecchia. I must ask your Lordship's kind indulgence, and content myself with transmitting in original a very interesting letter I have received from the Acting British Vice-Consul at that port, together with a copy of the terms of the Capitulation.

Your Lordship will perceive that the same disorderly proceedings, and the same class of persons to foment them, were occupied there as afterwards appeared in Rome.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Acting Vice-Consul Sperandio to Mr. Jervoise.

(Translation.)
(Extract.) *Civita Vecchia, September* 22, 1870.

THE interruption of the communications with Rome has been the cause of the stoppage of my reports. As the postal intercourse is now re-established, I think it will not be altogether useless if I give you a brief account of what has occurred here lately.

On the entry of King Victor Emmanuel's troops into the Province of Viterbo, Colonel de Charrette, Commander of the Pontifical forces in that province, immediately fell back on Civita Vecchia, but in the neighbourhood of Corneto he was very near being cut off by the division of Bixio, which, having arrived by railway from the Tuscan border, was waiting for him at the place where he was to take the railway for Civita Vecchia. De Charrette, however, having got notice of this, by skilful manœuvring made his way by cross-roads, and reached Civita Vecchia at 2 in the morning of the 14th, where he prepared for the defence. At daylight the armour-plated squadron of King Victor Emmanuel, consisting of eleven vessels, frigates and gun-boats, appeared before the port. In the afternoon the troops made their appearance and encamped on the heights surrounding Civita Vecchia. In this interval, however, Colonel de Charrette was summoned to Rome, together with the column which was under his orders, consequently there were but 600 or 700 men remaining. With such a scanty garrison, with little and bad artillery, any serious defence was impossible, and therefore the commander of the place would have wished to fire a few shots, then to hoist the white flag, and open the gates. But General Bixio would not listen to any such proposal; he declared that at the first shot fired from the fortress he would bring the fleet into action and level the city. It appears, however, that he was exceeding his powers in making such a threat, as I am assured that he had received no instructions to that effect; and it is, moreover, stated that the commanders of the ships in the fleet say that there were but very few guns on board their vessels, and no ammunition at all. Some hours were allowed for consideration. But the threat so terrified the population that they thought of nothing but saving their lives, and fled into the country. The boldest, however, or the partisans of King Victor Emmanuel, armed themselves and so threatened the Commander of the fortress that he, not being willing to use his arms against the citizens, was obliged to give way. It is to be observed, however, that, with few exceptions, all who so acted to bring about the surrender of the fortress are either the very persons, or others of the same temper, who in 1848 used all their efforts for resisting the French at any cost; and they would do the same again to-morrow, if any other Power were to come to drive out the troops which now occupy Civita Vecchia.

At present all is quiet, and it seems as if a feeling of melancholy had taken possession of the whole city, which may perhaps arise from the saying generally repeated by officers and soldiers, that we shall soon see what advantages we have lost and what disadvantages we are about to acquire.

The flag of King Victor Emmanuel waves on the fort. The Pontifical arms have been everywhere taken down. A Provincial Council of Government, composed of seven members, has been appointed by a few persons calling themselves "the people;" and a Municipal Council, consisting of five members, has been appointed in the same manner.

The garrison of Civita Vecchia became prisoners of war without distinction, and all were sent into Italy; but the French Zouaves returned the next day and were embarked for Marseilles.

Many prisoners from Rome have arrived to-day; those belonging to the Legion of Antibes have been embarked for Marseilles in a French merchant-steamer, at the expense, I believe, of the French Government. It is not known what arrangements are made for the others. I know, however, that some went off to Italy in this morning's train, without entering the city.

No. 45.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, *Rome, September* 27, 1870.

I HAVE already had the honour to inform your Lordship of the steps I had taken verbally to carry out the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, for securing the protection of the persons and the property of the British Roman Ecclesiastical Establishments in Rome, as well as that of other British subjects and their property.

Having subsequently heard that danger was apprehended in certain quarters, I addressed myself in a more official form to General Cadorna in the sense of your Lordship's instruction. I have the honour to inclose herewith copies of my correspondence on this subject, and I am glad to be able to testify to the prompt and courteous attention which my representations have met with, from both General Cadorna and M. Blanc. The military authorities seem to have been most willing to afford protection in all cases where it has been sought at their hands.

I am afraid I have been able to do but little to assist the Zouaves, although I can assure your Lordship that I have spared no trouble on their account. It has been most difficult to ascertain what was going to be done with them, and I have found my colleagues in the same uncertainty with myself.

On the 22nd, at night, I had a message from a Canadian gentleman in confinement at the Military Casino, who was just starting with his companions for Civita Vecchia; they were very anxious to be embarked at once for Malta or Marseilles, as was being done with the French soldiers, M. Lefebre de Béhaine having taken their passages in the different steamers calling at Civita Vecchia in the course of the week. On Friday I learned that the British and Canadian Zouaves were to be sent immediately, the former to Genoa, and the latter to Ajaccio or Elba; but I could not discover what was then to become of them. The privates still wore their uniforms, not having been able to change their clothes before leaving Rome, where their valises still remain, I believe. I at once wrote to Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, drawing his attention to the 3rd Article of the Capitulation signed by General Cadorna and General Kanzler (and inclosed in my despatch of the 24th instant), according to which the Italian Government undertakes to transport these prisoners of war to the frontier of their own country. I should doubt if Canada had been contemplated; but they are certainly a long way from home either at Genoa, or in Corsica or Elba.

Monsignor Stonor, the Chaplain of the English Zouaves, has gone to Genoa to see what can be done for them. He tells me he has a considerable fund at his disposal, and would undertake, if necessary, to pay for their clothes and passage, and is willing to assist the Canadians also; and I have reason to hope that he has succeeded in making arrangements for the departure of all.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

P.S.—*September* 28. I have just received a telegram from Monsignor Stonor at Genoa, informing me that all the English and Canadians leave on Saturday by steamer for Liverpool.

H. C. J.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

Mr. Jervoise to General Cadorna.

Rome, September 22, 1870.

THE Undersigned, acting in the absence of Her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Agent in Rome, has the honour to inform his Excellency General Cadorna, commanding the 4th Corps d'Armée of His Majesty the King of Italy, that he has received instructions from Earl Granville, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, desiring him, should the necessity present itself, to use his best exertions for the protection of British Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and their property, as well as for that of any other British subjects and their property in Rome.

In bringing these instructions to the knowledge of his Excellency General Cadorna, the Undersigned has the honour to invite his Excellency to take such measures as may appear to him best adapted to secure from molestation or injury the persons and the property of British Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics, as well as that of all other British subjects and their property.

The Undersigned has further the honour to inform his Excellency that this morning the Irish College, situated in the Via di Santa Agata, was visited by four or five persons, who required to go upstairs and to examine the apartments. Being refused, they have threatened to return in greater numbers.

The Irish College being one of the Catholic Ecclesiastical Establishments under the protection of the British Government, the Undersigned has the honour to bring the above circumstance to the knowledge of his Excellency General Cadorna, and to request that means may be adopted to secure the inmates of the Irish College from injury to their persons or their property.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

General Cadorna to Mr. Jervoise.

General Quarters of the 4th Corps d'Armée,
September 23, 1870.

(Translation.)

WITH reference to the note which you have done me the honour of addressing to me, dated yesterday, I hasten to acquaint you that I at once gave orders for the dispatch of a guard for the special protection of the Irish College, and I have renewed my most positive instructions that the persons and properties of English Roman Catholic subjects are to be secured from all injury or molestation equally with the persons and the properties of all other British subjects.

Deeply grieved as I am at the incident at the Irish College, I console myself with the reflection that you cannot but recognize the impossibility which existed at the first moment of the entry of the Royal troops, and before the re-establishment of any Government, of forestalling every kind of trifling disorder. Now that this governing power is established, the law resumes its force; and whoever attempts to assail it will be promptly and rigorously punished. The persons and properties of the foreign Catholic Ecclesiastics will receive from the authority of the Government all the support and protection to which they have a right, equally with all nationalities, and in accordance with the forma declaration of the Government itself as to its loyal devotion to the august Head of Catholicism and all the members of the clergy.

Receive, &c.
The General Commanding the 4th Corps of the Italian Army,
(Signed) R. CADORNA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 45.

Mr. Jervoise to General Cadorna.

M. le Général, *Palazzo Chigi, Rome, September 25,* 1870.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's note of the 23rd instant, in which you acquaint me with the measures that have been taken for the protection of the Irish College in Rome, and that it is the intention of the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy to extend to the persons and property of foreign Catholic Ecclesiastics the same support and security as will be afforded to all other foreign subjects.

In conveying to your Excellency my most grateful acknowledgments for the prompt attention which you have been good enough to give to the representations I had the honour to address to you on the 22nd instant, I beg now to state that I am informed that a vineyard near Marino has been plundered by a lawless mob, and that there are no troops in that neighbourhood to protect order and property.

As the Scotch College possess houses and lands in the neighbourhood of Marino, the Irish College in Tivoli and near Rome, beyond Porta Salara and Porta Portese, the English College in Monte Porzio and at La Magliana, beyond Porta Portese, and the Irish Dominicans of San Clemente, outside Porta San Lorenzo, I venture to bring to your Excellency's notice the intelligence that has reached me from Marino, as it would appear that private property there is exposed to lawless attack; and I venture to hope that your Excellency may see fit to issue such directions as will prevent the recurrence of such disorders both at Marino and at the other places I have named, where the British Catholic establishments have houses and lands.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 45.

General Cadorna to Mr. Jervoise.

(Translation.) *Head-Quarters of the 4th Corps d'Armée*
Sir, *Rome, September 26,* 1870.

I THANK you for the information you have given me in your note of the 25th instant, respecting the localities in which are situated the properties and houses of the different British Catholic establishments in Rome. I assure you that, in addition to the general arrangements already communicated to you in my letter of the 23rd instant, I have taken other special precautions for the protection and safety of these houses.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the 4th Corps d'Armée,
(Signed) R. CADORNA.

Inclosure 5 in No. 45.

The Revs. T. Kirby, H. O'Callaghan, and A. Grant to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Rome, September 24,* 1870.

THE undersigned Rectors of the Irish, English, and Scottish Colleges have the honour to express to you their satisfaction on knowing that Lord Granville has signified to you the intention of the British Government to protect the persons belonging to said Colleges as well as their and all other British property in and around Rome.

The Undersigned have further to state that they possess houses and land: the Irish College in Tivoli and near Rome, beyond Porta Salara and Porta Portese; the English in Monte Porzio and at La Magliana, beyond Porta Portese; and the Scottish College in the neighbourhood of Marino, to all of which they feel confident the protection promised by Lord Granville will be extended.

The Undersigned are induced to make this request in consequence of information received this day of damage done yesterday to the vineyards of another party near Marino by a lawless mob, there being in that neighbourhood no troops to protect order and property.

We have, &c.
(Signed) T. KIRBY, *Rector of the Irish College.*
H. O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector of the English College.*
A. GRANT, *Rector of the Scottish College.*

No. 46.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

(Extract.) *Rome, September* 27, 1870.

THE King's letter to the Pope, and General Cadorna's Proclamation, had given it to be understood that the Public Administrations were for the present to continue to exercise their functions as before, and the Roman Giunta refused to accept the nominees from Florence; two members of the Provisional Government left Rome yesterday for Florence, in order to represent the case to the Cabinets.

Another question which they were also to discuss there is the form of the plebiscite. One has been sent from Florence, expressing the will of the people of the Roman provinces to be incorporated with the Italian Kingdom, provided the independence of the Pope is secured.

This conditional form is objected to, as it would leave an opening at every turn for the Pope to say that he was not independent, and a perpetual wound would be kept open and excuse left for His Holiness to assert that the conditions of the plebiscite were not observed.

The 2nd of October had been named as the day for taking the plebiscite, but it seems impossible that the priests who have been applied to for the lists can accomplish their task by that time.

The question of establishing the capital in Rome in some form seems pretty nearly decided on, and the open ground between the Porta San Lorenzo and the station is spoken of as the situation for building the Palace, the Houses of Parliament, and public offices. One plan is that Rome shall be an "honorary capital," where the Sovereign on his succession to the Throne should take the Oath to the Constitution, and other formal acts of government be initiated.

A weekly bill which the Cardinal is in the habit of drawing on the Exchequer to meet the current personal expenses of the Pope has been accepted by the Italian Government.

The excitement in the streets has subsided, though it is strange to contrast their former quiet, with the present bustle, caused by the presence of an army, and many others.

MM. Rattazzi, Nicotera, Fabrizzi, Billia, Sonsogno, and Muratore have taken their departure.

No. 47.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, *Rome, September* 28, 1870.

I FIND that I have made an error in my despatch of the 21st instant, in stating that the mob had got possession of the arms of the Papal soldiers when the Italian troops were coming into the city. Numbers of private individuals certainly were rushing about with fire-arms in their hands, but they had been provided with these beforehand, and their numbers were enormously increased by the hordes of political refugees and turbulent characters that swarmed in with the Italian army, as soon as the cannonading had ceased and the gates were forced open. The conduct of the Italian soldiers throughout has been most orderly and exemplary, but unfortunately proper precautions had not been taken beforehand to control the excesses of the unruly mob, some of whom had been introduced into Rome through secret and revolutionary agents for the purpose of creating confusion, and a still larger number of whom had accompanied the army. For nearly two days they seemed to be perfectly free to go where, and to yell as loud as, they liked: night and day the streets resounded with their shouts of "Viva Italia!" King Victor Emmanuel's name was not often mentioned. At many houses they presented themselves, and by dint of threatening with their guns and pistols, forced the inhabitants to give them money, food, or clothes. The excitable Roman people, stimulated by these ruffians, lost their self-control, and the priest who dared show his face in his ordinary dress was grossly insulted: far worse was the fate of the unfortunate Zouave who was recognized, at once hustled, struck, and spit upon by the mob. Many of them had to take refuge in the Embassies or in private houses, whence they were rescued by Italian guards and escorted to a place of security.

A Secretary of the Belgian Legation, who has associated a good deal with the Zouaves, had his apartment searched for arms and on the pretence that some Zouaves were concealed there. The people recognized him, and he met with similar savage treatment.

Count Arnim called a meeting of his colleagues at the Palazzo Caffarelli, which he was good enough to invite me to attend, for the purpose of concerting what means they should adopt for the security of their persons and their houses.

The people had demanded at the Spanish Legation that the Italian flag should be exhibited at the window as well as the Spanish flag, and that the Papal arms should be taken down, which all Representatives accredited to the Holy See suspend on the walls of their official residences, side by side with the escutcheon of their own nation. At the Consulates of Portugal and Chili the Papal arms were torn down. In the Piazza di Venezia and the Piazza di San Pietro shots were fired and shouts heard of "Death to the Cardinals!" "Death to Cardinal Antonelli!"

On the morning of the 22nd the people got into the deserted barracks of the Trastevere, which they sacked, and would have done the same probably by the monasteries had time been allowed them. But in alarm at the threatening aspect of affairs, a message was sent to Count Arnim from the Vatican, begging him to urge General Cadorna to detach a portion of his troops for the protection of that portion of the city. I believe that, before consenting to this, General Cadorna insisted that the application should be made to him in writing; and when I went to the Vatican on Thursday evening, I found the barracks in the Lungara occupied by Italian soldiers, and the Piazza di San Pietro guarded by them up to the very steps of the Basilica and the entrance to the Scala Regia.

A monster meeting was held at the Coliseum on Thursday afternoon, called by Signor Mattia Montecchi, a member of the Republican Government of 1849, at which a Giunta was proposed of forty-two persons, whose names are given in the accompanying list.

The Republicans were becoming extremely dangerous, when General Cadorna, who does not appear to have been furnished with instructions before he entered Rome for the Civil administration, issued a Proclamation appointing another Giunta to act as a Provisional Government until the plebiscite to be taken next month shall have been declared. This second Giunta, composed of eighteen persons, includes the names of the most influential Roman citizens, whose acceptance of the position is a guarantee that the Republican element has for the present been suppressed. Its partisans, I am told, immediately that the Giunta was settled and before its official declaration was announced from the Capitol on the 24th, were informed that if they did not leave Rome quietly they would be put out at the point of the bayonet. The Giunta was finally composed of fourteen persons, whose names are published in the Gazette of the 24th instant, herewith inclosed,

This Gazette published—

1. General Cadorna's speech at the Capitol, on the occasion of the installation of the Provisional Giunta ;

2. An order of General Masi, announcing that the laws and customs existing in these provinces for the regulation of the press are still in force, and that the infraction of them will be visited with the penalties fixed by the code;

3. An Order of the day from General Cadorna, that the Royal troops should render to the Pope sovereign honours, and to the Cardinals the honours paid to Royal Princes,

and the same honours to other members of the Hierarchy as have been hitherto customary, and enjoins the most scrupulous observance of this Order;

4. The names of the Provisional Giunta installed at the Capitol on the 24th instant;

5. A Notice for the assignment at the Capitol of all objects belonging to the municipality, taken or bought;

6. A Decree for the inspection of the penal establishments of Rome.

The "Official Gazette" of the 25th publishes—

1. An address from the Jews resident in Rome to King Victor Emmanuel;

2. A notification that the Communal Tariff on provisions is abolished, and that the dealers must post the prices of their wares;

3. An order to each head of the public administrations to render an account of the state of his department;

4. Decrees for the erection of a monument, and the striking of a medal in commemoration of the victims who fell in the engagements of 1867 and 1870; and a subscription of 10,000 lire for the families of the soldiers killed before the walls of Rome;

5. An intimation to all members of the late Pontifical army who have not yet surrendered themselves, to do so within a period of three days, otherwise they will not be included under the provisions of the capitulation.

The Gazette of the 26th, among other Decrees, notifies that the properties of the churches, ecclesiastical corporations, secular and regular, and other religious houses cannot be removed or hypothecated; and that of last night contains an address from the Chamber of Commerce to King Victor Emmanuel, signed by its President, Prince Borghese, one of the most devoted of the adherents of the Pope. I understand that, in recognition of this service, orders will at once be given for the release of his son, who is a prisoner of war at Alessandria.

The Giunta likewise nominates Commissioners to different branches of the public service, and amongst them are found the names of Dr. Pantaleoni and Duke Massimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 47.

Notice.

Romani!

IL Comizio popolare, convocato oggi alle ore 3 pomeridiane nell' Anfiteatro Flavio, al quale intervennero oltre 10,000 persone, eleggeva, quasi all'unanimità, a componenti la Giunta Provvisoria Amministrativa i seguenti cittadini:—

Mattia Montecchi.
Alessandro Castellani.
Giovanni Costa.
Vincenzo Rossi.
Felice Ferri.
Pietro De Angelis.
Augusto Silvestrelli.
Duca D. Michele Caetani.
Alessandro Avv. Cavallini.
Filippo Avv. Bruni.
Conte Luigi Amadei.
Ingegnere Francesco Armellini.
Avv. Luigi Boccafogli.
Generale Pietro Rosselli.
Ernesto Ranucci.
Nino D'Andreis.
Baldassare de' Principi Odescalchi.
Francesco del Gallo.
Felice Scifoni.
Prof. Guido Baccelli.
Prof. Pietro Rosa.
Emanuele de' Principi Ruspoli.
Ignazio de' Principi di Piombino
Gaetano Narducci.
Achille Gori Mazzoleni.
Pietro Camporesi.
Gaetano de Nicolo.
Dott. Carlo Maggiorani.
Eugenio Agneni.
Conte Michele Amadei.
Vincenzo Tittoni.
Avv. Francesco Tancredi.
Filippo Costa.
Luigi Simonetti.
Avv. Raffaele Marchetti.
Alessandro del Grande.
Princ. Francesco Pallavicini.
Augusto Castellani.
Duca Sforza Cesarini.
Avv. Biagio Placidi.
Avv. Augusto Baccelli.
Augusto Tittoni.
Bosio dei Duchi Sforza Cesarini.
Eugeni de' Principi Ruspoli.

Per la Presidenza,
(Firmato) MATTIA MONTECCHI.

(Translation.)

Romans !

THE popular Assembly, convoked at 3 P.M. to-day in the Flavian Amphitheatre, at which more than 10,000 persons were present, elected almost unanimously the following citizens as members of the Provisional Administrative Giunta :—

Mattia Montecchi.
Alessandro Castellani.
Giovanni Costa.
Vincenzo Rossi.
Felice Ferri.
Pietro de Angelis.
Augusto Silverstrelli.
Duke D. Michele Caetani.
Alessandro Avv. Bruni.
Count Luigi Arnadei.
Ingegnere Francesco Armellini.
Avvocato Luigi Boccafogli.
Generde Pietro Rosselli.
Ernesto Ranucci.
Nino d'Andreis.
Baldassare de' Principi Odescalchi.
Francesco del Gallo.
Felice Scifoni.
Prof. Guido Baccelli.
Prof. Pietro Rosa.
Emanuele de' Principi Ruspoli.
Ignazio de' Principi di Piombino.
Gaetano Narducci.
Achille Gori Mazzoleni.
Pietro Camporesi.
Gaetano de Nicolo.
Dottore Carlo Maggiorani.
Eugenio Agrani.
Count Michele Amadei.
Vincenzo Tittoni.
Avv. Francesco Tancredi.
Filippo Costa.
Luizi Simonetti.
Avv. Raffaele Marchetti.
Alessandro del Grande.
Prince Francesco Pallavicini.
Augusto Castellani.
Duke Sforza Cesarini.
Avv. Biagio Placidi.
Avv. Augusto Baccelli.
Augusto Titoni.
Bosio dei Duchi Sforza Cesarini.
Eugeni de' Principi Ruspoli.

For the Presidency,
(Signed) MATTIA MONTECCHI.

Rome, September 24, 1870.

Inclosure 2 in No. 47.

Extract from the "Gazzetta Ufficiale di Roma" of September 24, 1870.

GIUNTA PER LA CITTA DI ROMA.—Per la dichiarazione pubblicata ieri dal Comandante-General del 4° Corpo di Esercito rimaneva definitivamente costituita la Giunta per la città di Roma dai cittadini quivi enunciati. La maggior parte di essi, assenti alcuni, entrava immediatamente nell'esercizio delle relative funzioni. Se all'adempimento del grave compito fosse ancora mestieri di aggiungere alcun altro, così per surrogazione, come per qualunque altra ragione, sarà provveduto. La Giunta è provvisoria, e la fine del suo mandato sarà colla elezione della Giunta definitiva Comunale dopo il plebiscito, che si avrà ogni cura di far che abbia luogo al più presto, affinchè non sia ritardato il compimento dei destini di Roma e d'Italia con Roma. Intanto daremo opera, per quanto è in noi, che ogni ramo della cosa pubblica in tutti i rapporti sia amministrato regolarmente, giusta le leggi e i regolamenti esistenti, che sono provvisoriamente conservati; ed acorreremo altresi con ogni maniera di provvedimenti, ove il bisogno lo richiedesse. Ci affidiamo di ciò nella efficace cooperazione dei nostri concittadini tutti per l'amore, che in niuno può venir meno verso la patria comune, al cui bene e splendore unicamente dee intendersi.

Roma, 24 *Settembre,* 1870.

(Firmato) MICHEL ANGELO CAETANI, *President.*
PRINCIPE FRANCESCO PALLAVICINI.
EMANUELE DEI PRINCIPI RUSPOLI.
Duca FRANCESCO SFORZA CESARINI.
PRINCIPE BALDASSARE ODESCALCHI.
IGNAZIO BONCOMPAGNI DEI PRINCIPI DI PIOMBINO.
Avvocato BIAGIO PLACIDI.
Avvocato VINCENZO TANCREDI.
VINCENZO TITTONI.
PIETRO DE ANGELIS.
ACHILLE MAZZOLENI.
FELICE FERRI.
AUGUSTO CASTELLANI.
ALESSANDRO DEL GRANDE.

(Translation.)

GIUNTA FOR THE CITY OF ROME.—By the Declaration published yesterday by the General commanding the IVth Army Corps, the Giunta for the City of Rome was definitively constituted of the citizens there mentioned. The majority of them, in the absence of some, entered immediately into the exercise of their respective functions. If, for the fulfilment of the grave task, it should still be necessary to add any other, as well by substitution as for any other reason, it will be provided for. The Giunta is Provisional, and its duties will close with the election of the definite communal Giunta after the Plebiscite, which every care will be taken to hold as soon as possible, so that the fulfilment of the destinies of Rome and of Italy with Rome may not be retarded. Meanwhile we will endeavour, as far as in us lies, that every branch of public affairs in all respects may be regularly administered, conformably to the existing laws and regulations, which are provisionally preserved; and we will also take every manner of precaution, where necessity requires it. We trust, therefore, in the active co-operation of all our fellow citizens for the love which no one can fail to feel towards his common country, to whose welfare and splendour exclusively he should devote himself.

(Signed) MICHEL-ANGELO GAETANI, *President.*
PRINCE FRANCESCO PALLAVICINI.
EMANUELE DEI PRINCIPI RUSPOLI.
DUKE FRANCESCO SFORZA CESARINI.
PRINCE BALDASSARE ODESCALCHI.
IGNAZIO BONCOMPAGNI DEI PRINCIPI DI PIOMBINO.
Advocate BIAGIO PLACIDI.
Advocate VINCENZO TANCREDI.
VINCENZO TITTONI.
PIETRO DE ANGELIS.
ACHILLE MAZZOLENI.
FELICE FERRI.
AUGUSTO CASTELLANI.
ALESSANDRO DEL GRANDE.

No. 48.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 28, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 25th, I received a telegraphic communication from Monsignor Stonor to the effect that he was prepared to charter a steamer from Genoa for the conveyance of the English and Canadian Zouaves to London, and requesting me to arrange their consignment to him by the Italian Government.

Having made an application to this effect to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, I was informed that the Zouaves could only be consigned to Monsignor Stonor on condition that he should previously sign a declaration releasing the Italian Government from all the obligations which they had assumed for their repatriation by the capitulation of Rome.

Monsignor Stonor yesterday communicated to me his acceptance of this condition, and orders were at once issued by the Italian Government for the consignment of the Zouaves to his care.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 49.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

(Extract.) *Florence, September* 28, 1870.

I ASKED M. Visconti Venosta what news he had from Rome, to which he replied that the accounts were perfectly satisfactory in regard to public order being secured, and the general condition of the city. He added that the clerical element would seem to have regained some confidence, and there were certain slight indications of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. For instance, the troops which had been sent at the Pope's request into the Leonine City had not taken possession of the barracks, in order that the temporary nature of the measure might be distinctly marked, but the Pope had desired that the barracks might be occupied by them. His Holiness had likewise given orders that any sick amongst these troops should be received into the hospitals of the Leonine City.

Cardinal Antonelli had been asked whether the Pope would receive the Italian Commander-in-chief, who had received orders to place himself at His Holiness' disposal in any matters in which he could meet his wishes, or would His Holiness wish any of the Italian Ministers to wait upon him. Cardinal Antonelli had replied that it would be rather premature to do so at present, but perhaps a little later the Pope might receive the Italian Commander-in-chief and one of the Ministers.

M. Visconti Venosta did not attach to these small matters more importance than they appeared to merit, but he thought that they indicated a state of mind on the part of the Pope and the Secretary of State as favourable as could be expected under the circumstances.

But, his Excellency told me, he was seriously anxious at the pressure which was being put upon the Pope by some of the Jesuits to induce His Holiness to leave Rome. He had been informed, indeed, that a ship had been hired to take His Holiness away, he did not know where, and that it was intended to give to his departure the character of a secret flight. There was not, M. Visconti Venosta observed, the slightest reason for doing this; the Pope was perfectly free to leave Rome if he chose, and to go to any place he might think proper. If His Holiness decided on leaving, it would be a matter of sincere regret to the Italian Government, who was anxious to treat him with every respect and to be as conciliatory and generous as possible; but His Holiness was perfectly master of his own movements, and if he would only express his wishes he would be furnished with an escort and conducted with sovereign honours either to Civita Vecchia or to any other place he might wish to go.

I informed M. Visconti Venosta that I had reason to know that your Lordship had desired Mr. Jervoise to advise the Pope strongly not to leave Rome, at which his Excellency seemed much gratified. I reminded his Excellency at the same time of what I had already told him by your Lordship's orders, viz., that, if His Holiness should desire to be received on board Her Majesty's ship "Defence," the Captain had orders to receive him.

M. Visconti Venosta told me that he had applied to the Austrian Government to use its influence to induce the Pope to stay at Rome, and he seemed disposed to make a similar application to the other Catholic Powers.

P.S. *September* 29.—M. Visconti Venosta informed me this morning that he had heard from M. Blanc that he had had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, who had told him that, as yet, it was the Pope's intention not to quit Rome. M. Visconti Venosta did not, however, feel entirely reassured by this statement of Cardinal Antonelli, although he is aware that his Eminence himself is one of those who counsel the Pope not to leave Rome.

No. 50.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 29, 1870.

THE two Members of the Provisional Giunta of Rome, Prince Ruspoli and Cavaliere Vincenzo Tittoni, alluded to in Mr. Jervoise's despatch of the 27th instant as having come to Florence to obtain from the Governments an alteration in the wording of the plebiscite, left this capital last night, having attained the object of their mission.

The vote will simply be for or against union with the Constitutional Kingdom under the rule of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel and his descendants; but the Giunta, in publishing the formula of the plebiscite, will express its confidence that the King's Government will take proper measures for providing for the spiritual independence of the Holy Father.

This has been insisted upon by the Government; and, presuming the result of the plebiscite to be favourable to annexation, it will be accepted with this condition attached to it.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that M. Visconti Venosta informs me that he proposes at once to enter into communication with the Catholic Powers with a view to arrive at an agreement with them upon the measures to be taken in common for securing for the future the spiritual independence, &c., of the Pope.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 51.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

(Extract.) *Florence, September* 29, 1870.

I MENTIONED in my despatch of the 22nd instant that the Government was anxious that General La Marmora should go to Rome invested with civil and military powers. The General has, in principle, accepted the mission, at the personal solicitation of the King, and he will have the character of the King's Lieutenant.

M. Visconti Venosta wished him to go at once; but it has, at last, been settled that his mission is not to take place until after the plebiscite.

General La Marmora's well-known character and political sentiments are a certain pledge that he will omit no means of conciliation in the execution of his duties; that he will do all that can be done to reassure the Pope; and that he will deal with a firm hand with the propagators of violent doctrines and revolution.

The Italian Government started with very reasonable and moderate intentions when they invaded the Roman territory; Rome was not to be attacked, and the authority of the Pope was to be preserved; the occupation was to be a purely military one, confined to certain strategical points necessary for the preservation of order; but the events which have occurred are there to show how far this programme has been adhered to. The Government has not acted in bad faith, but it has been carried away by the force of circumstances, and by the popular current resistance to which might have produced revolution. The main object, however—the destruction of the temporal power—having now been attained, there ought to be a moment of serious reflection before proceeding further; but the cry is still "To Rome!" and to Rome I have no doubt that the capital will be transferred as soon as it may be practicable to do so.

In speaking, in a previous despatch, of the inconveniences and embarrassments likely to attend the establishment of the seat of Government in Rome, I omitted two, which are certainly not of a less practical nature than the others:—1st. The expense which will be entailed upon the Italian Treasury for removal and establishment; and, 2ndly. The inaptitude of Rome to become the capital of a great country, on account of its climate, which renders it almost uninhabitable during four months in the year.

These considerations, however, do not appear to have more weight than any others with the advocates for immediate transfer.

No. 52.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, *Florence, September* 30, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Stefani Telegraphic Agency reports from Rome that the Giunta has issued the inclosed formula for the plebiscite, which is fixed to take place in Rome and in the provinces on the 2nd of October, and has likewise published a Proclamation, of which a translation is also inclosed.

I have, &c,

(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Telegram from Rome.

(Translation.) *Rome, September* 30, 1870.

THE Giunta has fixed the 2nd of October for the plebiscite in Rome and in the provinces. The following formula is proposed:—

"We desire our union with the Kingdom of Italy under the Constitutional Monarchy of King Victor Emmanuel II and his successors."

The Giunta further publishes the following Proclamation:—

"Romans!

"The efforts and sacrifices of the citizens of Italy, the magnanimity of a King, the bravery of the Italian Army, and the ripeness of time, restore to us the right of disposing freely of our destinies. Under the ægis of liberty we bear to the good sense of the Italian Government the task of insuring the independence and spiritual authority of the Pontiff. The moment is a solemn one; History will register in indelible characters the great event which will consecrate the noble principle of a free Church in a free State. Before voting let us call to mind that by an 'aye' we meet the wishes of Italy and of the Parliament, and we replace our Rome, the mother of ancient civilization, in her proper position."

No. 53.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 6.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 1, 1870.

THE plebiscite will be taken to-morrow in Rome and the provinces in the following terms:—

"We desire our union with the Kingdom of Italy under the Monarchical Constitutional Government of King Victor Emmanuel II and his successors."

No. 54.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 7, 1870.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 21st ultimo, giving an account of the reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the Pope and of visits paid by you to Cardinal Antonelli and General Cadorna, and I have to convey to you my entire approval of your conduct and report.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 55.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 7, 1870.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing correspondence with General Cadorna on the subject of the protection of the British ecclesiastical establishments in Rome; and I have to state to you that I entirely approve your proceedings in this matter, and also the steps taken by you with regard to the Canadian Zouaves, as reported in the same despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 56.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 7, 1870.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 28th ultimo, reporting a conversation which you had held with M. Visconti Venosta on the subject of the recent events at Rome; and I have to state to you that I approve the language which you employed on that occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 57.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 10.)

My Lord, *Rome, October* 3, 1870.

IN my despatch of the 11th ultimo I had the honour to state to your Lordship what I believed to be the terms for establishing a *modus vivendi* between the Pope and the King of Italy, which Count Ponza di San Martino had submitted to Cardinal Antonelli. Those terms, not having been accepted, I am told that they will not be considered in any way as forming the basis of any future arrangement; and I believe that one of the first measures to be adopted will be the confiscation of the properties of the religious orders. In the "Gazette" of the 26th instant, which was forwarded with my despatch of the 28th ultimo, was an order of the Provisional Giunta, to the effect that "the property of the churches, ecclesiastical corporations, secular and regular, and of other religious establishments, shall not be removed nor mortgaged, and that any removal or mortgage shall be null."

Many of the Catholic establishments in Rome have endowments, which are partly derived from British benefactors, partly from grants in houses or lands, which have been made to them by successive Popes. It is possible, therefore, that difficulties may arise in determining what is foreign and what native property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 58.

The Rev. M. Crane to Sir G. Bowyer.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Sir G. Bowyer, October 12.)

My dear Sir George, *St. Monica's,* 19, *Hoxton Square, October* 8, 1870.

I BEG to address you on a subject in which I take a great interest, and in doing so I earnestly hope you will kindly aid and assist me to carry out the object I have in view. You are aware that I am the Superior of a Society of Roman Catholic Clergymen in Ireland. In this capacity I have the care of a College in Rome in which students intended for our Society receive their education. I hold, in trust, the property of the College for the benefit of the students. The present revenue of the College, about 200*l.* per year, is derived from several houses in Rome, and a few small farms in the vicinity of Rome. The revenue consists of the rents paid by tenants in occupation of said houses and farms. In addition to the above revenue of 200*l.*, the Managers of the College expect to obtain in a short time a property of about 150*l.* per year bequeathed to them. The above property of 200*l.* per year, together with a right to the expected property of 150*l.* per year, was given by the Roman Government to the College, for the object already mentioned, about fifty years ago, as a compensation for property that had been held by the Society for 150 years, viz., from about the middle of the seventeenth century up to the close of the last century, and which property was confiscated at that time on the occasion of the invasion of Rome by the French Republic.

As British subjects I think we can lawfully claim the protection of our Government for the property alluded to. I have every reason to fear that the Italian Government now holding possession of Rome will, in a short time, seize on all ecclesiastical property. I hope, however, that, through the intervention of our Government, the ecclesiastical property belonging to British subjects will be respected in that city.

In order, therefore, to secure the protection of our Government for the object mentioned, I take the liberty of asking you to secure, through your influence, said protection.

From your great experience in Catholic affairs, I have considered you the fittest and most qualified medium for bringing this case to the notice of the Government.

I now leave the whole matter in your hands; and, whilst apologizing for the trouble I am giving you, I have every reason to hope that, through your influence, I shall obtain the favour that I ask.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN CRANE,
Roman Catholic Clergyman.

No. 59.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 14.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 7, 1870.

IN obedience to the instructions which I had the honour to receive from your Lordship by telegraph on the 28th ultimo, I took the first opportunity of conveying to Cardinal Antonelli the advice proffered by Her Majesty's Government that the Pope should remain in Rome.

In making this communication I ventured to say, as the expression of my own opinion, that His Holiness could nowhere discharge his high office as Head of the Roman Church with more freedom than from the Vatican, and that I was convinced the Italian Government were sincere in their desire to secure to him entire liberty in his spiritual office.

Were the Pope to transfer his residence to some foreign soil it might, I said, be difficult to transport to the same spot the Sacred College and others of his Councillors, and that so the regular course of the government of the Church would receive a great blow. Besides, there should be taken into consideration what were the probabilities of a return, which in the case of the actual Pontiff were more than doubtful, considering his age and the danger to which he would be exposed from a change of climate.

Cardinal Antonelli, in reply, expressed his great satisfaction at finding that his own views as to the inexpediency of the Pope's departure are also those of Her Majesty's Government. "Both the Holy Father," continued his Eminence, "and his advisers are determined to remain to the last possible moment, and he will certainly not under any circumstances leave secretly. Events might force us to demand freedom and security for our departure, and we might have to apply to Her Majesty's or to some other Government to enable us to effect this."

Besides certain Cardinals who are strongly opposed to a flight from Rome, may be added the numerous employés about the Vatican, whom it would be impossible to remove also, and who would therefore be left without employment and without the means of supporting themselves. I imagine also that the Italian Government desire to keep the Pope in Italy.

But on the other side are ranged a section of the party of Italian Unity, who see in the continued presence of Pope Pius IX a serious obstacle to the complete realization of their schemes. The military party also would feel much more secure as to their personal safety were they removed from Rome, where their supposed influence in the past has rendered them so obnoxious.

I believe that very many of the Jesuits, having failed to persuade the Pope to leave, have themselves taken their departure, having previously sent to their different homes the pupils under their charge. This disappearance of some of his most trusted friends, coupled with the exaggerated fears and entreaties of the Monsignori and nuns whom His Holiness is accustomed to see, may at last terrify him also into making up his mind to fly. But only to-day, Cardinal Antonelli assured myself and others that the Pope will remain if possible.

Hitherto, since the occupation, the Pope has refused to quit the precincts of the Vatican, where he chooses to consider himself a prisoner, both as to the freedom of his movements as well as of his spiritual jurisdiction; and I have the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Italie" of to-day, a protest which he has addressed to the Cardinals setting forth his grievances on this latter score.

Since my interview with Cardinal Antonelli which took place on the 30th ultimo, the

Italian authorities have visited the Quirinal, when notice was given to the few of the Swiss guard who remained there that they must remove into the Leonine City, and seals were placed on the doors of the Pope's apartments, which were locked and an intimation sent to the Vatican that the Quirinal was required by the Italian Government for the use of the State; at the same time the keys of the above named apartments were applied for, to which request, however, no attention has been paid.

The following day Cardinal Antonelli explained to the Diplomatic Body what had occurred, maintaining that the Italian Government, not content with the appropriation of the provinces and the city, were now proceeding to take possession of what was the property of the Pope as distinguished from the property of the State. His argument was based on the fact that the expenses of this palace are paid by him as Préfet du Palais out of the Privy Purse, and do not figure in the Public Budget. To one diplomat he stated that the annual sums disbursed by him for the establishment at the Quirinal amounted to 39,500 lire, and 19,000 lire for the Gardens, and 48,000 lire for the Vatican.

And now, for the first time, Cardinal Antonelli appears to have hinted at the possibility that the proceedings of the Italian Government might force the Pope into exile, for on the 4th instant he requested each of the diplomats who attended his levee to represent the present position at the Vatican to their several Governments, and to invite them to use their influence to obtain from the Government at Florence a guarantee that no interference should be offered to the departure of the Pope should circumstances induce him to leave. This request he has also repeated to-day to such of the Diplomatic Body as he had not seen last Tuesday, and he told myself he had done so, but did not urge a similar representation to Her Majesty's Government.

This morning I called again on his Eminence, and after waiting a considerable time in the ante-room I saw M. Blanc leave the room in which visitors are received. On being admitted myself I thought this a good opportunity for inquiring whether M. Blanc, who I knew had frequently called, and had just returned from a journey to Florence, had made any proposal with a view to bringing about a *modus vivendi.*

This the Cardinal denies, asserting that he would listen to no proposal, and that if an interview was sought by the King's Administrator when he arrived (alluding to General La Marmora) he should refuse to see him. He proceeded to narrate to me the history of the proceedings at the Quirinal, to which had since been added a notice to Cardinal Clarelli, the Secretary of Briefs, that he must quit the Palace of the Consulta within twenty-four hours, as it was required for the residence of the expected Viceroy. "The Italian Government promise to treat the Cardinals as Princes," said his Eminence, "and this is their manner of doing it. M. Blanc has come to express his regret at the necessity which compels the appropriation of these palaces, which I hold are private and not State property, and offering us an indemnity in money, asks our sanction to these acts of robbery. I will not give my assent to the removal of a chair, nor will I surrender the keys belonging to the Quirinal, which are on the table in the next room. Were Cardinal Clarelli not old and ill he should refuse to move until taken out of the palace by the gendarmes."

I have been told that, at one of his early interviews with Cardinal Antonelli, M. Blanc, in excusing the recent acts of his Government, stated, that they have become imperatively necessary to save the Pope's spiritual independence and the King's Crown.

I fear I have made this story most wearisomely long; but I have been anxious to represent to your Lordship, as best I could, the relative positions of the two antagonistic parties.

On the side of the Papacy is still heard the uncompromising *non possumus*—an absolute refusal to recognize accomplished facts; and a stubborn determination to refuse to listen to any overture for an arrangement.

I cannot think that, with all their professions of a desire for conciliatory measures, the Italian authorities have been very fortunate or judicious in the means they have used. For the first two days after they came in, no steps were taken to restrain the extravagances of the multitude of emigrants and bad characters who followed the army; and strong representations were sent to Florence from the Diplomatic Body here, as to the confusion that reigned, and the perilous aspect of affairs. The people have never been restrained from insulting the Zouaves; even last week I saw a party of prisoners who had just left the hospital, escorted at 5 in the afternoon across the Piazza della Colonna, when it was most crowded, and needlessly exhibited to the public. Cardinal Antonelli spoke to me of this in terms of justifiable indignation, as another hour and another line would not have exposed the unfortunate men to these insults, and even peril; and I believe that a representation on the matter was made to General Cadorna.

Last Monday evening, a visit was made at 7 P.M., by some Bersaglieri, accompanied by others, to the Convent of San Trinità di Monte, where are educated the daughters of some of the best houses in France and Italy, and even England. The excuse was, that Zouaves were concealed there. They remained four hours in the house, searched the dormitories, and compelled the children who were in bed to rise; the nuns were too much frightened to refuse them admission. On being apprised of what had taken place, the French Chargé d'Affaires, the next day, called on General Masi for an explanation, and he tells me that the General subsequently met him by appointment at the Convent, and there apologized to the Lady Superioress.

The same party, I hear, went at a quarter past 11 on the same evening, with the same excuse, to the Bavarian Legation, which the Minister has not yet occupied; but being refused admittance by the porter, they disappeared.

The "Gazette" of this evening incloses an Order, requiring that the agents or functionaries for the public security, empowered to search private houses, shall wear a tricolour scarf, and produce a warrant for their proceedings, &c.

The Rector of the Irish College, who had applied to me to obtain a guard for that establishment, in consequence of a similar visit, has written to request I would have it removed, as being no longer necessary. I have replied, that I do not consider order perfectly re-established, and that I must decline the responsibility of complying with his wishes, leaving it to himself, if he chooses, to apply to General Masi.

Before concluding, I must add, that the Castle of St. Angelo is occupied by Italian troops; and Cardinal Antonelli tells me this has been done at his request, as he could not be responsible for its safety with so many dangerous characters about, as there is a large quantity of powder and other munitions of war stored there.

No. 60.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 10, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith translations of two Royal Decrees published in last night's "Official Gazette," ordaining the publication of the Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom in the Roman provinces, and appointing General La Marmora to be His Majesty the King of Italy's Lieutenant-General in those provinces, and in the city of Rome.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Decrees.

(Translation.)

IN view of our Decree of this day's date, by which, in consequence of the plebiscite of the 2nd instant, of the inhabitants of Rome and the Roman provinces, it is declared that that city and those provinces are an integral portion of the Kingdom of Italy.

On the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers, our Minister, Secretary of State for the Interior, having consulted our Council of Ministers, we have decreed and decree:—

Article 1. The Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom of March 4, 1848, is published in the city of Rome and in the Roman provinces.

Art. 2. Copies of the present Decree of the Charter shall be affixed in the usual places of the city of Rome, and in all the communes of the said provinces.

Given at Florence, October 9, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Countersigned) G. LANZA

(Translation.)

IN view of our Decree of the 9th October, 1870, establishing the post of a Lieutenancy-General for Rome and the Rome provinces.

On the proposition of the President of the Council of Ministers, our Minister, Secretary of State for the Interior, having consulted our Council of Ministers, we have decreed and decree:—

Article 1. General Alfonso La Marmora is named Lieutenant-General for Rome and the Roman provinces.

Done at Florence the 9th October, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Countersigned) G. LANZA.

No. 61.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 14.)

(Extract.) *Florence, October* 10, 1870.

THE final act of Italian unity was accomplished yesterday by the presentation to King Victor Emmanuel by the deputations elected for this purpose of the result of the plebiscite which took place in the Roman States on the 2nd of October, and according to which the Roman population have voted with an overwhelming majority their annexation to the Kingdom of Italy.

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

Extract from the "Indépendance Italienne."

(Traduction.)

ON lit dans la "Gazette Officielle" du Royaume:—

La députation chargée de présenter à Sa Majesté l'acte de plébiscite de Rome et des provinces Romaines a été ce matin, à 11 heures, reçue par Sa Majesté en audience solennelle, au Palais Royal.

La députation était composée comme suit:—

Pour Rome:
- MM. Don Michele Gaetani, Duc di Sermoneta, Président.
  - Don Emanuele Prince Ruspoli.
  - Duc Francesco Sforza Cesarini.
  - Prince Baldassare Odescalchi.
  - Marchetti, Avvocato Raffaele.
  - De Angelis, Pietro.
  - Castellani, Chevaliere Augusto.
  - Maggiorani, Chevaliere Professore Carlo.
  - Tittoni, Chevaliere Vincenzo.
  - Prince di Teano.
  - Silvestrelli, Chevaliere Augusto.
  - Rossi, Avvocato Augusto.

Pour Viterbe:
- MM. Manni, Comte Giuseppe.
  - Vallerani, Avvocato Francesco.

Pour Civita Vecchia:
- MM. Guglielmi, Marquis Gilio.
  - Lesen, Avvocato Annibale.

Pour Frosinone:
- MM. Moscardini, Girolamo.
  - Conti Andrea.
  - Marcocci.

Pour Velletri:
- MM. Borgia, Comte Ettore.
  - Novelli, Avvocato Luigi.

Venaient en outre avec la Députation:
- MM. Don Fabrizio des Princes Colonna.
  - Lovatelli, Comte Giacomo.
  - Calabrini, Marquis Luigi.
  - Galletti, Luigi.
  - Peretti, Paolo.
  - Samuele, Alatri.
  - Don Augusto des Princes Ruspoli.

Lesquels, bien que n'appartenant ni à la Junte de Gouvernement, ont été par la même Junte de Gouvernement invités à vouloir bien se joindre à la députation.

Deux maîtres des cérémonies de la maison de Sa Majesté allaient prendre avec les carrosses de gala de la Cour Royale les honorables personnages de la députation, et les conduisaient au Palais Royal.

La députation était reçue au pied du grand'escalier par un maître des cérémonies.

Sa Majesté entrait dans la grande salle du trône à 11 heures, accompagnée de leurs Altesses Royales les Princes Humbert et Amédée, de Son Altesse Royale la Princesse Margherita, et de Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Savoie Carignan.

A côté de Sa Majesté ont pris place leurs Excellences les Ministres Secrétaires d'Etat, les Présidents du Sénat et de la Chambre des Députés, les Sénateurs et les Députés, les Grands Corps de l'Etat, les Chevaliers de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade présents à Florence, le Préfet de la Province de Florence et le Conseil de la Préfecture, la Junte Municipale et le Pro-Syndic de Florence, les Syndics des diverses cités Italiennes invitées, les Dignitaires de la Cour, les Commandants de la Garde Nationale et de l'Armée, et les autres personnages de la Cour et de l'Administration de l'Etat.

Quand les membres de la députation ont été introduits dans la salle du trône par le premier aide-de-camp de Sa Majesté et Préfet du Palais, M. le Comte de Sonnaz, le Président de la Junte Provisoire du Gouvernement de Rome, Don Michel Angelo Gaetani, Duc de Sermoneta, en présentant à Sa Majesté l'acte du plébiscite, a prononcé les paroles suivantes:—

"Rome, avec ses provinces palpitantes de reconnaissance envers votre Majesté très-groileuse pour l'avoir délivrée de l'oppression étrangère des armes mercénaires par la valeur de l'armée Italienne, a, dans un plébiscite général, acclamé votre Majesté et ses Royaux descendants.

"Ce providential événement, après une si longue et si amoureuse aspiration de tous les peuples de l'Italie, comble, par ce nouveau joyau, l'historique couronne qui brille au front de votre Majesté."

Sa Majesté a répondu:—

"Enfin l'entreprise ardue est accomplie, et la patrie est reconstituée!

"Le nom de Rome, le plus grand qui ait résonné sur les lèvres des hommes, se réunit aujourd'hui à celui de l'Italie, qui est le nom le plus cher à mon cœur.

"Le plébiscite, prononcé avec un si merveilleux accord par le peuple Romain, est accueilli avec une joyeuse unanimité dans toutes les parties du royaume, et il consacre de nouveau les bases de notre édifice national; il montre une fois de plus que, si nous devons beaucoup à la fortune, nous devons bien davantage encore à la justice de notre cause.

"Libre consentement des volontés, sincère échange de fidèles promesses, telles sont les forces qui ont fait l'Italie, et qui, suivant mes prévisions, l'ont conduite à son complément.

"Maintenant les populations Italiennes sont vraiment maîtresses de leurs destinées.

"Se réunissant, après une dispersion de tant de siècles, dans la cité qui fût la métropole du monde, elles sauront, sans doute, puiser dans les vestiges des antiques grandeurs les gages d'une nouvelle et propre grandeur, et entourer de respect le siège de cet empire spirituel qui planta ses pacifiques bannières jusques sur les plages où n'étaient point parvenues les aigles payennes.

"Moi, comme Roi et comme Catholique, en proclamant l'unité de l'Italie, je demeure ferme dans le propos d'assurer la liberté de l'Eglise et l'indépendance du Souverain Pontife; et c'est avec cette déclaration solennelle que j'accepte de vos mains, illustres Seigneurs, le plébiscite de Rome, et que je le présente aux Italiens, en souhaitant qu'ils sachent se montrer à la hauteur des gloires de nos ancêtres et dignes de notre présente fortune."

Lorsque l'acte de la présentation du plébiscite eût été signé, Sa Majesté, appelée par les applaudissements incessants de la foule, a paru sur le balcon, accompagné par les Princes Royaux et par toute la Cour, elle a remerci les citoyens, et a leur présenté la Députation Romaine.

Sa Majesté est rentrée alors dans la salle du Trône et a pris congé des membres de la Députation Romaine, qui ont été reconduits à leur hôtel avec le même cérémonial qui avait été suivi a pour les conduire au palais.

Des salves d'Artillerie ont salué l'heureux événement pendant toute la cérémonie.

La présentation du plébiscite Romain à Sa Majesté a donné aujourd'hui, à la population Florentine, l'occasion d'une nouvelle et imposante manifestation de ses sentiments de dévotion et d'affection envers l'auguste Souverain et la Famille Royale.

La place qui s'étend devant le Palais Royal était remplie par une foule compacte; les balcons et les fenêtres, élégamment ornées de tentures et de drapeaux, offraient le spectacle d'un merveilleux amphithéâtre.

Lorsque parurent les voitures qui conduisaient au Palais la Députation Romaine, des applaudissements unanimes et prolongés éclatèrent.

Puis, lorsque l'audience solennelle fût terminée, de nouveaux applaudissements saluèrent Sa Majesté, qui parut au balcon, accompagnée par Son Altesse Royale la Princesse Marguerite, par les Princes Royaux et par les Ministres et les hauts personnages de la Cour.

La "Gazette Officielle" contient en outre:—

Un Décret établissant à Rome un Lieutenant-Général nommé par le Roi.

Un autre Décret nommant à cette fonction son Excellence le Général Alfonso La Marmora.

Un autre Décret publiant le statut constitutionnel dans la ville de Rome et les Provinces Romaines.

Un autre Décret, rendant obligatoire à Rome et dans les Provinces Romaines les lois et Décrets promulgués par le Roi et ordonnant que les actes du Gouvernement seront intitulés au nom du Roi.

Un autre Décret, accordant l'amnistie pour certains délits et contraventions.

(Translation.)

Decree.

WE read in the "Gazette Officielle" of the Kingdom:—

The deputation charged with the presentation to His Majesty of the Decree of the plebiscite for Rome and the Roman Provinces was received by His Majesty in solemn audience at 11 o'clock this morning at the Royal Palace.

The deputation was composed as follows:—

For Rome:
  MM. Don Michel Gaetani, Duc di Sermoneta, President.
    Don Emanuele Prince Ruspoli.
    Duc Francesco Sforza Cesarini.
    Prince Baldassare Odescalchi.
    Marchetti, Avvocato Raffaele.
    De Angelis, Pietro.
    Castellani, Chevaliere Augusto.
    Maggiorani, Chevaliere Professore Carlo.
    Tittoni, Chevaliere Vincenzo.
    Prince di Teano.
    Silvestrelli, Chevaliere Augusto.
    Rossi, Avvocato Augusto.
For Viterbo:
  MM. Manni, Comte Giuseppe.
    Vallerani, Avvocato Francesco.
For Civita Vecchia:
  MM. Guglielmi, Marquis Gilio.
    Lesen, Avvocato Annibale.
For Frosinone:
  MM. Moscardini, Girolamo.
    Conti Andrea.
    Marcocci.
For Velletri:
  MM. Borgia, Comte Ettore.
    Novelli, Avvocato Luigi.
There came besides with the Deputation:
  MM. Don Fabrizio des Princes Colonna.
    Lovatelli, Comte Giacomo.
    Calabrini, Marquis Luigi.
    Galletti, Luigi.
    Peretti, Paolo.
    Samuele, Alatri.
    Don Augusto des Princes Ruspoli.

Who, although not belonging to the Giunta of Government, were invited by the Giunta to form part of the deputation.

Two Masters of the Ceremonies belonging to the household of His Majesty, fetched in the Court state carriages the distinguished personages belonging to the deputation, and escorted them to the Royal Palace.

The deputation was received at the foot of the grand staircase by a Master of the Ceremonies.

His Majesty entered the grand saloon of the Throne at 11 o'clock, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princes Humbert and Amadeus, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Margherita, and by His Royal Highness the Prince de Savoie Carignan.

At His Majesty's side stood their Excellencies the Ministers, Secretaries of State, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Senators and Deputies, the Great State Bodies, the Chevaliers of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata present in Florence, the Prefect of the Province of Florence and the Council of the Prefecture, the Municipal Giunta and the Pro-Syndic of Florence, the Syndics of the different Italian cities invited, the Court Dignitaries, the Commandants of the Garde Nationale and of the Army, and the other personages of the Court and of the State Administration.

When the members of the deputation were introduced into the saloon of the throne by the first aide-de-camp and Prefect of the Palace, M. le Comte de Sonnaz, the President of the Provisional Giunta, Don Michel Angelo Gaetani, Duc de Sermoneta, in presenting to His Majesty the decree of the plebiscite, spoke as follows :—

"Rome, with its provinces thrilling with gratitude to your most glorious Majesty for having delivered her from the foreign oppression of mercenary arms by the valour of the Italian Army, has, in a general plebiscite, welcomed your Majesty and his Royal descendants.

"This providential event, after so long and so loving a desire on the part of all the races of Italy, completes, by this new jewel, the historic crown which sparkles on your Majesty's brow."

His Majesty replied:—

"At length is the arduous task accomplished, and our country is reconstituted.

"The name of Rome, the grandest which has sounded on the lips of men, is reunited this day to that of Italy, which is the name most dear to my heart.

"The plebiscite, pronounced with so marvellous a consent by the Roman people, is received with joyful unanimity in all parts of the Kingdom, and it consecrates afresh the bases of our national edifice; it shows once again that if we owe much to fortune, we owe much more still to the justice of our cause.

"The unfettered assent of public spirit, an honest exchange of faithful promises, such are the forces which have made Italy, and which, in my opinion, have led her to her perfect state.

"Now the Italian populations are really mistresses of their destinies.

"Reuniting, after a separation of so many centuries, in the city which was the metropolis of the world, they will, without doubt, find in the vestiges of ancient splendours the pledges of a new and fit greatness, and will surround with respect the seat of that spiritual empire which planted its pacific banners on shores which the Pagan eagles had never reached.

"As a King, and as a Catholic, in proclaiming the unity of Italy, I remain steadfast in the proposal to secure the liberty of the Church and the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff; and it is with this solemn declaration that I accept from your hands, illustrious nobles, the plebiscite of Rome, and that I present it to the Italians, wishing that they may know how to show themselves worthy of the glories of our ancestors, and of our present fortune."

When the Decree of the presentation of the plébiscite had been signed, His Majesty, called by the incessant cheering of the crowd, appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by the Royal Princes and by all the Court; he thanked the citizens, and presented the Roman deputation to them.

His Majesty returned, then, to the saloon of the throne, and took leave of the members of the Roman deputation, who were reconducted to their hotel with the same ceremonial as had been carried out in escorting them to the Palace.

Salvoes of artillery welcomed the happy event whilst the ceremony lasted.

The presentation of the Roman plebiscite to His Majesty afforded to-day to the Florentines the opportunity of a new and imposing manifestation of their sentiments of devotion and affection towards their august Sovereign and the Royal Family.

The Piazza, which stands before the Palace, was filled by a close crowd; the balconies and the windows, elegantly decorated with hangings and flags, gave the look of a wonderful amphitheatre.

When the carriages conveying the deputation to the Palace appeared, unanimous and prolonged cheering burst forth.

When the solemn audience was over, fresh cheering greeted His Majesty, who appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret, the Royal Princes, and the Minister and High State personages.

The "Gazette Officielle" contains besides:—

A Decree establishing at Rome a Lieutenant-General, named by the King.

Another Decree appointing to this function his Excellency General Alfonso La Marmora.

Another Decree, publishing the Constitutional Statute in the City of Rome and the Roman Provinces.

Another Decree, making obligatory at Rome and in the Roman Provinces the laws and Decrees promulgated by the King, and ordering that the Acts of the Government shall be entitled in the King's name.

Another Decree, granting an amnesty for certain offences and misdemeanours.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

Decree.

(Traduction.)

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté de la nation Roi d'Italie.

Vu la Loi du 17 Mars 1861, No. 4671;

Vu le résultat du plébiscite par lequel les citoyens des provinces Romaines, convoqués dans les comices le 2 du mois d'Octobre courant, ont déclaré l'union au Royaume d'Italie avec la monarchie constitutionnelle de Victor Emmanuel II et de ses successeurs;

Considérant que les votes exprimés par le Parlement pour accomplir l'unité nationale et les déclarations conformes du Gouvernement, rappelées aussi dans les manifestes qui ont invité les populations Romaines à donner leurs suffrages pour l'union au royaume, ont constamment maintenu le principe que, la domination temporelle de l'Eglise ayant cessé, on devait assurer l'indépendance de l'autorité spirituelle du Souverain Pontife;

Sur la proposition du Conseil des Ministres,

Nous avons décrété et décrétons:

Article 1. Rome et les provinces Romaines font partie intégrante du Royaume d'Italie.

Art. 2. Le Souverain Pontife conserve la dignité, l' nviolabilité, et toutes les prérogatives personnelles de Souverain.

Art. 3. Une loi spéciale sanctionnera les conditions propres à garantir, même par des franchises territoriales, l'indépendance du Souverain Pontife et le libre exercice de l'autorité spirituelle du Saint Siége.

Art. 4. L'Article 82 du Statut sera appliqué aux provinces Romaines jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient représentées dans le Parlement National.

Art. 5. Le présent Décret sera présenté au Parlement pour être converti en loi.

Ordonnons, &c.

Donné à Florence, le 2 Octobre, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

(Suivent les signatures de tous les Ministres.)

(Translation.)

Decree.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy.

In view of the law of the 17th March, 1861, No 4,671;

In view of the result of the plebiscite by which the citizens of the Roman Provinces, assembled in the Comitia on the 2nd of October current, have declared the union to the Kingdom of Italy with the Constitutional Monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II and of his successors;

Considering that the votes given by the Parliament to carry out the national unity and the similar declarations of the Government, recalled also in the proclamations which invited the Roman populations to give their suffrages for the union of the Kingdom, have constantly maintained the principle that the temporal dominion of the Church having ceased, it was right to secure the independence of the spiritual authority of the Sovereign Pontiff;

On the proposal of the Council of the Ministers,

We have decreed and do decree:

Article 1. Rome and the Roman Provinces form an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Art. 2. The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, inviolability, and all the personal prerogatives of a Sovereign.

Art. 3. A special law will sanction the proper conditions for the guarantee, even by territorial immunities, of the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the free exercise of the spiritual authority of the Holy See.

Art. 4. Article 82 of the statute will be applied to the Roman Provinces until they are represented in the National Parliament.

Art. 5. The present Decree will be presented to Parliament to be made into law.

We command, &c.

Given at Florence, this 2nd of October, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

(The signatures of all the Ministers follow.)

No. 62.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 11, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, respecting the appointment of General La Marmora to the post of Lieutenant-General in Rome, I have now the honour to inclose translation of a Royal Decree, dated the 9th instant, by which a Lieutenant-General is appointed to govern Rome and the Roman Provinces in the name of the King of Italy. The Giuntas, formed since the entry of the Italian troops, are dissolved, and all authorities in the Roman States are made subordinate to the newly appointed officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 62.

Royal Decree.

(Translation.)

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, King of Italy, by the grace of God and the will of the nation.

In view of our Decree of the 9th of October, 1870, in virtue of which Rome and the Roman Provinces form part of the Italian Kingdom.

In view of Act 82 of the Statutes:

Acting on the proposal of our Ministers of State and President of the Council of Ministers, the opinion of that Council having been heard, we decree the following:—

Article 1. A Lieutenant-General appointed by us is to govern Rome and the Roman Provinces in Our Name and by Our authority.

Art. 2. The Lieutenant-General may suspend, dispense with, and dismiss any employé, and may appoint new ones when the public service may require it. He may also take special measures for the preservation of order, and for the public safety, for which purposes he may suspend the laws at present in force in Rome, and in the said provinces.

Art. 3. The Lieutenant-General has power to take administrative measures, for the carrying out of which, according to the laws in force in the said provinces, a Ministerial Act or a Royal Decree was previously necessary.

He may also take upon himself the powers invested in the different Ecclesiastical authorities as far as matters of civil administration are concerned.

Art. 4. The offices of the President of Rome and of the Comarca, and those of the Provincial Delegates, are suppressed. The Provincial Assemblies are dissolved. The powers invested in these offices and in the Assemblies are transferred in Rome to the Lieutenant-General, and in the Provinces to the Commissioners who are to be appointed by Royal Decrees.

Art. 5. The powers of the present Communal Assemblies are to cease, except as regards common administrative matters. The Lieutenant-General can even dissolve them and supply their places by others; he can also dismiss or confirm in their appointments the employés attached to those Assemblies, and can name others.

Art. 6. A Council composed of four members is appointed to aid the Lieutenant-General; its powers, besides those granted to it by another Decree of Ours, are to be determined by the Lieutenant-General himself.

Art. 7. The Central Government will provide directly for all matters respecting war and marine.

Art. 8. The Governors will continue to exercise their powers, with the exception of those concerning public safety, which will be entrusted to persons appointed by the Government, who will be accountable to the Lieutenant-General and to the Royal Commissioners.

Art. 9. All the civil and military authorities in the said provinces will be subordinate to the Lieutenant-General.

Art. 10. The present Decree will come into force the day after its publication.

We order that the above Decree, sealed with the State Seal, be inserted into the official collection of laws and decrees of the Italian Kingdom, and we command all whom it may concern to observe the same, and to cause it to be observed.

Given at Florence this 9th October, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Countersigned) LANZA.

No. 63.

*Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1870.

I INCLOSE herewith a copy of a letter which has been addressed to Sir George Bowyer, M.P., by Mr. Crane,† requesting him to obtain the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in favour of the property of a College in Rome of which Mr. Crane has the care, in case, as he apprehends, all ecclesiastical property in Rome is seized by the Italian Government; and I have to request you to continue to take such steps as you properly can to induce the Italian Government to respect the property of British subjects in case any measure of confiscation is carried out.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 64.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th instant respecting the progress of events in Rome, and what had passed up to that time with reference to the question of the Pope withdrawing from or remaining in Rome; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the course you have taken as reported in that despatch, and have read with much interest your account of the state of affairs at Rome.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 65.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 18.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 12, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to report that General La Marmora arrived in the city yesterday morning, accompanied by his Staff, and that he has taken up his quarters in the Palazzo della Consulta, on Monte Cavallo, which has hitherto been occupied by the Pope's Noble Guard and some of the high dignitaries of the Church.

The new Governor of Rome was exceedingly well received, and immediately after his arrival issued the Proclamation of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, as published in the official Gazette of last evening.

This morning I called on his Excellency, with whom I was already acquainted. He expressed anxiety as to the possibility of bringing about a *modus vivendi* with the Pope, and he especially drew my attention to that portion of his Proclamation which contains assurances of the resolve of the Government to preserve for the Pope the dignity of a Sovereign and complete liberty in the exercise of his rights as Supreme Head of the Church.

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* A similar despatch was addressed to Mr. Jervoise.

† No. 58.

The Gazette of yesterday also contains General Cadorna's address on resigning his functions into the hands of General La Marmora.

Your Lordship will find in the same journal the Royal Decree appointing a Lieutenancy for the government of Rome and the Roman Provinces; the nomination of General La Marmora to that office; the publication in the City of Rome and the Provinces of the "Statuto Costituzionale del Regno," of the 4th of March, 1848; and a further Decree promulgating the dispositions of the Italian Civil Code respecting the publication, interpretation, and application of the laws, as well as those affecting the titles of the Acts emanating from the Government, of the judicial sentences, and of the notarial acts.

In order to complete the history of the arrangements in connection with the annexation of the Roman Provinces to the Kingdom, I forward, at the same time, the Roman Gazette of the 10th instant, containing the Royal Decree sanctioning that annexation.

In the third Article, which guarantees the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, occurs a phrase which may give rise to some discussion in the future. I allude to the "franchigie territoriali," which some suppose to be intended to confer a distinct and absolute right of sovereignty on the part of the Pope over the Leonine City, and by others that that portion of Rome will be treated as a free port only.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Extract from the "Gazzetta Ufficiale di Roma" of October 11, 1870.

ECCO il proclama publicato oggi da sua Eccellenza il Generale La Marmora nell' assumere la Luogotenenza di Roma e sua provincia:—

"Abitanti di Roma e delle Provincie Romane.

"Queste Provincie, la cui storia si collega con quella della civiltà antica e moderna, col loro splendido plebiscito hanno dato compimento e vigore alla gran patria Italiana, che seppe, con opera perseverante e coll' aîuto di eventi provvidenziali, ricomporsi in unità di nazione sotto lo scettro glorioso di Vittorio Emmanuele II.

"Le nazioni straniere che bene sentivano come un Regno Italico incompiuto tornasse più di pericolo che di aîuto alla pace ed all' equilibrio d'Europa, faranno degno ed equo giudizio di questo grande avvenimento. Per questo stesso avvenimento, l'Italia e Roma contrassero verso il mondo civile impegni e doveri, che alla vostra moderazione e alla vostra fermezza spetta principalmente di adempire.

"E fermo proposito del Governo del Re che siano stabilite tali guarentigie da render manifesto al mondo Cattolico essere nostro leale e fermo intendimento che il Pontefice eserciti, con dignità di Sovrano e con libertà piena ed efficace, tutti i diritti e tutti gli ufizî di Capo Supremo della Chiesa.

"Non potremmo venir a meno questo debito senza recar grave offesa alla coscienza dei Cattolici e fallire ai nostri principî. Ma se sacro è il sentimento religioso, sacro è del pari il sentimento nazionale. Anzichè avversarsi, devono essi nell' animo nostro confondersi; e una grande responsabilità si assumerebbe chi, recusando ogni conciliazione, scavasse un abisso fra questi sentimenti.

"Abitanti di Roma e delle Provincie Romane.

"L'ammirabile contegno vostro ne' passati giorni renderà più facile al Governo del Re il compimento del suo uffizio.

"Voi potete, con l'autorità del vostro esempio, rassicurare coloro che temono per le mutate condizioni politiche. Dalla calma e dall' ordine vostro si farà più manifesto che i diritti di tutti trovano in Roma sicura osservanza e libero esercizio.

"Con questi auspicî, assumo, per ordine del Re, il governo di queste Provincie, nella certezza che non mi verrà meno il vostro concorso.

"Il Luogotenente del Re,
(Firmato) "ALFONSO LA MARMORA.

"*Roma*, 11 *Ottobre*, 1870."

Pubblichiamo le seguenti parole del General Cadorna ai Romani, nel lasciare l'ufficio del quale era stato incaricato dal Regio Governo:—

"Romani!

"Depongo nelle mani del Luogotenente del Re i poteri eccezionali che mi venivano conferiti dal Governo.

"Vi ringrazio, o Romani, dell' efficace concorso che mi avete prestato in questo breve periodo di tempo.

"Voi proseguirete a secondare, non v' ha dubbio, chi è così degnamente chiamato a dare assetto stabile alle varie Amministrazioni, e ad agevolare l'unificazione di queste con le altre provincie del Regno.

"Ricorderò con particolare compiacenza le prove che deste di patriottismo, di concordia e di esultanza, non scompagnate mai dall' ordine il più severo.

"Si, in ogni circostanza, mi tornerà gradita la rimembranza di questi giorni splendidi di virtù civile, che tanto hanno, la mercè vostra, facilitato il mio compito.

"Il Generale commandante il 4° Corpo d'Esercito,
(Firmato) "R. CADORNA.

"*Roma, li* 11 *Ottobre*, 1870."

(Translation.)

THE following is the Proclamation published to-day by his Excellency General La Marmora, on assuming the Lieutenancy of Rome and its Province:—

"Inhabitants of Rome and of the Roman Provinces!

"These Provinces, whose history is allied with that of ancient and modern civilization, by their glorious plebiscite have conferred completion and vigour on the great Italian country, which by continued labour and with the aid of providential events has effected its reunion with the nations beneath the glorious sceptre of Victor Emmanuel II.

"The foreign nations who have truly felt how an incomplete Italian Kingdom added more danger than help to the peace and to the equilibrium of Europe, will form a worthy and just judgment of this great occurrence. By this same occurrence Italy and Rome will contract obligations and duties towards the civilized world which it chiefly behoves your moderation and your firmness to fulfil.

"It is the firm purpose of the Government of the King that such guarantees may be fixed as to point out to the Catholic world that it is our loyal and firm intention that the Pontiff should exercise with the dignity of a Sovereign, and with full and activè liberty, all the rights and all the offices of the Supreme Head of the Church.

"We could not be wanting in that duty without causing grave offence to the conscience of Catholics, and betraying our principles. But if the religious feeling is sacred, the national feeling is so equally. Sooner than resist, they should merge their opinions in our own; and whoever, by refusing every conciliation, causes a rupture between these feelings, would assume a heavy responsibility.

"Inhabitants of Rome and of the Roman Provinces!

"Your admirable behaviour during the past days will make the fulfilment of their office much easier for the Government of the King.

"You can, with the authority of your example, reassure those who are alarmed at the changed political condition. By your calmness and your order it will be made more clear that the rights of all have found in Rome safe observance and free exercise.

"Under these auspices I assume, by the King's command, the government of these Provinces, with the certainty that your co-operation will not be wanting to me.

"The Lieutenant of the King,
"ALFONSO LA MARMORA.

"*Rome, October* 11, 1870."

We publish the following Address of General Cadorna to the Romans, on giving up the post which had been conferred on him by the Royal Government:—

"Romans!

"I have resigned into the hands of the Lieutenant of the King the exceptional powers which the Government bestowed on me.

"I thank you, Romans, for the active co-operation which you afforded me in that short space of time.

"I doubt not but that you will continue to assist those who have been worthily ordered to give a fixed arrangement to the various Administrations, and to facilitate the union of these with the other Provinces of the Kingdom.

"I shall remember with peculiar satisfaction the proofs which you have given of patriotism, of agreement, and of rejoicing, never apart from the strictest order.

"Thus, in every circumstance, I shall preserve the recollection of these glorious days of civil virtue which have, thanks to you, so much facilitated my task.

"The General commanding the IVth Army Corps,
(Signed) "R. CADORNA.

"*Rome, October* 11, 1870."

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Extract from the " Gazzetta Ufficiale di Roma" of October 10, 1870.

VITTORIO EMMANUELE II, per grazia di Dio e per volontà della Nazione Re d'Italia.

Visto la Legge del 17 Marzo, 1861, No. 4671;

Visto il risultamento del plebiscito, col quale i cittadini delle provincie Romane, convocati nei Comizi il giorno 2 del corrente mese di Ottobre, hanno dichiarato l'unione al Regno d'Italia colla Monarchia costituzionale di Vittorio Emmanuele II e de' suoi successori;

Considerando che i voti espressi dal Parlamento per compiere l'unità nazionale, e le conformi dichiarazioni del Governo ricordate anche nei bandi, che invitarono le popolazioni Romane a dare il loro suffragio per l'unione al Regno, mantennero costantemente il concetto che, cessato il dominio temporale della Chiesa, si avesse ad assicurare l'indipendenza dell' autorità spirituale del Sommo Pontefice;

Sulla proposta del Consiglio dei Ministri,

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo :—

Articolo 1. Roma e le provincie Romane fanno parte integrante del Regno d'Italia.

Art. 2. Il Sommo Pontefice conserva la dignità, la inviolabilità, e tutte le prerogative personali di Svvrano.

Art. 3. Con apposita legge verranno sancite le condizioni atte a garantire. anche con franchigie territoriali, l'indipendenza del Sommo Pontefice e il libero esercizio dell' autorità spirituale della Santa Sede.

Art. 4. L'Articolo 82 dello Statuto sarà applicabile alle provincie Romane sino a che le provincie medesime non siano rappresentate nel Parlamento Nazionale.

Art. 5. Il presente Decreto sarà presentato al Parlemento per essere convertito in legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente Decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserto nella Raccolta Ufficiale delle Leggi e dei Decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Firenze, addì 9 Ottobre, 1870.

(Firmato) VITTORIO EMMANUELE.

(Firmato) G. Lanza.
Ricotti.
Quintino Sella.
Giuseppe Gadda.
Castagnola.
Visconti Venosta.
Matteo Raeli.
Cesare Correnti.
Guglielmo Acton.

(Translation.)

Decree.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, by the Grace of God and the will of the nation King of Italy.

In view of the law of the 17th March, 1861, No. 4761;

In view of the result of the plebiscite by which the citizens of the Roman Provinces, assembled in the Comitia on the 2nd of October current, have declared the union to the Kingdom of Italy with the constitutional monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II and of his successors;

Considering that the votes given by the Parliament to carry out the national unity and the similar declarations of the Government, recalled also in the proclamations which invited the Roman populations to give their suffrages for the union of the kingdom, have constantly maintained the principle that, the temporal dominion of the Church having ceased, it was right to secure the independence of the spiritual authority of the Sovereign Pontiff;

On the proposal of the Council of the Ministers,

We have decreed and do decree:

Article 1. Rome and the Roman Provinces form an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Art. 2. The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, inviolability, and all the personal prerogatives of a Sovereign.

Art. 3. A special law will sanction the conditions for the guarantee, even by territorial immunities ("franchigie territoriali") of the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff and the free exercise of the spiritual authority of the Holy See.

Art. 4. Article 82 of the Statute will be applied to the Roman Provinces until they are represented in the National Parliament.

Art. 5. The present Decree will be presented to Parliament to be made into law.

We command, &c.

We order that the present Decree, sealed with the seal of State, shall be inserted in the official collection of the laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding all whom it behoves to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Florence this 9th day of October, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Signed) G. Lanza.
Ricotti.
Quintino Sella
Giuseppe Gadda.
Castagnola.
Visconti Venosta.
Matteo Raeli.
Cesare Corrente.
Guglielmo Acton.

No. 66.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 15, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation from the "Italie" of the reply of the Pope, published in the "Unità Cattolica," to the letter which His Majesty the King of Italy transmitted to His Holiness by the hands of Count Ponza di San Martino on the 10th September last.

I am informed that this is an authentic document.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Extract from the "Italie."

"L'UNITA CATTOLICA" publie la réponse de Pie IX à la lettre de Sa Majesty Victor Emmanuel. Nous la reproduisons à titre de document:—

"Au Roi Victor Emmanuel II.

"Majesté,

"Le Comte Ponza di San Martino m'a remis une lettre que votre Majesté a bien voulu m'adresser; elle n'est pas digne d'un fils affectueux qui se fait gloire de professer la foi Catholique. Je n'entre pas dans les détails de cette lettre, pour ne pas renouveler la douleur qu'une première lecture m'a causée. Je bénis Dieu qui a permis à votre Majesté de combler d'amertume la dernière période de ma vie.

"Du reste, je ne peux admettre certaines demandes ni me conformer à certains principes contenus dans votre lettre.

"J'invoque de nouveau Dieu, et je remets dans ses mains ma cause, qui est entièrement la sienne. Je le prie d'accorder bien des grâces à votre Majesté, de la délivrer des dangers et de lui dispenser les miséricordes dont elle a besoin.

(Signé) "PIE IX, *Pape.*

"Du Vatican, le 11 *Septembre,* 1870."

(Translation.)

"L'UNITA CATTOLICA" publishes the answer of Pius IX to the letter of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel. We reproduce it below:—

"To the King Victor Emmanuel.

"Sire,

"THE Count Ponza di San Martino has delivered to me a letter which your Majesty has been pleased to address to me; it is not worthy of an affectionate son who boasts of professing the Catholic faith. I do not enter into the details of this letter, so as not to revive the pain which its first perusal has caused me. I bless God who has permitted your Majesty to overwhelm with bitterness the close of my life.

"I cannot, however, admit certain demands nor agree with certain principles contained in your letter. . .

"I call again on God, and I place in His hands my cause, which is entirely His own. I pray to Him to accord to Your Majesty many favours, to preserve you from dangers, and to grant to you the mercies of which you stand in need.

(Signed) "PIUS IX, *Pope.*

"*The Vatican, September* 11, 1870."

No. 67.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 24.)

(Extract.) *Florence, October* 19, 1870.

THE 3rd Article of the Royal Decree of the 9th instant, which promises the introduction of a law with the object of guaranteeing, even by means of territorial immunities, the independence of the Pope and the free exercise of his spiritual authority, has been the subject of much criticism in the Italian press.

No. 68.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 24.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 20, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, by a Royal Decree dated the 15th instant, and published in last night's "Official Gazette," the Italian Electoral Law is made applicable to Rome and the Roman Provinces; and the number of Representatives which they shall elect to the Chamber of Deputies is fixed at fourteen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 69.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 26.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 22, 1870.

M. SELLA, the Minister of Finance, has, within the last few days, paid a visit to Rome for the purpose of personally inquiring into its capacities for becoming the capital of Italy.

His Excellency received a species of ovation from the citizens of Rome, and was waited on by a Deputation charged to express to him the gratitude of the population for the active part which his Excellency had taken in inducing the Government to take military possession of the Roman Provinces, and thus to liberate them from clerical despotism.

The Chairman of Deputation added to these sentiments the expression of the ardent desire of the Romans that His Majesty the King should honour Rome with his presence; that the seat of Government and of Parliament should be transferred thither; and that the laws of the Roman Provinces should be brought into harmony with those of the Italian Kingdom. He said that the Romans had thought it their duty thus to manifest their hopes and wishes because reports were current that Rome was only to be morally the capital of Italy; that the Leonine City was to remain under the political jurisdiction of the Pope; and that, with regard to many matters, exceptional legislation was to be allowed to remain in force.

M. Sella, after disclaiming any special merit in the late events, assured the Deputation of his readiness to be the interpreter of their wishes to the King. There could be no doubt about the transfer of the capital; but that this must be sanctioned by a vote in Parliament, which would soon be assembled. That there was no longer any question of placing the Leonine City in an exceptional position, because both the Pope and the inhabitants of that part of Rome had rejected the project of dealing with it in this manner; and that other means must be found for guaranteeing the Sovereign Pontiff's independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. As to the unification of the laws, his Excellency said that time would be necessary; but that the Electoral Law of Italy, and the laws regulating the election of municipalities, had already been made applicable to the Roman Provinces: and he concluded by begging the Deputation to assure their constituents that the Governments were firmly resolved to complete their programme, of "Rome, Capital of Italy."

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 70.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 31.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 13, 1870.

I FORWARDED to General Cadorna on the 3rd instant a memorandum of the claims of the Irish Convent of San Clemente on this account, amounting to 1,524 lire 25 cents., in the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy for your Lordship's information.

Inclosure in No. 70.

Mr. Jervoise to General Cadorna.

M. le Général, *Rome, October* 3, 1870.

IN the course of the operations before Rome, as your Excellency is well aware, certain vineyards were occupied by troops of the Italian army under your Excellency's command.

Amongst others was a vineyard called Terrione, situated outside the Porta Maggiore, belonging to the Irish Dominican Fathers of the College of San Clemente, which I am told was held by the Italian artillery during the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

The Prior of Saint Clemente has forwarded to me a sworn estimate of the damage at the vineyard of Terrione during the days above-mentioned, amounting to the sum-total of 1,524 lire 25 cents., which I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency, with the request that you will take into your favourable consideration the application of the Irish Dominican of Saint Clemente to be compensated for the damage done to their property.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to testify to the assurances of the servants who were left in charge of the vineyard that themselves and their house received every consideration from the officers and soldiers who occupied the ground during the three days above-mentioned, but the transport of heavy guns into the vineyard and the presence of a considerable number of troops necessarily caused much damage to the crops.

With reference to the note I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 25th ultimo, I beg to state that in addition to the small piece of ground outside the Porta San Lorenzo, I am informed that the College of Saint Clemente possesses in the city—

1st. Sisto Vecchia, with its adjacent gardens;
2nd. The vineyard outside the Porta Maggiore, called Torrione;
3rd. A house in Tivoli.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 71.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 31.)

My Lord, *Rome, October* 17, 1870.

AS soon as General Bixio had occupied Civita Vecchia with his troops the Italian flag was hoisted at the Citadel. Captain Salmon, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Defence," which for some weeks has been stationed at Civita Vecchia, having already saluted the flag of the Italian Admiral, did not consider he should be justified in thus recognizing the flag which had taken the place of the Pontifical banner without receiving instructions to do so from home. At Captain Salmon's request I had the honour to inquire of your Lordship by telegraph on the 1st instant, whether the Italian flag at Civita Vecchia should be saluted by the "Defence" after the result of the plebiscite to be taken on the following day should be made known (supposing that the result was in favour of annexation,) and in consequence of the reply which I received from your Lordship on the 3rd instant, I informed Captain Salmon that instructions would be sent from England when the result of the plebiscite had been communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

In the course of Saturday, the 8th instant, the day previous to the reception by King Victor Emanuel at Florence of the Roman Committee appointed to communicate to His Majesty the result of the vote in favour of the Annexation of the City of Rome and the Roman Provinces to the Kingdom of Italy, an intimation was sent on board the "Defence" from the Italian Admiral, that he intended to salute the Italian flag and to dress ship on the following day. I lost no time in informing your Lordship by telegraph of this circumstance; and on receiving instructions on the 12th instant, I at once telegraphed to Captain Salmon to inform him that I was desired to say that the Italian flag at Civita Vecchia might now be saluted by Her Majesty's ship-of-war under his command, which was done by Captain Salmon on the morning of the 14th instant, after he had ascertained that the salute would be returned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 72.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 23, 1870.

THE "Osservatore Romano" of the 21st instant, which has reappeared within the last few days, contains an Apostolical letter, dated the 20th, declaring that the Council of the Vatican is suspended until a more favourable time shall arrive for its reassembling.

I have the honour to transmit this document in Latin and Italian, and also a French translation which has been published in the "Italie" of the 23rd instant.

Your Lordship will observe that Pope Pius IX assigns as the cause of the above measure the sacrilegious invasion of the Holy See, which has been subjected to the dominion of a hostile Power. Such violation, it is asserted, interferes with the free exercise of the Pope's supreme authority, and would impede the liberty, security, and tranquillity essential to the Holy Fathers in the exercise of the duties for which they had been summoned to meet in Council.

Inclosure in No. 72.

Extract from the "Italie" of October 23, 1870.

"L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO" publie le texte Latin de la lettre Apostolique qu'a signalée le télégraphe.

Nous en donnons la traduction:—

"Pie IX, Pape, à la future mémoire de la chose.

"Après que, par la grâce de Dieu, il nous a été donné de commencer, l'année passée, la célébration du Concile Œcuménique du Vatican, nous avons vu, par un effort suprême de la sagesse, vertu, et sollicitude des Pères qui, de toutes les parties du monde s'y sont réunis en très-grand nombre, cette œuvre très-grave et très-sainte se passer de façon à nous donner l'espoir certain que nous recueillerions heureusement les fruits que nous désirions de tout cœur pour le bien de la religion, pour l'avantage de l'Eglise de Dieu et de la société humaine. Et, en vérité, quatre sessions publiques et solennelles ont été tenues, et nous avons, avec l'approbation du même Sacré Concile, établi et promulgué quatre institutions salutaires et opportunes en matière de foi; d'autres questions concernant soit la foi, soit la discipline ecclésiastique, ont été examinées et elles pouvaient être sous peu de temps sanctionnées et promulguées par la suprême autorité de l'Eglise enseignante. Nous avions la confiance que les travaux, l'étude commune et la zèle de l'assemblée suivraient un cours facile et heureux, et pourraient être conduits au terme désiré. Mais l'invasion sacrilège de cette sainte cité, de notre siége et du reste des provinces de notre domination temporelle, invasion par laquelle, contre toute loi et avec une perfidie et audace incroyables, on a violé les droits inébranlables de notre principauté civile et du siége apostolique, nous a mis dans une telle condition que, Dieu le permettant par ses jugements impénétrables, nous sommes absolument constitué sous une domination et une puissance ennemies.

"Dans cet état de choses douloureux, étant empêché en beaucoup de façons, dans le libre et prompt usage de notre suprême autorité que nous a été conférée divinement, et connaissant fort bien que les Pères mêmes du Concile du Vatican ne pourraient avoir la liberté, sécurité, et tranquillité nécessaire dans cette sainte ("alma") cité, attendu la condition présente des choses, pour pouvoir traiter avec nous régulièrement les affaires de l'Eglise et les besoins des fidèles, dans de si grandes calamités de l'Europe, ne permettant pas que tant de pasteurs s'éloignent de leur église; pour cela, voyant avec grande douleur de notre âme les choses arrivées au point que le Concile du Vatican ne peut absolument pas continuer actuellement, après une mûre délibération, de notre propre mouvement, avec l'autorité apostolique et par la tenure de la présente; nous suspendons le Concile, nous annonçons qu'il est suspendu jusqu'à un autre temps plus opportun et plus commode, qui sera fixé par le siége apostolique, en priant Dieu, auteur et vengeur de son Eglise, afin que, tous les empêchements étant enfin levés, il rende à son épouse très-fidèle, et cela le plus tôt possible, la liberté et la paix. Et comme plus les dangers et les maux dont l'Eglise est tourmentée sont grands et graves, plus on doit insister par des oraisons et des prières jour et nuit auprès de Dieu Père, de notre Seigneur Jésus-Christ, Père de la miséricorde et Dieu de toute consolation, nous voulons et commandons que les choses que nous avons établies et disposées dans nos lettres apostoliques du 11 Avril de l'an passé, par lesquelles nous avons accordé à tous les fidèles l'indulgence plénière en forme de jubilé, à l'occasion du Concile Œcumenique, restant en vigueur et maintenues selon le mode et rite indiqués dans ces mêmes lettres, comme si la célébration du même Concile continuait. Nous établissons, annonçons, voulons et commandons ces dispositions, nonobstant toute chose contraire, en déclarant vain et nul tout ce que n'importe quelle autorité, sciemment ou non, aurait la hardiesse de tenter en opposition. Qu'il ne soit permis à personne de déchirer les pages contenant notre suspension, déclaration, volonté, commandement et décret, ou de les contredire témérairement; que si quelqu'un présumait pouvoir y attenter, qu'il sache qu'il encourra l'indignation de Dieu Tout-Puissant et des bien-heureux Pierre et Paul ses Apôtres. Et afin que les présentes lettres soient connues de tous ceux qu'elles intéressent, nous voulons qu'elles ou leurs exemplaires soient affichées et publiées aux portes de l'Eglise de Latran, de la basilique du Prince des Apôtres et de Sainte Marie Majeure de Rome, et qu'ainsi affichées et publiées elles obligent tous et chacun de ceux qu'elles concernent, comme si elles avaient été intimées nominalement et personnellement à chacun d'eux.

"Donné à Rome près Sainte Pierre, sous l'anneau du pêcheur, le jour 20 Octobre de l'an 1870. De notre Pontificat l'année vingt-et-cinquième.

(Signé) "Cardinal N. PARACCIANI CLARELLI."

(Translation.)

THE "Osservatore Romano" publishes the Latin text of the Apostolic Letter, announced by telegraph. We give herewith a translation of it:—

"Pius IX, Pope, to perpetuate the memory of the act.

"After that, by the Grace of God, we were enabled last year to commence the celebration of the Œcumenical Council in the Vatican we watched this most holy and most serious undertaking proceeding, by a supreme effort of the wisdom, virtue, and solicitude of the Fathers who had flocked together from all parts of the world, in a manner which led us confidently to hope that we might have happily gathered those fruits which we ardently desired for the welfare of the Holy Church and for the good of mankind. And, indeed, four solemn public meetings having been held, four salutary and opportune Constitutions were established and promulgated by us, with the approval of this same Holy Council, touching matters of faith; other questions also regarding our faith or ecclesiastical discipline have been examined and might soon have been promulgated and sanctioned by the authority of the Church Instructress. We were confident that these and similar labours would, thanks to the collective study and zeal of the Assembly, have proceeded favourably, and, after following an easy and prosperous course, have ultimately arrived at a satisfactory conclusion. The sacrilegious invasion of this august city of our Holy See, and of the rest of the provinces constituting our temporal domain, by which the unshaken rights of our civil Sovereignty and of the Apostolic See have been violated, contrary to all law and with the most incredible perfidy and audacity, has now placed us in so grievous a condition that we find ourselves at present, God permitting in his inscrutable counsel, constituted under the dominion and in the power of the enemy.

"In this lamentable state of things, finding ourselves impeded in divers ways in the exercise of the supreme authority divinely conferred upon us, and knowing, moreover, that these same Fathers of the Vatican Council could not, considering the present condition of affairs, have the liberty, security, and tranquillity necessary for them to continue treating together with us the business of the Holy Church; and that the requirements of the true believers do not allow of so many pastors absenting themselves from their flocks amid the dire calamities under which Europe is suffering: considering all these things, we, seeing with profound tribulation of spirit that affairs have arrived at such a pass that it would be impossible for the Œcumenical Council to proceed for the present, after due reflection, with full Apostolic authority, by the tenour of the present Circular, do suspend the same until some more convenient and appropriate time to be assigned by this Apostolic See, praying God, the Author and Defender of his Church, when all impediments shall have been finally removed, to restore to his faithful bride, as soon as possible, liberty and peace. Moreover, as the greater and more serious the perils and calamities are by which the Church is assailed the more it is necessary to be vigilant in prayer and communion with God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Father of Mercy and of all Consolation, we desire and command that these things which we have established and ordained in our Apostolic briefs of the 11th of April, 1869, by which we have yielded plenary indulgence in the form of jubilee to all true believers on occasion of the Œcumenical Council, may remain in vigour and firmness according to the manner and ritual prescribed in those same letters as if the Council were still continuing. These things we establish, announce, desire, and ordain, notwithstanding anything to the contrary, declaring powerless and of no avail whatever any authority may dare to attempt in opposition, whether knowingly or through ignorance. And let no man living dare to lacerate these pages containing this our suspension, publication, will, commandment, and decree, or to contradict the same; for if anyone has the presumption to attempt doing so, may he know that he will thereby incur the wrath of God Almighty and of the blessed Peter and Paul his Apostles! In order that the present letter may be known to all those interested, we ordain that the document itself or its copies be placarded and published on the doors of the Lateran Church, of the Basilica of the Prince of Apostles, and of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and, thus placarded and published, may they oblige each and every one they concern just as much as if they had been intimated to each personally, nominally, and individually.

" Given at Rome, 20th October, 1870, by St. Peter, under the seal of the Fisherman. Twenty-fifth Pontifical year.

(Signed) " Cardinal N. PARACCIANI CLARELLI."

No. 73.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received October* 31.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 25, 1870.

MUCH anxiety is felt on the part of the Foreign Ecclesiastical Establishments in Rome as to how far their property will be respected in the event of the application here of the same laws as have confiscated the possessions of the Religious communities in the rest of Italy. I had the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to this matter in my despatch of the 3rd instant.

There is certainly a disposition on the part of many who advocate moderate measures to exempt from such confiscation all the Monasteries and Religious Establishments existing in Rome itself; and they would willingly encourage this idea as one that would be especially acceptable to the Pope, but it is very doubtful whether such a proposal would meet the approbation of the Chambers.

The various heads of the British Establishments have repeatedly called on me to express their hope that their colleges, churches, and landed property will receive the protection of Her Majesty's Government, whenever the time arrives for the promulgation of any general measure of confiscation.

I have informed them in reply that I should not fail to report to your Lordship on the subject, but that I would recommend that they should consult together and be prepared in each case to bring forward a clear and concise statement of the grounds on which their claims were based, so that should the necessity arise (which I had reason to hope might not be the case) a Memorandum supplying all the necessary details might be drawn up for consideration.

My attention has been drawn to the 10th and 16th Articles of the Treaty signed at Zurich on the 10th of November, 1857, between Austria and France, and to the 16th Article of the further Treaty of the same date between Austria, France, and Sardinia as forming a precedent which would permit the Religious corporations to realize their properties. Some such scheme, I believe, formed part of the arrangements proposed to Cardinal Antonelli by Count Ponza di San Martino, the exact details of which I have never been able to obtain, nor, as far as I can ascertain, have they been communicated to any of the Foreign Representatives at Rome, though we may expect to see them produced at a later period as a foil to the demands of the Extreme Party, and a proof of how far the Italian Government had been prepared to offer liberal terms so lately as the 10th of last month.

Since the above was written I have received your Lordship's despatch of the

17th instant, instructing me to continue to take such steps as I properly can to induce the Italian authorities to respect the property of British subjects in case any measure of confiscation is carried out; and I beg to say that I have this morning mentioned the subject to General La Marmora.

Having been requested by Her Majesty's Minister at Florence to procure for him an account of the Religious establishments belonging to British subjects in Rome, with the property attached to them, I have called on Dr. Kirby, the Rector of the Irish College, and after consultation with him I have addressed to him the letter of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. In my interview with Dr. Kirby I again repeated the opinion I had on previous occasions expressed, that all who have interests to be protected should act in union, and be prepared with proof of the grounds on which their claims are made, in case such proof should be called for.

I understand from Count Trauttmansdorff that he has already been collecting information respecting the Austrian Ecclesiastical Establishments in Rome, and M. Lefebre de Behaine is similarly occupied, he tells me, in the interests of those belonging to France.

Inclosure in No. 73.

Mr. Jervoise to the Rev. Dr. Kirby.

Sir, *Palazzo Chigi, Rome, October* 24, 1870.

WITH reference to our interview of this morning I write to say that I shall feel obliged if you will assist me in procuring an account of the various ecclesiastical establishments belonging to British subjects in Rome, with the property belonging to them. It is very desirable that I should be furnished, with as little delay as possible, with this information, and I would suggest whether it might not be advisable that a meeting of the principals of all such establishments should be called by you in order that this request may be communicated to them, and such steps taken as may appear best suited for supplying this information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

P.S.—May I request the favour of duplicate copies of any such memoranda as you may be pleased to forward to me?

H. C. J.

No. 74.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

(Extract.) *Rome, October* 26, 1870.

THE Queen's messenger Captain Conway Seymour, who arrived on the evening of the 22nd instant, brought in the bag a despatch from the Admiralty addressed to Captain Salmon; in consequence of the instructions contained therein I believe it is that officer's intention to take the "Defence" to Naples to-morrow, where he will wait further orders.

In the course of an interview yesterday with Cardinal Antonelli I explained to him that it was very undesirable that the "Defence" should remain longer than necessary at her present anchorage, which was very exposed, as her size prevented her entering the harbour at Civita Vecchia, and besides, she had been so long stationed there that she would soon run short of provisions. I added that I was informed that should her presence be again required at Civita Vecchia she would come up from Naples in eighteen hours, and that if she were recalled to Malta, forty-eight hours was all the time that would be necessary for the longer voyage.

Cardinal Antonelli thanked me very warmly for my communication, and seemed quite satisfied therewith, saying that he entirely appreciated the impossibility of Her Majesty's ship passing the winter at her present quarters, and that the necessity of her leaving them had already presented itself to his mind.

Later in the day I saw General La Marmora, who told me that the keys of the apartments in the Quirinal, which are locked, and which keys are in Cardinal Antonelli's custody, had been applied for and refused, M. Sella wishing to inspect the Palace with a view to judging of its capabilities as a Royal residence. Meanwhile, I believe that the Papal Secretary of State's Office, which was established in the Quirinal, still remains there.

No. 75.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 25, 1870.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 17th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Crane to Sir George Bowyer, stating his apprehensions lest the property of the College in Rome, of which he has the care, should be seized by the Italian Government.

I have every reason to believe that Mr. Crane may be perfectly easy in his mind upon this subject. In consequence of a letter which I received not long since from Mr. Jervoise, from which it appeared that certain other British ecclesiastics at the head of Religious establishments having property in Rome entertained fears similar to those of Mr. Crane, I took an opportunity of speaking to M. Visconti Venosta on the subject, when I received from his Excellency the most emphatic assurance that all property belonging to British subjects would be respected by the Italian Government. However, after the receipt of the copy of Mr. Crane's letter, I again mentioned the matter to his Excellency, reading to him part of the letter, and his Excellency renewed his previous declaration.

M. Visconti Venosta having expressed to me a desire on the part of the Government to be furnished with a list of the Religious establishments in Rome belonging to British subjects, with an account of the property attached to them, I have made this wish known to Mr. Jervoise, and requested him, if he has the means of doing so, to enable me to provide the Italian Government with the information they desire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 76.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

(Extract.) *Florence, October* 26, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation taken from the "Indépendance Italienne" of the Pope's Encyclical,* adjourning, *sine die*, the reassembling of the Ecumenical Council, his Holiness being without sufficient "liberty," "security" "and the necessary tranquillity" to attend regularly to the affairs of the Church, in consequence of the "sacriligeous invasion, against every law, and with an incredible audacity and perfidy," of the august city of Rome; and in consequence also of the great calamities in Europe not admitting of the absence of the Bishops from their dioceses.

This encyclical, by the Pope's order, is affixed to the doors of the Church of Lateran, of the Basilique of the Prince of the Apostles, and of Santa Maria Maggiore of Rome, a fact which of itself is calculated to create doubt in the minds of some persons as to the extent to which his Holiness' complaint of his want of liberty and security is well founded.

No. 77.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

(Extract.) *Florence, October* 26, 1870

THE question of the Pope's territorial immunities continues to be much debated, and it is evidently one which will give the Government a great deal of trouble to bring to a satisfactory solution.

It becomes more and more apparent that the territorial immunities will be confined to the Pope's actual residence, and perhaps to such Religious establishments as may be immediately connected with his Court.

As regards the personal position of the Pope, he will be treated in all respects like the Sovereign of Italy. A Decree, dated the 19th instant, introducing the Italian laws on the press into the Roman States, of which I have the honour to inclose copy and translation from the "Official Gazette," assimilates all attacks against the person of the Pope with those directed against the King, and places the Diplomatic Body accredited to the Pope, as regards delinquencies of the press, on the same footing as foreign Representatives accredited to the King of Italy.

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* Inclosure in No. 72.

Exceptional legislation is introduced by Article VI of this Decree against attacks on the religion of his State, and, by Article X, the introduction and sale in Rome is prohibited of journals and other periodicals containing matter in contravention of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII, although the circulation of such journals and periodicals is permitted in Italy.

These special clauses, intended for conciliation, will no doubt be fiercely contested in the Chambers.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that, with the further view of inspiring confidence in the loyalty of their intentions in matters concerning the Pope, I believe, that the Government will deal with a very light hand with the convents, monasteries, and other Religious establishments in Rome, leaving them as far as possible in undisturbed possession of their tenements and property.

Of course, if in the progress of the improvements which will have to be effected in the city to fit it for a modern capital, it should be necessary to expropriate some of these establishments, this will be done, but in such case a fair valuation will be made and a fair compensation will be given.

Inclosure in No. 77.

Royal Decree.

(Translation.)

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, by the Grace of God, &c.

In view of the 82nd Article of the statutes, on the proposal of our Keeper of the Seals and of our Minister of Grace and Justice and Public Worship;

Having heard the opinion of the Council of Ministers, we decree the following:—

Art. 1. The Royal Decree of 26th March, 1848, and the laws of 26th February, 1852, and of 20th June, 1858, at present in force respecting the Press in the provinces of the Kingdom of Italy, are to be published, and are to come into force in Rome and in the Roman Provinces.

Art. 2. Till such time as the law of 20th September, 1862, respecting crimes and penalties shall come into force in Rome and in the Roman Provinces, whenever mention is made in the above mentioned decree of the Articles of the Penal Code, the analogous disposition of the aforesaid law will be made use of, as is explained in the subjoined statement.

Art. 3. Until a new system of conducting press prosecutions by means of juries shall be put into force, persons guilts of press offences shall be tried only by the criminal courts according to the ordinary mode of procedure.

Art. 4. Article 14 of the above-mentioned Royal Decree will be extended to the crime of inciting persons to commit an attempt on the life of the Supreme Pontiff.

Art. 5. Article 15 of the same Decree is extended to the employment of any of the means mentioned in Article 1 for attacking the inviolability of the person of the Supreme Pontiff.

Art. 6. Article 16 of the said Decree is modified in following way:—"Whosoever by any of the means indicated in Article 1 shall outrage the religion of the State, or shall incite others to despise, shall be punished, according to circumstances, with imprisonment for not more than a year, or with a fine of not more than 2,000 francs.

Art. 7. Article 19 shall be applied to offences against the person of the Supreme Pontiff.

Art. 8. Article 26 is extended to the Envoys of foreign Powers near the Holy See for ecclesiastical matters.

Art. 9. Persons publishing calumnies and libels, such as are treated in Article 28, by means of foreign newspapers, shall incur the penalties mentioned in the said Article.

Persons distributing or selling native or foreign papers containing any such libels and imputations on character, shall be punished, should it appear necessary, as accomplices in the crimes mentioned in Article 28.

Art. 10. The introduction, sale, and distribution in Rome of newspapers or other printed matter published in the Italian provinces or abroad, and which contain infractions of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the present Decree, are forbidden.

Sellers and distributors of the same shall be punished as well as the authors.

Art. 11. All penal laws respecting the press at present in force at Rome and in the Roman Provinces are abrogated.

Art. 12. The present Decree is to come into force on the 1st of November proximo.

We order that this Decree furnished with the State seal be inserted in the official collection of the laws of Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to respect the same and to cause it to be respected.

Given at Turin, the 19th October, 1870.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Signed) M. RAELI.

No. 78.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received November 4.)

My Lord, *Florence, October* 31, 1870.

WITH reference to a paragraph in my despatch of the 24th of September last, stating that the French Government had communicated to the Italian Government their approval of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, I have the honour to inclose copy of the letter dated September 22nd, and published this day, in which M. Senard, the Special Envoy of the Provisional Government of France, addressed to His Majesty the King the congratulations of his Government at the auspicious event, and expressed his admiration at the moderation and energy which his Majesty had shown in carrying it out.

I have further the honour to inclose M. Visconti Venosta's reply, thanking M. Senard in his Majesty's name for this letter, and taking act of the declaration contained in it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

M. Senard to His Majesty the King of Italy.

Sire, *Florence, le* 22 *Septembre,* 1870.

JE n'ai pas voulu porter un visage, malgré moi, toujours triste et anxieux, au milieu des joies si vives et si légitimes qui saluent la délivrance de Rome, et la consécration définitive de l'unité Italienne.

Mais je ne veux pas différer d'un instant à adresser à votre Majesté, au nom de mon Gouvernement et en mon nom personnel, mes félicitations sincères pour cet heureux événement, et l'expression de mon admiration pour la modération et l'énergie qui ont présidé à sa réalisation.

Le jour où la République Française a remplacé par la droiture et la loyauté une politique tortueuse qui ne savait jamais donner sans retenir, la Convention du 15 Septembre a virtuellement cessé d'exister, et nous avons à remercier votre Majesté d'avoir bien voulu comprendre et apprécier la pensée qui a seule empêché la dénonciation officielle d'un Traité qui, de part et d'autre, était mis à néant.

Libre ainsi de son action, votre Majesté l'a exercée avec une merveilleuse sagesse.

C'était bien peu pour le Roi d'Italie, disposant de toutes les forces d'une grande nation, de briser les vieilles murailles de Rome et d'avoir raison de la résistance de la faible armée Pontificale.

Mais ce qui est vraiment beau, vraiment grand, c'est d'avoir su, dans cette question délicate, allier si parfaitement avec les nécessités politiques tous les respects et tous les ménagements dus aux sentiments religieux.

Votre Majesté en cette circonstance a fait un appel à la conciliation, dans des termes si nobles et si dignes qu'il doit être, et qu'il sera je l'espère, entendu.

Pour moi, malgré les circonstances douloureuses qui m'ont amené ici, j'éprouve du bonheur à me trouver sur une terre où, comme dans ma chère France, on sent si bien battre le cœur du pays, où les résolutions politiques elles-mêmes sont toujours empreintes de générosité et de grandeur.

Permettez-moi, &c.

(Signé) SENARD.

(Translation.)

Sire, *Florence, September* 22, 1870.

I DID not wish to show my face, which, in spite of myself, is sad and anxious, amid such keen and legitimate rejoicings as welcome the deliverance of Rome and the final consecration of Italian unity.

But I will put off for an instant addressing to your Majesty, in the name of my Government and of myself, my sincere congratulations on this happy event, and the expression of my admiration for the moderation and energy which have presided at its accomplishment.

The day on which the French Republic substituted uprightness and loyalty for a tortuous policy which could never give without holding back, the Convention of the 15th of September virtually ceased to exist; and we have to thank your Majesty for having been pleased to understand and appreciate the thought which alone has hindered the official denunciation of a Treaty which was on both sides set at nought.

Thus free in your action, your Majesty has exercised it with wonderful wisdom.

It was no hard task for the King of Italy, with all the forces of a great nation at his disposal, to break the ancient walls of Rome and to dispose of the resistance of the weak Pontifical army.

But what is really noble, really grand, is, in this delicate question, to have so perfectly united political necessities to all the respect and all the consideration due to religious feelings.

Your Majesty has made an appeal for reconciliation in such noble and dignified terms that it should be, and that it will be, I hope, heard.

As far as I am concerned, in spite of the sad circumstances which have brought me hither, I am fortunate to be in a country where, as in my beloved France, one feels so clearly the beat of the heart of the country, in which political resolutions themselves are always stamped with generosity and with greatness.

Permit me, &c.
(Signed) SENARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

M. Visconti Venosta to M. Senard.

M. le Ministre, *Florence, le 26 Septembre*, 1870.

LE Roi a reçu la lettre que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser pour offrir à Sa Majesté au nom de votre Gouvernement et en votre nom personnel, vos félicitations pour la délivrance de Rome et la consécration définitive de l'unité Italienne.

Je remplis un devoir bien agréable en vous remerciant, au nom de Sa Majesté et après ses ordres, des sentiments chaleureux qui vous ont inspiré cette démarche.

L'approbation d'un homme d'Etat et d'un libéral éprouvé, tel que vous, M. le Ministre, nous est précieuse à plus d'un titre. Elle nous donne la conviction qu'en marchant dans la voie que nous traçaient les aspirations nationales de l'Italie, nous avons servi en même temps la cause générale de la civilisation et du progrès.

Ainsi que vous avez bien voulu le déclarer, la Convention de Septembre n'avait plus de raison d'être dans la nouvelle situation de l'Europe. Les hommes qui composent le Gouvernement de la France sont trop connus par leur éclatante revendication des droits des nations, pour qu'aucun doute pût s'élever dans notre esprit à cet égard.

Cependant nous avons voulu, pour menager de légitimes susceptibilités, nous assurer d'avance que nos vues étaient partagées par le Gouvernement Français. Nous sommes heureux de voir dans votre lettre la confirmation des déclarations verbales que son Excellence M. Jules Favre, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a bien voulu faire au Ministre du Roi à Paris. Il est digne du Gouvernement actuel de la France de s'associer spontanément à une politique qui, en faisant tomber les derniers restes du pouvoir temporel, proclamera, à Rome même, la séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat.

La France a affirmé la première, en Europe, les principes qui sont la base de toute liberté civile et religieuse. Chaque nation qui parvient à appliquer chez elle ces principes, et à leur donner tout le développement qu'ils comportent, rend par cela même hommage à la France et à la grandeur de sa mission dans le monde.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Florence, September* 26, 1870.

THE King has received the letter which you were good enough to address to him to offer to His Majesty, in the name of your Government and in your own, your congratulations on the deliverance of Rome, and the final consecration of Italian unity.

I fulfil a very pleasant duty in thanking you, in His Majesty's name and by his command, for the warm sentiments which have prompted you to take this step.

The approval of a statesman and of a tried liberal, such as you, M. le Ministre, is on more than one account valuable to us. It affords us the conviction that in walking in the path which the national aspirations of Italy marked out for us, we have served at the same time the general cause of civilization and of progress.

As you were pleased to declare, the Convention of September had no longer any *raison d'être* in the new situation of Europe. The men who form the Government of France are too well known for their striking assertion of the rights of nations to be able to give rise to any doubt in our mind on that account.

We wished, however, in order to spare legitimate susceptibilities, to be assured beforehand that our views were shared by the French Government. We are glad to see in your letter the confirmation of the verbal declarations which his Excellency M. Jules Favre, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was pleased to make to the Minister of the King at Paris. It is worthy of the present Government of France to ally itself spontaneously to a policy which, by throwing down the last remnants of the Temporal Power, will proclaim, even at Rome, the separation of Church and State.

France was the first in Europe to lay down the principles which are the basis of all civil and religious liberty. Every nation which succeeds in applying these principles at home, and in giving them all the development of which they admit, even by so doing renders homage to France and to the greatness of its mission in the world.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

No. 79.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received November 4.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 3, 870.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Defence" has reported, under date Civita Vecchia, 24th October, that it was his "intention to proceed to Naples in a day or two, the weather at this time of the year rendering this a most undesirable and even unsafe anchorage."

I am, &c.
(Signed) THOS. WOLLEY.

No. 80.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 7, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th ultimo, and I approve of the advice which you have given to the heads of the British religious establishments in Rome, and of your communications with General La Marmora, with the object of securing from molestation or confiscation their colleges, churches, and other property in that city.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 81.

Mr. Hammond to Sir G. Bowyer, M.P.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 7, 1870.

WITH reference to my letter of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that Sir Augustus Paget has reported that in consequence of a communication from Mr. Jervoise, from which it appeared that other British ecclesiastics at the head of religious establishments having property in Rome entertained fears similar to those expressed by Mr. Crane in his letter to you, Sir A. Paget had taken an opportunity of speaking to M. Visconti Venosta upon the subject, and had received from his Excellency the most emphatic assurance that all property belonging to British subjects would be respected by the Italian Government.

On the receipt, however, of Mr. Crane's letter to you, Sir A. Paget again mentioned the matter to M. Visconti Venosta, reading to him an extract of the letter, when his Excellency repeated his previous declaration.

I am to add that further steps are being taken with a view to furnish the Italian Government with a list of religious establishments at Rome belonging to British subjects, with an account of the property attached to them, the Italian Government having expressed a desire to be supplied with information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 82.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 10.)

My Lord, *Florence, November* 6, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation, from the "Indépendance Italienne" of this day, of two addresses which have been presented to the King's Lieutenant in Rome, by the Municipal Giunta of that City and the Cavour Club, begging his Excellency to order the expulsion of the Jesuits, or at any rate of those of them who are attached to the College of Rome, and to hand over that building to the Ministry of Public Instruction for educational purposes.

Both addresses state that it is the desire of the Roman population that the Jesuits should be entirely suppressed at Rome, as is the case in other parts of Italy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Addresses presented to General La Marmora.

Excellence,

LES citoyens Romains, après le plébiscite splendide par lequel ils ont déclaré vouloir faire partie de la Monarchie Constitutionnelle qui régissait déjà les autres provinces Italiennes, ont cru que les lois politiques et économiques qui sont étendues à toute l'Italie, et parmi lesquelles se trouve la loi très importante sur la suppression des ordres religieux, devaient être promulguées à Rome; ils espèrent que le délai que l'on met à l'accomplissement de leur vœux ne sera pas de longue durée.

En attendant, il se produit un fait très grave qui froisse leurs principes les plus chers, et menace de troubler l'ordre admirable qui a régné jusqu'à présent dans cette ville.

Une association publique, qui se dit religieuse, ennemie ouverte de l'Italie et de la dynastie, a été sagement exclue du royaume, il y a vingt-deux ans.

Le magnanime Charles Albert proclamait le Statut, et comprenait qu'une secte hostile à tout ordre civil, et condamnée depuis plus d'un siècle par l'Eglise de Rome même, ne pouvait être compatible avec la liberté sociale et politique.

On accorde maintenant à cette secte, ennemie éternelle de notre patrie, la direction de divers collèges ecclésiastiques et laïques, et on lui permet même de rouvrir dans le Collège Romain, transformé pour l'instruction de la jeunesse Romaine, des écoles d'obscurantisme, et de pervertir et démoraliser notre jeunesse.

Une municipalité civilisée ne peut tolérer de pareils faits, qui seraient une grave insulte à la conscience publique, qui réclame pour tous indistinctement une instruction saine, patriotique, et morale.

Au nom donc de la morale et de la civilisation outragées, les Soussignés s'adressent à votre Excellence, pour qu'elle obvie par voie d'urgence à de graves désordres, et, qu'étendant à Rome la loi de 1848, elle décrète l'éloignement immédiat des pères de la Compagnie de Jésus.

Des salles du Cercle Cavour, Rome, 2 *Novembre,* 1870.

Excellence,

La Junte Municipale de Rome se croit en devoir de faire connaître à votre Excellence que la population de cette ville est vivement impressionnée par la nouvelle que les pères de la Compagnie de Jésus continuent à occuper une partie du Collège Romain, et se disposent à y ouvrir leurs écoles.

L'agitation produite par une semblable nouvelle, menace d'augmenter de plus en plus, et à vrai dire la cause qui la produit, est certainement de nature à donner lieu à une juste plainte de la part de notre population, qui connaît bien, par l'expérience, les dommages funestes que de pareilles institutions ont causé ou causeraient, non-seulement au développement de l'instruction publique, basée sur les principes de la sage liberté qui vient d'être reconquise par ce peuple, mais à la cause même de la civilisation.

Si justes que soient les raisons qui induisent notre Gouvernement à user de modération et de longanimité, la Junte Communale fait observer à votre Excellence que ce serait vraiment une honte pour Rome de tolérer plus longtemps que les Pères Jésuites, non contents d'exister comme corporation religieuse, y établissent aussi des écoles voisines de celles du Gouvernement; cela pourrait produire une collision entre les élèves des deux écoles, et des discordes dans les familles.

La Junte, secondant les vœux de notre ville, a la confiance que votre Excellence, pénétrée de la gravité de cet incident voudra y remédier par l'expulsion des pères susdits, ou tout au moins de ceux qui font partie du Collége Romain, et céder cet édifice à l'administration, qui a un besoin indispensable de locaux pour l'instruction publique. Une pareille mesure satisferait, au moins en partie, les désirs de la population, qui voudrait voir la Compagnie de Jésus totalement supprimée à Rome, comme elle l'est déjà dans les autres provinces de l'Italie.

Rome, le 2 *Novembre*, 1870.

De votre, &c.
(Signé) F. PALLAVICINI.
P. DE ANGELIS.
V. TITTONI.
COMTE GUIDO DI CARPEGNA.
F. DEL DRAGO.
A. BOMPIANI.
F. GRISPIGNI.
AUGUSTO RUSPOLI.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

THE citizens of Rome, after the glorious plebiscite in which they have declared their willingness to form part of the Constitutional Monarchy which already governed the other provinces of Italy, have thought that the political and economic laws which are extended to the whole of Italy, and among which is the very important law upon the suppression of religious orders, should be promulgated at Rome; they hope the delay which is placed on the fulfilment of their wishes will be of no long duration.

Meanwhile, there is a very serious fact which clashes with their dearest principles, and threatens to disturb the admirable order which has hitherto reigned in this town.

A public society, calling itself religious, and openly inimical to Italy and the dynasty, was twenty-two years since wisely banished from the kingdom.

The high-minded Charles Albert proclaimed the Statute, and saw that a sect which was hostile to all civil order, and which had been for more than a century condemned even by the Church of Rome, could not be compatible with social and political liberty.

To this sect, the eternal foe of our country, is now granted the direction of different ecclesiastical and lay colleges, and it is even allowed to reopen in the Roman College, transformed for the instruction of the Roman youth, schools of "obscurantism," to pervert and demoralise our youth.

A civilized municipality cannot tolerate facts of this nature, which would be a serious insult to the public conscience, which demands for all, without distinction, healthy, patriotic, and moral instruction.

In the name, then, of outraged morality and civilization, the Undersigned address themselves to your Excellency, that you may prevent, by urgent measures, grave disorders, and that by the extension to Rome of the Law of 1848 you may decree the immediate withdrawal of the Fathers of the Company of Jesus.

Cercle Cavour, Rome, November 2, 1870.

Excellency,

The Municipal Giunta of Rome begs to acquaint your Excellency that the population of this town is deeply impressed by the news that the Fathers of the Company of Jesus continue to occupy a portion of the Roman College, and purpose opening their schools in it.

The agitation produced by such news threatens to increase more and more, and, to speak plainly, the cause which produces it is certainly of a nature to give rise to a just complaint on the part of our population, which is thoroughly conversant, from experience, with the fatal injuries which such institutions have caused or would cause, not only to the development of public instruction, based on the principles of the wise liberty which has just been regained by this people, but even to the cause of civilization.

However just the reasons may be which induce our Government to act with moderation and forbearance, the Communal Giunta would observe to your Excellency that it would indeed be a shame for Rome to permit any longer that the Jesuit Fathers, not content with existing as a religious corporation, should establish there as well schools by the side of those of the Government; this might produce a collision between the scholars of the two schools, and dissensions in families.

The Giunta, while supporting the wishes of our town, is confident that your Excellency, sensible of the seriousness of this incident, will be willing to remedy it by the expulsion of the above-mentioned Fathers; or, at the very least, of those who form part of the Roman College, and to give up this building to the Administration, which is in great need of sites for public instruction.

Such a measure would satisfy, at least partially, the wishes of the population, who would like to see the Company of Jesus totally suppressed at Rome, as it already is in the other provinces of Italy.

Rome, November 2, 1870.

We have, &c.
(Signed) PALLAVICINI.
P. DE ANGELIS.
V. TITTONI.
COUNT GUIDO DI CARPEGNA
F. DEL DRAGO.
A. BOMPIANI.
F. GRISPIGNI.
AUGUSTO RUSPOLI.

No. 83.

Lord Granard to Earl Granville.—(Received November 10.)

My Lord, *Johnstown Castle, November* 7, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter which has been addressed to Messrs. D'Arcy and Power, the members for the county of Wexford, and to myself, by the Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, in which he expresses a hope, which is shared by Messrs. D'Arcy and Power (who have authorized me to write in their name), and myself, that Her Majesty's Government will afford to the members of that order as British subjects, adequate protection for the preservation of their property, and religious and educational foundations in Rome, now threatened with confiscation by the Italian Government.

I need scarcely state to your Lordship that the greatest anxiety is felt by every Catholic in Ireland, not only as to the future fate of the property of the Irish Franciscans, but as to that of the other religious and educational establishments in Rome, such as the Irish College, the Monastery of San Clemente, and other institutions, which, for time immemorial, have been in the possession of Irish ecclesiastics, and have conferred the greatest benefits on the Catholic body in Ireland.

Under these circumstances I trust that your Lordship will kindly issue such instructions to Her Majesty's Diplomatic Agents at Rome and at Florence as will relieve Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in Ireland from the apprehension which, owing to the mode of dealing with similar ecclesiastical property adopted by the Italian Government, they have naturally felt as to the probable spoliation which may ensue in their case, should the good offices of Her Majesty's Government not be exerted in their behalf.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANARD.

Inclosure in No. 83.

To the Most Noble the Earl of Granard, and to the Honourable Members of Parliament for the County of Wexford and the Boroughs of Wexford and New Ross.

THE Undersigned takes the liberty of calling the kind attention of the Most Noble the Earl of Granard and the Honourable Members of Parliament for the county and borough of Wexford and the borough of New Ross, to the great danger to which the Irish religious communities and colleges in Rome are exposed, and he especially requests their kind attention to the Irish Franciscan Colleges of St. Isidore, in Rome, and of St. Mary, in Capranica, with the firm hope and confidence that they will use their best influence with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, to protect Britich subjects and British property in Rome, and particularly the Franciscan colleges above named. Originally instituted for the purpose of educating and training priests for the Irish Franciscan Mission, these colleges have, during two centuries and a-half, supplied to the Catholics of Ireland a vast number of priests, many of whom have left behind names illustrious in the religious and literary history of our country. We therefore naturally feel a profound interest in the preservation of those institutions for the purpose for which they were founded, and we are convinced that our feelings will be shared in by every Irish Catholic.

Signed on behalf of the Irish Franciscans in Chapter assembled. Dublin, 1st November, 1870.

(Signed) PHILIP DOMINIC KEHOE, O.S.F., *Provincial.*

No. 84.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 11.)

My Lord, *Rome, October* 31, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Royal Decree commanding the application in Rome and the Roman Provinces of the laws in force in the rest of the kingdom of Italy for controlling the Press.

I beg to call your Lordship's especial attention to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, of which I inclose a translation, and which have been framed with the special object of securing respect for the person and the sacred office of the Pontiff, and for the persons of envoys accredited to the Holy See to treat on ecclesiastical matters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure in No. 84.

Extract from the Royal Decree dated Turin, October 19, 1870.

(Translation)

Art. 4. THE disposition in Article 14 of the above Royal Decree shall extend to provocation to attempt the life of the Pontiff.

Art. 5. The disposition in Article 15 is applicable to the employment of any of the means indicated in Article 1 to attack the inviolability of the person of the Pope.

Art. 6. Article 16 of the same edict is modified as follows:—"Whoever, by any of the means indicated in Article 1, either offends the religion of the State or excites contempt for it, will be punished, according to the circumstances, by arrest or imprisonment up to a term of one year, or by fine up to 2,000 lire.

Art. 7. The penalty defined in Article 19 shall apply also to offences against the person of the Pontiff.

Art. 8. The dispositions in Article 26 are extended to the Envoys of Foreign Powers accredited to the Holy See for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Art. 10. The introduction, sale, or distribution in Rome is forbidden of journals or other publications printed in the other Italian Provinces or abroad, containing the offences provided for in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the present Decree.

The exposers, sellers, or distributors of these publications will receive the same punishment as the authors themselves.

No. 85.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 11.)

My Lord, *Florence, November* 1, 1870.

THOUGH I presume your Lordship is already in possession of the Circular of the 22nd October, in which M. Visconti Venosta addressed to the Representatives of Italy at Foreign Courts in explanation of the policy of the Italian Government towards Rome, and of their intentions with regard to the future position of the Pope, I think it well to forward to your Lordship a further copy of this document as published in the "Italie" of last evening.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 85.

Circular addressed by M. Visconti Venosta to Italian Representatives abroad.

Monsieur, *Florence, le* 18 *Octobre,* 1870.

LES populations des provinces Romaines, ayant acquis la liberté d'exprimer solenellement leur volonté, se sont prononcées à la presque unanimité pour l'annexion de Rome et de son territoire à la monarchie constitutionnelle de Victor Emmanuel II et de ses descendants.

Cette votation, faite avec toutes les garanties de sincérité et de publicité, est la dernière consécration de l'unité Italienne. C'est au milieu des manifestations de joie de la nation entière que Sa Majesté le Roi a accepté le plébiscite des Romains et qu'il a pu déclarer que l'œuvre commencée par son illustre père, et poursuivie par lui-même avec tant de persévérance et de gloire, est enfin achevée.

Pour la première fois, depuis bien des siècles, les Italiens retrouvent dans Rome le centre traditionnel de leur nationalité.

Rome est désormais réunie à l'Italie par le droit national qui, exprimé d'abord par le Parlement, a trouvé dans le vote des Romains sa sanction définitive. C'est là un grand fait dont les conséquences, nous sommes les premiers à le reconnaître, s'étendent bien au-delà des frontières de la péninsule, et contribueront efficacement au progrès de la société Catholique.

En allant à Rome, l'Italie y trouve une des plus grandes questions des temps modernes. Il s'agit de mettre d'accord le sentiment national et le sentiment religieux, en sauvegardant l'indépendance et l'autorité spirituelle du Saint Siége au milieu des libertés inhérentes à la société moderne.

Ainsi que vous l'avez vu par la réponse du Roi à la députation Romaine, l'Italie sent toute la grandeur de la responsabilité qu'elle assume en déclarant que le pouvoir temporel du Saint Père a cessé d'exister. Cette responsabilité, nous l'acceptons avec courage, car nous sommes sûrs d'apporter à la solution du problème un esprit impartial et rempli du respect le plus sincère pour les sentiments religieux des populations Catholiques.

Appliquer l'idée du droit, dans son acceptation la plus large et la plus élevée, aux rapports de l'Eglise et de l'Etat, telle est la tâche que s'impose l'Italie.

Le pouvoir temporel du Saint Siége était le dernier débris des institutions du moyen âge. A une époque où les idées de souveraineté et de propriété n'étaient pas nettement séparées, où la force morale n'avait aucune sanction efficace dans l'opinion publique, la confusion des deux pouvoirs a pu quelquefois ne pas être sans utilité. Mais de nos jours il n'est pas nécessaire de posséder un territoire et d'avoir des sujets pour exercer une grande autorité morale. Une souveraineté politique qui ne repose pas sur le consentement des populations et qui ne puisse pas se transformer selon les exigences sociales, ne peut plus exister. La contrainte en matière de foi, repoussée par tous les Etats modernes, trouvait dans le pouvoir temporel son dernier asile. Désormais, tout appel au glaive séculier doit être supprimé à Rome même, et l'Eglise doit profiter à son tour de la liberté. Dégagée des embarras et des nécessités transitoires de la politique, l'autorité religieuse trouvera dans l'adhésion respectueuse des consciences sa véritable souveraineté.

Notre premier devoir, en faisant de Rome la capitale de l'Italie, est donc de déclarer que le monde Catholique ne sera pas menacé dans ses croyances par l'effet de l'achèvement de notre unité. Et d'abord, la grande situation qui appartient personnellement au Saint Père ne sera nullement amoindrie; son caractère de Souverain, sa pré-éminence sur les autres Princes Catholiques, les immunités et la liste civile qui lui appartiennent en cette qualité, lui seront amplement garantis; ses palais et ses résidences auront le privilége de l'extraterritorialité. L'exercice de sa haute mission spirituelle lui sera assuré par un double ordre de garanties; par la libre et incessante communication avec les fidèles, par les nonciatures qu'il continuera d'avoir auprès des Puissances, par les Représentants que les Puissances continueront à accréditer auprès de lui, enfin, et surtout, par la séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat que l'Italie a déjà proclamée, et que le Gouvernement du Roi se propose d'appliquer sur son territoire dès que le Parlement aura donné sa sanction aux projets des conseillers de la Couronne.

Pour rassurer les fidèles sur nos intentions, pour les convaincre qu'il nous serait impossible d'exercer une pression sur les décisions du Saint Siége et de chercher à faire de la religion un instrument politique, rien ne nous paraît plus efficace que la liberté complète que nous accordons à l'Eglise sur notre territoire. Nous ne nous dissimulons pas que dans les commencements la société civile aura à surmonter beaucoup d'obstacles et de difficultés. Mais nous avons foi dans la liberté; elle saura modérer et prévenir toutes les exagérations, elle sera un correctif suffisant contre le fanatisme. La seule puissance que nous désirons invoquer à Rome, dont les traditions sont si imposantes, est la puissance du droit. Que le sentiment religieux trouve une expansion nouvelle dans une societé à laquelle ne manque d'ailleurs aucune des garanties de la liberté politique, pour nous ce n'est pas un sujet de crainte, mais de satisfaction, car la religion et la liberté sont les deux plus puissants éléments de l'amélioration sociale.

Nous avons le ferme espoir que le moment viendra où le Saint Père appréciera les immenses avantages de la liberté que nous offrons à l'Eglise, et qu'il cessera de regretter un pouvoir, dont tous les avantages lui restent, dont il ne perd que les embarras et les dangereuses responsabilités. Vous pourrez, en attendant, Monsieur, assurer le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité que le Saint Père, qui a eu la bonne inspiration de ne pas s'éloigner du Vatican, est entouré par les autorités Royales et par les populations des égards les plus respectueux. Le jour où le Pape, cédant aux mouvements de son cœur, se rappellera que le drapeau qui flotte à présent à Rome est celui qu'il a béni dans les premiers jours de son pontificat, au milieu des acclamations enthousiastes de l'Europe, le jour où la conciliation entre l'Eglise et l'Etat sera proclamée au Vatican, le monde Catholique reconnaîtra que l'Italie n'a pas fait une œuvre stérile de démolition en allant à Rome, et que le principe de l'autorité sera dans la Ville Eternelle replacé sur la base large et solide de la liberté civile et religieuse.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Florence, October* 18, 1870.

THE populations of the Roman Provinces, having acquired the liberty of solemnly expressing their will, have declared, almost unanimously, for the annexation of Rome and its territory to the Constitutional Monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II, and his descendants.

This vote, given with every guarantee for sincerity and publicity, is the last consecration of Italian unity. It is in the midst of the manifestations of joy of the whole nation that the King has accepted the plébiscite of the Romans, and that he has been able to declare that the work commenced by his illustrious father, and continued by himself with so much perseverance and glory, is at length accomplished.

For the first time in the course of many centuries the Italians again find in Rome the traditional centre of their nationality.

Rome henceforth is united to Italy by the national right which, expressed at first by the Parliament, has found in the vote of the Romans its final sanction. This is a great fact, the consequences of which, as we were the first to recognize, extend far beyond the frontiers of the Peninsula, and will contribute effectually to the progress of Catholic society.

In going to Rome Italy encounters one of the greatest questions of modern times. It is to reconcile the national and religious sentiment, while protecting the independence and the spiritual authority of the Holy See in the midst of the freedom inherent in modern society.

As you have seen by the reply of the King to the Roman deputation, Italy feels all the greatness of the responsibility which she assumes in declaring that the temporal power of the Holy Father has ceased to exist. We accept this responsibility with courage, for we are sure to bring to the solution of the problem an impartial spirit filled with the most sincere respect for the religious sentiments of the Catholic populations.

To apply the idea of right, in its widest and highest acceptation, to the relations of the Church to the State, is the task which Italy has undertaken.

The temporal power of the Holy See was the last relic of the institutions of the middle ages. At a period in which the ideas of sovereignty and property were not clearly separated, in which moral force had no effectual sanction in public opinion, the confusion of the two Powers may not have been without utility. But in our times it is not necessary to possess a territory and to have subjects in order to exercise a great moral authority. A political sovereignty which rests not on the consent of the populations, and cannot be transformed according to social exigencies, can no longer exist. Compulsion as to matters of faith, rejected by all modern States, found in the temporal power its last asylum. Henceforth, every appeal to the secular sword will be suppressed even at Rome, and the Church will in its turn enjoy freedom. Freed from the embarrassments and the transitory necessities of politics, the religious authority will find in the repectful adhesion of the conciences of men its true sovereignty.

Our first duty, therefore, in making Rome the capital of Italy, is to declare that the Catholic world will not be menaced in its beliefs by the effect of the completion of our

unity. To begin, the high position which belongs personally to the Holy Father will be in no wise lowered; his character of sovereign, his pre-eminence over the other Catholic Princes, the immunities and civil list which appertain to him in that capacity, will be amply guaranteed to him; his palaces and residences will have the privilege of being extra-territorial. The exercise of his high spiritual mission will be secured to him by a double kind of guarantee, by free and uninterrupted communication with the Faithful, by the Nuncios whom he will continue to accredit to the Powers, by the Representatives which the Powers will continue to send to him,—in short, and above all, by the separation of Church and State which Italy has already proclaimed, and which the King's Government proposes to apply to his territory as soon as Parliament has given its sanction to the projects of the advisers of the Crown.

In order to reassure the Faithful as to our intentions, and convince them that it would be impossible for us to exercise a pressure on the decisions of the Holy See, and to try to make of religion a political instrument, nothing seems to us more effective than the entire liberty which we accord to the Church in our territory. We do not disguise from ourselves that at first civil society will have to surmount many obstacles and difficulties. But we have faith in liberty; it will moderate and prevent all excesses, it will be a sufficient corrective against fanaticism. The only power which we desire to invoke at Rome, whose traditions are so imposing, is the power of right. That religious sentiment will assume a new impulse in a society where none of the guarantees of political liberty are wanting is for us a subject not of fear, but of satisfaction; for religion and liberty are the two most powerful elements in social advancement.

We entertain a firm hope that the moment will come when the Holy Father will appreciate the immense advantages of the liberty which we offer to the Church, and when he will cease to regret a power, all the advantages of which remain to him, while he only loses its embarrassments and dangerous responsibility. Meanwhile, you can, sir, assure the Government to which you are accredited that the Holy Father, who has had the happy inspiration not to remove from the Vatican, is surrounded by the Royal authorities and by the population with the most respectful consideration. On the day when the Pope, yielding to the promptings of his heart, remembers that the flag which now floats over Rome is that which he blessed in the first days of his Pontificate amid the enthusiastic acclamations of Europe; on the day when conciliation between Church and State is proclaimed at the Vatican,—the Catholic world will admit that Italy has not made a barren work of demolition by going to Rome, and that the principle of authority will be replaced in the Eternal City on the wide and solid basis of civil and religious liberty.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

No. 86.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received November 12.)

(Extract.) *Rome, November* 1, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a further Royal Decree, by the first Article of which additional immunities are given for the freedom of the Press in the service of the Pope, as well as for the publication of Acts emanating from His Holiness or from the Ecclesiastical Congregations and offices established in Rome for the exercise of the Spiritual power.

This exceptional legislation has given rise to much discontent, as it places in the hands of the Papal Party a power from which others are debarred.

Inclosure in No. 86.

Article 1 *of the Royal Decree, dated Turin, October* 19, 1870.

(Translation.)

THE Regulations contained in Articles 51 and 53 of the Law for Public Security and of that for the Press, are not applicable to the printing-office employed for the use and service of the Pope, nor to the publication and advertisement, in the customary manner and places, of Acts emanating from the Pontiff, or by his authority from the congregations or ecclesiastical offices dependent on him, and established in Rome for the exercise of the Spiritual power.

No. 87.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord. *Rome, November* 5, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of a further correspondence giving information with regard to the British Roman Ecclesiastical Establishments now existing in Rome. I have forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Florence copies of the same papers, together with the eight memoranda which accompanied Dr. Kirby's letter of yesterday.

So far as I have been able to do so I have endeavoured to present such a case as will admit of a close investigation and clear explanation as to the genuineness of the claims put forward, and on the part of some of the Superiors my inquiries appear to have been thought unnecessarily inquisitorial. I believe that, by seeking the co-operation of the Superiors of the different establishments, I have succeeded in ascertaining the claims of all such as have a right to be exempted from any general measure of confiscation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 87.

The Principals of British Ecclesiastical Establishments at Rome to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Rome, October* 26, 1870.

WE, the Undersigned, respectfully lay before you the following statement.

The English, Irish, and Scotch Ecclesiastical Establishments in Rome are as follows:—

The English College.
The Irish College.
The Scots College.
The College of St. Isidore.
The Conventual College of St. Clemente.
The College of Sta. Maria in Posternla.

They further state that the English Benedictine congregation possesses property in Via di Salermi.

The Redemptorist Fathers possess the Church of St. Alfonso and other property in the Esquiline.

The property possessed by these Establishments is of various kinds—

1. The respective Colleges and Churches.
2. Land cultivated for the benefit of these Establishments.
3. Land or houses from which they draw rents varying according to the usual value of such property at the time when the contract for letting it was made.
4. Property leased out for a term of years, for three lives, for ever, &c.
5. *Censi*, which are the interest of monies lent upon the income or annual value of houses or lands, determinable at the will of the mortgagee, without a right to foreclose on the part of the lender.
6. Money invested in public funds.

The Undersigned, therefore, earnestly and confidently claim the potection of the British Government for the aforesaid property, and have, &c.,

(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector of the English College.*
T. KIRBY, *Rector of the Irish College.*
A. GRANT, *Rector of the Scots College.*
W. B. CODD, *Superior of the College of S. Isidore's.*
JOSEPH MULLOOLY, *Prior of S. Clemente.*
R. O'KEEFE, *Prior of S. M. in Posternla.*
B. SMITH, *Prov.-Gen. of the English Benedictines.*
EDWARD DOUGLAS, *Rector of Villa Caserta.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 87.

Mr. Jervoise to Dr. Kirby.

Sir, *Palazzo Chigi, Rome, October* 28, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt on the 12th instant of your letter of the same date, inclosing a memorandum signed by the Principals of the Ecclesiastical Communities in Rome.

This document purports to give the names of all the British Ecclesiastical Establishments in Rome who consider they have claims to the protection of Her Majesty's Government in the event of any measure of confiscation of ecclesiastical property in Rome being carried out by the Italian Government. It further gives a description of the various kinds of property held by them. With regard to this latter point, I beg to observe that I apprehend it is superfluous, as the Italian authorities are doubtless perfectly well acquainted from other sources with the nature of the tenure of ecclesiastical property.

The memorandum, however, does not touch on one point which appears to me to be essential for the object in view, viz., the presentation to the Italian authorities of a clear and complete statement of the several Ecclesiastical communities and of their possessions for which protection can be properly claimed.

I have to request, therefore, that I may be furnished with a further statement, in which shall be named, separately, with the localities specified, the different churches, houses, vineyards, farms, &c., belonging to each community.

You will observe that I have not included any request for information as to the value of such properties, nor have I asked for proof of the grounds on which the several communities base their claims; still, I think it desirable to state to yourselves that I am of opinion that you should be prepared to give and substantiate such explanations, should they at at any time be asked for.

I take the liberty, therefore, of requesting that you will be good enough to communicate the substance of this communication to the Superiors of the Ecclesiastical Establishments who signed the memorandum of the 26th instant, and that you will kindly add that I should be glad to be furnished with this additional information by Tuesday next, the 1st of November, or earlier if possible, in such a form as you may consider most advisable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 87.

Dr. Kirby to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Irish College, Rome, November* 4, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith memorandum of the properties of this College and the other establishments for which the protection of the English Government is claimed, in the event that the Italian authorities should proceed to the confiscation of the ecclesiastical property of Rome.

It was the general feeling amongst the principals of these establishments, that this specification of their properties was superfluous, inasmuch as they believed that an intimation to the above-mentioned authorities, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, would have been amply sufficient for all the purposes of the desired protection. They were confirmed in this view of the case by the fact that, even under the Republican Government of 1848, no such specification of their properties was required from them—for, although the confiscation of ecclesiastical property was decreed by that Republic, a clause was inserted in the law which specially excluded foreign establishments from its effects. No specification of the items of their properties was required from them.

In your letter of the 28th instant, you say that we should be prepared to substantiate "the grounds upon which the several Communities base their claims." Again, under the Republic of 1848, no such proofs were required from British establishments as to the legitimacy of their titles to their respective properties, or any portion of them. The fact of their being in pacific possession of such properties, of their being always recognized as the legitimate proprietors by the Pontifical authorities, and by all others with whom they held any social relations was accepted as proof sufficient for the purposes of any Government. I say of any Government, for if any individual should believe that he has a just claim on any portion of the property of any British or Irish establishment here, he has his remedy in a court of law, should he succeed to make good his claim. But for any Government, whose duty it is to protect public order and the rights of all, to call on peaceable citizens or communities, to prove their titles to the properties of which they are known by all to be the proprietors, and which no one has presumed to impugn, would be an odious tyranny, and would afford grounds to suspect that it was resorted to for ulterior designs of rapine or spoliation.

There are special reasons which, as they are well known, I need not mention, why Her Majesty's Representative should keep these observations in view in protecting the rights as well as the properties of British subjects and their establishments in Rome under the present circumstances, as the latter claim a full and efficacious protection from their Government of all their property and rights. Anything short of this, far from being a protection, would only expose them to endless troubles and vexation, by which I feel confident Her Majesty's Government, in their just appreciation of the rights of their subjects, will not permit the British and Irish Ecclesiastical Establishments of Rome to be molested.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. KIRBY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 87.

Mr. Jervoise to Dr. Kirby.

Sir, *Palazzo Chigi, Rome, November* 5, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, together with the Memorandum of the properties of the British Ecclesiastical Establishments in Rome.

As some mistaken idea seem to exist with regard to the object with which these details have been asked for, I wish to disclaim any desire to give an inquisitorial character to my inquiries. My desire has been to ask only for such information as seemed to me best suited to insure that scrupulous respect for all the property belonging to our National Establishments, which I have every reason to believe they will meet with; and my letter of the 28th ultimo, distinctly limits the scope of the information with which I was desirous of being furnished for the present at any rate.

But a *sine quâ non* to obtaining that full respect for their just rights must be that no claim shall be put forward which will not bear, should need be, a close investigation; and you will remember that in the first Memorandum with which I was furnished were included some claims which, upon further inquiry, it was admitted would not have borne such a scrutiny, and the admittance of which would most assuredly have tended to raise very serious difficulties with regard to such claims as are genuine.

In talking the matter over with the Superiors of the Establishments to which I allude, I assured them that I had no wish to exclude them if they believed they could establish a genuine claim, and that upon receiving a requisition from them to that effect, I would not fail to submit their cases also in the proper quarter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 88.

Sir G. Bowyer, M.P., to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received November* 14.)

Sir, *Temple, November* 11, 1870.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, I feel it my duty to say that the just and truly liberal course which Her Majesty's Government have pursued in the important matter to which that letter relates, deserves the cordial gratitude of the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BOWYER.

No. 89.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord, *Rome, November* 9, 1870.

I HAD the honour in a previous despatch to report to your Lordship that an application had been made to Cardinal Antonelli to surrender the keys of the Pope's apartments at the Quirinal, which were locked, and that his Eminence was firmly resolved that he would not accede to this demand, and accordingly retained the keys in his possession.

The right of the Papal Government to maintain their ground that the palace of the Quirinal was not State property, but had always been considered as the peculiar property of the Pope at the time occupying the Papal Chair, has been the subject of further consideration on the part of General La Marmora and his advisers, and has resulted in a decision adverse to the claims of the Papal Authorities.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 8th instant, after a further notice sent to the Cardinal Secretary of State, the seals which had been placed by the Italian Government on these apartments were removed, and the locks of the doors forced by a blacksmith, and the persons deputed for the purpose proceeded to take an inventory of their contents.

Cardinal Antonelli has sent to me the accompanying protest against this act, in which he requests that it may be communicated to Her Majesty Government, and invokes their aid in putting an end to the proceedings of the Italian Government.

I have the honour to transmit this document in original for your Lordship's information, accompanied by a translation and a copy of my reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Cardinal Antonelli to Mr. Jervoise.

(Translation.) *The Vatican, November* 9, 1870.

IN addition to the violations already perpetrated by the Government at Florence against the dominions of the Holy See, another act has been effected to the prejudice of the private possessions of the Roman Pontiffs.

General La Marmora, in announcing to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State by a letter of the 7th instant, that the Council of Ministers, after mature examination, had unanimously resolved that the Palace of the Quirinal ought to be considered as appertaining to the domain of State, requested him to make arrangements that the said domain should be made over by the surrender of the keys, and the appointment of some person who should attend the necessary formalities and the taking the inventory of the furniture and articles there found; for which purpose he appointed the following day and fixed the hour.

It causes real surprise that a Council of Ministers should constitute itself the judge for defining the right of property of other persons, and especially with regard to a palace belonging to the Roman Pontiffs, and which, being their residence, is called Apostolic; which for the last three centuries has been used as their summer residence, and which has been devoted for some time past to the service of Conclaves, and the Apostolic Secretariats.

The Undersigned, strong in the validity and incontrovertibility of the arguments which enabled him to reject the application, and moreover in the exercise of his duty as still Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, has not hesitated to declare that he would
end himself to any act which could indicate, however remotely, that he consented
iation of this nature, and he consequently refused to deliver up the keys of the
ts of the Holy Father, on the doors of which seals had already been arbitrarily

standing this declaration, however, and contrary to the respect and prero-
ereignty and immunity, of extra-territoriality and princely pre-eminence
) with which it is pretended to make the world believe that it is intended to
me Head of the Church, General La Marmora has proceeded to the most
ence, whereby, scarcely had the appointed hour expired, his delegates
s of the doors, and entered and took possession of the Palace of the
property of the Roman Pontiffs.

Therefore the Holy Father not having it in his power to make a resistance to force, and not wishing to prejudice his right of property in the aforesaid palaces and over all the effects contained therein, has commanded the Cardinal Secretary to issue his formal protest and to communicate it to you, with the request that you will forward it to your Government with a view to convincing them the more certainly of the outrages to which His Holiness is subjected, and to move them to lend their assistance towards putting an end, once for all, to the insupportable state of affairs created in his dominions by the Government of Florence.

The Cardinal Secretary avails, &c.

(Signed) G. ANTONELLI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Mr. Jervoise to Cardinal Antonelli.

M. le Cardinal, *Rome, November* 9, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of this day's date, which your eminence has been pleased to address to me on the subject of the proceedings of General La Marmora with respect to the Palace of the Quirinal, and I hasten to assure your Eminence that I have lost no time in communicating this document to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

I avail, &c.

Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 90.

Mr. McMahon, M.P., to Earl Granville.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord, *Temple, November* 14, 1870.

ON behalf of the Franciscan Order of Ireland, I ask your favourable consideration of a Memorial from them, presented through the Earl of Granard, praying for the protection of their property in Rome, particularly in their College of St. Isidore. In the interest of the Irish teachers and students in that house, I venture to express a hope that your Lordship will use every effort to save it from loss or detriment through the conduct of the Italian Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. MAC MAHON.

No. 91.

Mr. Hammond to Lord Granard.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 21, 1870.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inclosing one addressed to yourself, and to Messrs. D'Arcy and Power, the Members for Wexford, by the Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will afford to the members of that Order, as British subjects, protection for the preservation of their property and religious and educational foundations in Rome, which they apprehend are threatened with confiscation by the Italian Government, and expressing the anxiety of Catholics in general throughout Ireland on this subject, as well as for the protection of other religious and educational establishments in Rome.

Lord Granville directs me to assure you that the question of the protection of such establishments and property has already engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that on the 25th of last month Her Majesty's Minister at Florence reported that in consequence of a communication from Mr. Jervoise, who is in charge of British interests at Rome, from which it appeared that certain British ecclesiastics at the head of religious establishments having property in Rome entertained fears similar to those expressed by the Franciscan Order in Ireland, Sir Augustus Paget had taken an opportunity of speaking to M. Visconti Venosta upon the subject, and had received from him the most emphatic assurance that all property belonging to British subjects would be respected by the Italian Government, which assurance had been repeated by the Italian Minister upon a subsequent occasion.

I am to add, that further steps have been taken by Mr. Jervoise with a view to furnishing the Italian Government with a list of religious establishments at Rome belonging to British subjects, with an account of the property attached to them; the Italian Government having expressed a desire to be supplied with this information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 92.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Mac Mahon, M.P.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 24, 1870.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, requesting his Lordship's favourable consideration of a requisition addressed to Lord Granard by the Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, praying for the protection of Her Majesty's Government in regard to their property and religious establishments in Rome, which they apprehend are threatened with confiscation by the Italian Government.

I am now to inform you, in answer to your letter, that in reply to Lord Granard's representation to Lord Granville upon the same subject, his Lordship has been assured that the question of the protection of such establishments and property had already engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that on the 25th ultimo Her Majesty's Minister at Florence reported, that in consequence of a communication from Mr. Jervoise, who is in charge of British interests at Rome, from which it appeared that certain British ecclesiastics at the head of religious establishments having property at Rome, entertained fears similar to those expressed by the Franciscan Order in Ireland, Sir Augustus Paget had taken an opportunity of speaking to M. Visconti Venosta upon the subject, and had received from his Excellency the most emphatic assurance that all property belonging to British subjects would be respected by the Italian Government, which assurance had been repeated by the Italian Government upon a subsequent occasion.

I am to add, that further steps have been taken by Mr. Jervoise with a view to furnishing the Italian Government with a list of religious establishments at Rome belonging to British subjects, together with an account of the property attached to them, the Italian Government having expressed a desire to be supplied with this information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 93.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord, *Florence, November* 16, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copies and translations of a correspondence which has taken place between the Rector of the Roman College and the King's Lieutenant in Rome, and which has resulted in the closing of two Jesuit schools of that College for all Lay subjects of the King of Italy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 93.

The Rector of the Roman College to Signor Brioschi.

(Translation.)

Excellency, *Rome, November* 8, 1870.

YOUR letter of the 6th instant intimates to me the closing of the schools as far as regards lay Italian subjects, alleging as a reason for this measure that we have dis-regarded both the dispositions of the Law of the 13th November, 1859, and the special warning contained in the note sent to me on the 2nd instant.

I must remark in the first place that I at once conformed to this intimation, by making known to lay Italians the orders I had received in order that they might take measures for their instruction elsewhere. I may, therefore, be allowed to give expression to the profound surprise which I experienced on reading the second note and confronting it with the first.

In the first, with respect to the instruction imparted to laymen, subjects of the Italian kingdom, I did not and I do not find any further warning than this; that, "it is not valid either for the (educational) institutions or for the service of the State," a warning which was elsewhere given in a very explicit manner, viz., in the "Official Roman Gazette" of the 3rd November, in a notification of the Curator Gabelli, informing the public, "the course of lectures followed in the Jesuit schools, as far as it regards preparation for admission into Government institutions, whether Lyceums or Universities, and into the services of the State, is not legally valid, as this course is not in accordance with the instruction given by the Government." But in the second note, which is a *résumé* of the first, there is substituted in the place of their clear and explicit declarations another phrase, the indefinite extension of which does not give me an equally precise and circumscribed conception of its contents. For your Excellency there states that you warned me that in respect of this instruction: "You are obliged to make all legal reservations." A phrase, which might comprehend much more than your first very clear declaration, and was therefore, at least for me and for the practical use I could make of it, very different from it. Indeed, if your Excellency had used this phrase in your note of November 2, as you afterwards substituted it in that of the 6th, I should not have neglected making diligent inquiries as to these legal reservations with a view of regulating my conduct in accordance with them.

I further find cited in both notes the Law of November 13, 1859, which is said to have been promulgated in the Roman Provinces by a Royal Decree of the 26th of October, but, though I have searched the "Official Gazette" from the 26th October to the 2nd November (the day on which your Excellency reminded me of the promulgation as an accomplished fact), and though I have made inquiries of persons cognizant of these matters, I have not been able to discover the said promulgation.

My surprise was then unmeasurably increased when I read to-day in the "Official Gazette" of Rome of the 7th instant the promulgation of the Law cited in the two notes of your Excellency. You can, therefore, imagine the extent of my regret at this anachronism; since, in the note of the 6th, I find myself reproved for the non-observance of a law which I only find published on the 7th; and in intimation of the closing of the course of study already commenced as a penalty of my non-observance of it. And my regret is all the keener because I see in No. 19 of the "Official Gazette," dated October 11th, that this promulgation will be made by insertion in its columns: whence it follows that I am unable to comprehend how I can be accused of the non-observance of a law which was not yet in existence.

Meanwhile the publication of the said law has given me the means of examining it, and it has appeared to me that, even if my supposed fault had not been anterior to the regular promulgation of the law, my conduct has not been at all opposed to its stipulations.

It seems to me indeed that Article 245 is alone applicable to this case; and for this opinion I find valid grounds in your Excellency's first note for I see that you, supposing the law already promulgated, only called my attention to this Article. Now it is ordained in this Article No. 245, that institutions belonging to moral entities cannot pretend to be placed, as regards the instruction which they give, on the same footing as the Institutions abovementioned, &c. This order agrees admirably with the declaration made to me by your Excellency in your first note of November 2, and repeated by the Curator Gabelli in the "Official Gazette" of November 3, and confines itself to this,—that the course of lectures followed by Lay Italians in the schools of the Congregation of Jesuits have no legal value: and this appears to me to be the only regulation which affects their method of teaching.

Premising these considerations, which, in good faith and according to the rules of common sense I hold to be most valid, I think it my duty to renew to your Excellency my very regretful protest against the severe measure which you have been pleased to adopt in view of a fault which I cannot discover in my conduct.

1st. Because the Law was not then promulgated, and could not consequently be either known to me or obligatory upon me.

2ndly. Because, supposing the law to be in force, Articles 246 and 247, which are brought up against me, refer to instructions given by private individuals and not by moral entities.

3rdly. Because the Note of the 2nd November (disregard of which is imputed to me), gives me no other warning than that our teaching, as far as regards Lay Italians, has no legal value; to which no opposition was offered.

4thly. Because Article 245 of the said Law, to which your Excellency called my attention, and which really refers to our case, does not prescribe anything which has been violated by me.

I will, nevertheless, henceforward conform to the rules laid down for me in your second note of the 6th instant, and, excluding entirely Lay Italians, I will confine our instruction to foreign students, and to those Italians who, not being laymen but ecclesiastics, are not comprehended in the prohibition lately given to me, and are therefore comprised in the liberty left to me.

(Signed) PIETRO RAGAZZINI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 93.

Signor Brioschi to the Rector of the Roman College.

(Translation.) *Rome, November* 2, 1870.

THE Undersigned begs to inform you that, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Public Instruction of 13th November, 1859, promulgated in the province of Rome by the Royal Decree of 26th October last, the Society of Jesuit Fathers is at liberty to direct in any way it may think fit theological studies and matters which may have reference to the same, as also the courses of lectures which are attended by members of foreign colleges; but in regard to the instruction imparted to laymen who are at the same time Italian subjects, the undersigned begs to state that, in accordance with Article 245 of the above-mentioned Law, no course of instruction is valid for institutions and professions depending on Government, should the Lieutenant-General become aware that it is not in accordance with the State programmes.

(Signed) F. BRIOSCHI,
Councillor to the Lieutenoncy.

Inclosure 3 in No. 93.

Signor Brioschi to the Rector of the Roman College.

(Translation.)

IN its note of the 2nd instant, the King's Lieutenancy signified to you that the Congregation of the Jesuits was free to direct, according to its own views, the study of theology and of matters appertaining to it, as likewise the lectures attended by foreign students, but that with respect to the instruction of laymen who were likewise Italian subjects, it was obliged to make all legal reservations.

The King's Lieutenancy is now officially informed that the Congregation of Jesuits, making of no account the dispositions of the Law of the 13th November, 1859, and the special warning contained in the above-mentioned note, has opened the lists of inscriptions to young laymen, subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, declaring that it is determined to carry on its system of instruction as in past times.

Under these circumstances, as you have not obeyed the dispositions of Article 236 and 247 of the Law of the 13th of November, 1859, and in view of your manifest disregard of the orders given you by the authorities, the King's Lieutenancy, making use of the powers conferred on it by His Majesty, applies to the Jesuit Establishment, as far as regards the instructions of Lay Italian subjects, Article 254 of the said Law, and orders it to be closed, under the penalties indicated in that Article in case of disobedience.

(Signed) F. BRIOSCHI,
Councillor to the Lieutenancy.

No. 94.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received November 29.)

(Extract.) *Florence, November* 19, 1870.

AFTER a great deal of hesitation, it has now been decided that the King's visit to Rome shall not take place prior to the acceptation of the plebiscite of the Roman people by the Italian Parliament.

No. 95.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord, *Rome, November* 21, 1870.

YOUR Lordship is, I believe, already acquainted with the circumstances which have led to the withdrawal of the conditional permission under which the Jesuits were allowed to open their schools in the Collegio Romano.

The rectors of the seven foreign colleges in Rome, whose students have hitherto, according to the rules of their foundations, attended the lectures at the Collegio Romano, addressed to the Italian Government, through General La Marmora, a remonstrance against the suppression of the Jesuit schools in that institution. This document has been communicated to me by the rectors of the English and Scotch colleges, with the letters of which I have the honour to inclose copies.

These letters further contain a request that I would endeavour to obtain a reversal of the decision which has been taken by General La Marmora, in order that a course of education may be retained which is looked on as an essential element of the collegiate system in Rome.

I have verbally told Drs. O'Callaghan and Grant that my instructions were limited to using my best endeavours to secure immunity for our National Ecclesiastical Establishments, and that I could do no more than further their present communication to Her Majesty's Government.

A similar answer has, I believe, been given to the rectors of the different colleges in which they are interested by the Representatives of Austria, France, and Bavaria. As the Memorial is addressed to the Italian Government through General La Marmora, its consideration has passed from the authorities in Rome to the seat of Government at Florence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

Dr. Grant to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Scots College, Rome, November* 12, 1870.

THE accompanying document which I have the honour to send you is a duplicate of one already presented to his Excellency General La Marmora, and signed by the seven rectors of the seven foreign colleges who attended the classes of the Roman College. At the meeting where it was drawn up, it was agreed that it should also be sent to the Diplomatic Representatives of the several Nationalities to which the colleges belong, with a request that they should present the same to General La Marmora, and use their official influence in support of it. The Prussian, French, and other Ministers have already signified their willingness to do so.

Let me hope that the friendly protection extended by our Government to British Establishments here, will be a sufficient reason for you to support our efforts to retain a course of education which we have always enjoyed, and which is an essential part of our collegiate existence in Rome.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GRANT.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

The Rectors of the Foreign National Colleges to General La Marmora.

(Translation.)

Excellency, *Scots College, Rome, November* 11, 1870.

THE Rectors of the Foreign National Colleges and Seminaries having considered the situation which has been created by the present circumstances for the institutions committed to their charge, have unanimously resolved to present, as they now have the honour to do, to his Excellency the General-Lieutenant, and through him to the Royal Government, the following declaration.

The young men of these establishments coming from different parts of the world, and intended for the ecclesiastical ministry, attend the schools of the Roman College, directed for several centuries by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and attend not only the upper schools, that is, of theology, philosophy, and the physical and mathematical sciences, but in part also the lower schools, or the humanities.

The Roman College is an institution which the Popes founded with the money of the Catholic world, precisely with the view of its being the central school for the youth of different Christian nations; and the students of the several Colleges superintended by the Undersigned attend its classes not only because the teaching is excellent, but because these Colleges, for the most part, were founded with the express condition that they should receive their education in that central school, established by the Supreme Pontiffs for all Christendom.

To this reason, one of right, another is to be added no less important, based on fact. The Roman College for the 300 years of its existence has been always distinguished by illustrious Professors, beginning from Bellarmine, Toleto, Suarez, Lugo Kircher, Boscovich, and many others among the older, down to Perrone, to Secchi, and others not inferior to them, who sustain its reputation at the present day, all belonging to the Society of Jesus, so that the Roman College committed to the care of this body, has hitherto, as it always will do, discharged successfully the mission intrusted to it.

In this manner the Roman College by international right belongs to the Catholic world; and, as to fact, the Catholic world approves of it and requires it. Having said thus much, the Undersigned, who at this moment represent the aforesaid rights and requirements of the Catholic populations, witnesses also of the attempt about to be made on the time-honoured and truly Catholic public teaching of the Roman College, which stands alone of its kind in the world, the glory of Rome, and assuredly also of Italy, cannot but be deeply distressed; and, deploring the injustice that menaces, the cause which they represent, believe that they would fail in their duty if they did not protest against so public a violation of the rights, so evident, so ancient, so sacred, of the Catholic populations; and if they did not loudly demand, in the name of these same international rights, that the threatened injustice be not carried out, and that the Roman College be maintained as it was.

It is our duty to inform your Excellency that this deed of protest and demand of our rights, which we have the honour to lay before you, we feel obliged, by the responsibility of our position, to address also to all the Ministers in Rome who represent our several nations at the Holy See; and in our own countries to all the Bishops to whose jurisdiction the young men of our colleges belong.

(Signed by the Rectors of the Germano-Hungarian, English, Scottish, Belgian, French, Latin-American, and Polish Colleges.)

Inclosure 3 in No. 95.

Dr. O'Callaghan to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *English College, November* 17, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward you a copy of a document signed and presented on the 11th instant to his Excellency General La Marmora, on behalf of the Rectors of the German, English, Scotch, Belgian, French, South American, and Polish Colleges.

The object of the document is to protest against the recent infringement of the right of attending the public lectures at the Roman College hitherto enjoyed by the above establishments.

I have to bespeak your intervention in favour of the English College, trusting that it will be within the scope of your instructions to make such representations to his Excellency General La Marmora as may lead to the reversal of the injustice complained of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN.

No. 96.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received November 29.)

(Extract.) *Rome, November* 23, 1870.

NOTHING of moment that I am aware of has occurred since the formal act of taking possession of the Quirinal on the part of the Italian Government was carried out, and the closing of the public lectures of the Jesuits at the Collegio Romano finally determined upon.

The decision taken respecting the Jesuit schools was accompanied by a proceeding which has considerably increased the hostility of the clerical party, and afforded them an additional excuse for exhibiting their adversaries in an unfavourable light. Over the doors of the Collegio Romano were suspended stone shields, on which were engraved the sacred monogram of the Saviour and a small cross over the letters; as soon as General La Marmora's decision to close the Jesuit schools for public lectures was promulgated, scaffoldings were erected and masons set to work to efface with their chisels these emblems—which had been placed there by the original founders of the Institution—on the plea that they were the tokens of a Body which had ceased to exist. An accident to one of the workmen employed on this task has, of course, been looked upon as a proof of the divine wrath at a sacrilegious deed.

But great impatience is now felt by the people at the delay in His Majesty's arrival, which they suppose will be followed by the immediate transfer of the capital and of the whole of the machinery of a Government to Rome, and, therefore, by a development of trade, which is at present quite stagnant, owing to the non-arrival of the numerous foreign families who usually at this time of year have already settled here for the winter season, and whose absence will affect many classes from the artists, hotel-keepers, and those who let apartments, down to the smaller tradesman—the last of whom cannot recover from the effects of a totally blank season. All these people are beginning to recognize in the Pope's presence the cause of the vacillation and difficulties of the Italian Government in acting decisively; and there are at present indications of an ill-feeling towards the Pontiff himself, which is still more strongly expressed against such of his advisers as are known to support him in a policy which is looked on as so detrimental to the general interest of the Roman citizens. There have been threatenings of a demonstration on the Piazza of St. Peter's against the inmates of the Vatican and against the Holy Father himself; but the known determination of General La Marmora to take the most decisive measures to suppress such popular demonstrations has hitherto kept them in check.

No. 97.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord, *Rome, November* 28, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to report that on Sunday, the 20th instant, the polling took place in the five different Electoral Colleges of Rome for the Deputies to the Italian Parliament.

The College of Trevi and Campo Marzo alone returned their member, and a ballot was rendered necessary on the succeeding Sunday in the other four colleges, and was attended with the following result:—

1st Collegio (Monti and Colonna)—Signor Vincenzo Tittoni, who had been exiled for twelve years.

2nd Collegio (Trevi and Campo Marzo)—General Cenotti, who was formerly in the Pontifical service, then in the Republican army in 1849, and for the last twenty-years in the Italian service, and is now a General of Engineers.

3rd Collegio (Ponte, Parione, and S. Eustachio)—Signor Raffaele Marchetti, Avvocato.

4th Collegio (Campitelli, S. Angelo, Regola and Pigna)—Don Emanuele Ruspoli, ex-Captain of Artillery in the Italian army.

5th Collegio (Trastevere, Ripa, and Borgo)—Don Michaelangelo Caetani, Duca di Sermoneta.

With the exception of Signor Marchetti, who is Conservative, men of the Moderate Liberal Party have been returned, while the candidates of the "Party of Action" have met with a decisive defeat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 98.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord, *Rome, November* 29, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note which has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Nuncios accredited at Foreign Courts, in reply to the Circular of M. Visconti Venosta of the 18th ultimo, justifying the occupation of the Papal territory by the Italian troops, and the occupation by King Victor Emanuel of the plebiscite of October 2.

A translation of this document taken from the "Italie" of this day, is also inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure in No. 98.

Circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to Papal Nuncios abroad.

Illustrissime et Révérendissime Monsieur, *Rome, le* 8 *Novembre,* 1870.

VOTRE Seigneurie illustrissime aura certainement remarqué une circulaire de M. Visconti Venosta, en date du 18 Octobre, par laquelle il prétend justifier l'occupation des domaines du Saint Siége et l'acceptation par le Roi Victor Emmanuel du soi-disant plébiscite Romain.

Des phrases dénuées de sens comme de coutume et des faits en opposition avec la réalité des choses, bien qu'elles se soient passés sous les yeux de tous, forment la base et l'essence de ce document diplomatique.

M. le Ministre commence par vanter la liberté et la spontanéité du vote d'adhésion à la Monarchie Italienne donné par le peuple de Rome le 2 Octobre, comme si l'Europe, laquelle a vu renverser le trône d'une puissante monarchie quatre mois seulement après une manifestation semblable et plus solennelle encore, ne savait pas à cette heure quel poids on peut donner à des démonstrations de ce genre et quelle force peut avoir un pareil argument. On est d'autant plus étonné que M. le Ministre y ait eu recours, que personne mieux que lui ne devait être intimement convaincu que cette même Europe, qui sait ce qui s'est passé en Italie pendant l'espace de dix années, qui n'ignore pas de quel moyens moraux et de quels artifices le Gouvernement Italien a coutume d'user lorsqu'il veut atteindre un but, et qui a justement apprécié sa conduite passée, admettra difficilement la valeur de cet argument et ne s'empressera pas de se persuader que les faits se sont produits de la façon exposée par lui. Et en supposant même qu'on ne voulût pas examiner les événements antérieurs à 1867 et de ceux qui se sont produits à cette époque, il suffirait de faire observer que les Romains ont donné un témoignage bien plus lumineux et plus sûr de leur véritable esprit et de leurs intentions réelles, lorsque le territoire Pontifical étant entouré de plus de 60,000 Italiens, la population étant excitée par de l'argent, par des émissaires, par des fournitures d'armes, poussée par des promesses, des proclamations et des articles de journaux à se révolter contre le Gouvernement légitime, les Romains non seulement sont restés impassibles, mais, se réunissant en très grand nombre ont spontanément offert la vie et pris les armes pour défendre de toute attaque leur Souverain aimé. Aussi a-t-on bien le droit de demander au dit M. le Ministre s'il croit qu'on aurait trouvé pareille attitude chez les habitants de toute autre partie de l'Italie dominé par le Gouvernement de Florence, dans le cas où une armée étrangère, s'étant placée à la frontière avec un but déterminé, eût, de là, exercé la pression qui devait nécessairement résulter pour les Romains et les autres populations des provinces du Saint Père, de la présence des troupes Italiennes sur la frontière Pontificale et à proximité de la capitale même.

Il est vrai qu'un mouvement a eu lieu après l'entrée des troupes royales; mais chacun sait qu'il a été la conséquence nécessaire de l'attitude prise alors, non par notre peuple, mais uniquement par le nombre immense de soi-disant émigrés, de gens de toute espèce et de tous pays qui accompagnaient les troupes. Il est à désirer que la mémoire même de ce mouvement s'efface, afin que l'histoire impartiale n'ait pas à enregistrer dans ses pages le but qu'il eut, les insultes faites aux seigneurs les plus considérables de la ville, ainsi qu'aux citoyens honnêtes, les vengeances sanglantes dont les soldats du Saint Père, débandés dans les rues, ont été victimes, le pillage des casernes et de quelques établissements publics, qui a duré deux jours sous les yeux d'une armée spectatrice impassible. Quant aux garanties de sincérité et de publicité, dont M. le Ministre prétend que le vote en question a été entouré, j'en appellerai volontiers à la bonne foi de tous ceux qui se sont trouvés à Rome le 2 Octobre, et surtout au témoignage très-honorable de MM. les Représentants étrangers près le Saint Siége. Eux, qui ont été témoins de la manière dont les choses ont été conduites, qui ont eu le loisir de voir de leurs propres yeux la classe et la condition sociale de la plus grande partie des votants, et qui, dans leur loyauté éprouvée, n'auront pas négligé de rechercher quelques faits devenus de notoriété publique, ils se seront certainement fait un devoir scrupuleux de référer à leurs Gouvernements respectifs ce qui s'est passé dans ce jour, mettant ainsi en évidence combien serait fallacieux un jugement qui se baserait sur le résultat d'une votation semblable.

Il est, par conséquent, superflu que je m'arrête sur ce sujet, ayant lieu de croire que ce Cabinet, à l'égal de tout autre, a déjà des données suffisantes pour se former une idée adéquate et juste du fait dont il s'agit. J'examinerai plutôt si les conséquences de ce grand fait, comme l'appelle M. Visconti Venosta, au lieu d'être favorables au Catholicisme, comme il le prétend aussi, ne doivent et ne peuvent en être la ruine dans cette pauvre Italie. Et pour ne pas sortir des confins de la péninsule, je ferai ici appel à tous ceux à qui la passion politique n'a pas fait perdre tout sentiment catholique, je leur demanderai si les lois hostiles à l'Eglise et déjà publiées dans le royaume; si le renversement, sanctionné par des lois spéciales, de tout principe de moralité publique; si la suppression de tous les ordres religieux; si l'incamération des biens ecclésiastiques; si les entraves dans lesquelles on retient l'épiscopat; si la levée des jeunes clercs; si la captivité qu'on inflige aux ministres du sanctuaire qui ne plient pas la tête devant des lois répugnant à la conscience; si le lien imposé à l'exercice du culte religieux; si les doctrines impies professées dans la chaire des Universités, jusqu'au point d'enseigner que l'homme tire son origine du singe et l'âme du phosphore—peuvent être des moyens propres à maintenir vivace le sentiment religieux et à obtenir le progrès de la société catholique.

Je voudrais, en outre, demander si tout ce qui arrive dans cette capitale depuis l'entrée des troupes Italiennes; si l'immoralité qu'on veut répandre aussi dans ce peuple; si le mépris dans lequel on cherche à faire tomber, par des gravures et par des reproductions lithographiques et photographiques, l'autorité vénérable du chef auguste de l'Eglise; si la diffusion des livres impies et obscènes, facilitée par une vente à très-vil prix; si la guerre quotidienne et acharnée que le journalisme fait à tout ce qu'il y a de plus sacré et de plus respectable sur cette terre; si les insultes dont sont l'objet les prêtres, les dignitaires, et même le Saint Père; si les décrets déjà publiés et qui lient la liberté des biens des revenus appartenant aux communautés religieuses aux lieux-pies et aux chapitres; si l'extension aux domaines du Saint Siége des lois anti-canoniques en vigueur dans le reste de l'Italie, sont les faits qui, selon M. le Ministre, sont de nature à persuader aux Catholiques que leur sentiment religieux est pleinement respecté, et que l'idée du droit, dans son acception la plus large et la plus élevée, dans ses rapports entre l'Eglise et l'Etat, peut être sur de pareilles bases appliquée dans le vrai sens catholique.

La nécessité que le Chef Auguste de la religion ait une souveraineté temporelle pour exercer avec pleine indépendance le pouvoir spirituel devient encore plus manifeste après ce qui a été dit jusqu'ici; elle est d'ailleurs si bien comprise de tous et si évidente qu'il n'est pas besoin de beaucoup d'arguments pour la démontrer. C'est avec plaisir que j'en vois M. le Ministre Visconti lui-même tellement convaincu qu'il parle de souveraineté, d'extra-territorialité, de prééminences princières à accorder au Pape, car lui-même les considère comme indispensables. On ne sait, après cela, comprendre comment, en traçant l'histoire de la Papauté, il a eu recours à certaines subtilités pardonnables dans la bouche d'un hétérodoxe, mais qui, répétées par le Ministre d'un Gouvernement Catholique, doivent produire autant de douleur que d'horreur.

Une discussion historique ne convenant pas à la brièveté d'une dépêche, je ne relèverai pas que l'institution du pouvoir temporel est antérieure au moyen-âge, et que, s'il y eut un temps où la force morale de la Papauté fut plus que jamais grande, ce fut à cette époque; je parlerai seulement des garanties qu'on veut octroyer au Pontife dépouillé de toute souveraineté, afin que les consciences soient tranquilles et que le monde Catholique ne se croie pas menacé dans ses croyances religieuses par l'effet de l'accomplissement de l'unité Italienne.

Quelle foi peut mériter une promesse du Gouvernement Italien, lors même qu'elle serait solennelle et sanctionnée par des Traités Internationaux, des lois, des décrets, des votes du Parlement, les Traités de Zurich et de Villafranca, les usurpations au préjudice de toutes les provinces d'Italie, la Convention de Septembre 1864 relative au rappel des troupes Françaises du territoire Pontifical et aux engagements pris en conséquence par le Gouvernement de Florence; les assurances données du haut de la tribune en tout temps, et récemment encore, qu'on voulait respecter ces engagements dans l'esprit et dans la lettre; la correspondance échangée entre les deux Cabinets de Paris et de Florence sur ce sujet; le démenti que les engagements pris, et les assurances données avec éclat, ont reçu, par l'invasion du territoire Pontifical dès que la puissance militaire fut déprimée, et par le précieux aveu de la Circulaire elle-même, dans laquelle on déclare que la grande œuvre de l'unification, commencé par le Roi Charles Albert, a été poursuivie et enfin accomplie par le Roi Victor Emmanuel, grâce à sa persévérance, tout cela nous le dit assez.

J'ai donc lieu de croire que le monde Catholique, et tous les honnêtes gens, auront de la peine à accorder leur confiance à un pareil Gouvernement, et qu'ils voudront encore bien moins lui ajouter foi lorsqu'ils connaîtront les motifs par lesquels on veut justifier l'entreprise sanglante et honteuse. Quand on foule aux pieds les serments avec une indifférence sans pareille et qu'avec un cynisme sans exemple on fait bon marché de tout principe d'honnêteté, de justice, on perd le droit à être cru.

Je pourrais donc me dispenser de parler du double ordre de garanties qui se résument dans la communication libre et continue du Pontife avec les fidèles; dans le maintien d'une représentation étrangère près le Saint Siége et d'une représentation Pontificale près les Cours étrangères; dans la séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat; dans la liberté complète à donner à l'Eglise, afin d'écarter le soupçon qu'on veuille exercer une pression sur les décisions du Saint Siége en cherchant à faire de la religion un instrument de Gouvernement.

Sans m'engager dans une discussion inutile, je me bornerai à demander si de pareilles garanties seront de nature à sauvegarder efficacement l'indépendance du Pontife; à écarter tout soupçon raisonnable de servitude; à fermer la voie à l'arbitraire du pouvoir laïque; à supprimer les conflits qui devront nécessairement surgir entre les deux autorités; à empêcher que le Chef de l'Eglise ne devienne, d'un jour à l'autre, et par suite de divergences de vues, le prisonnier politique de l'Etat où il réside; à tranquilliser le monde Catholique quant au libre exercice du pouvoir spirituel.

Une autorité qui vit et s'exerce en vertu d'une concession, et qui, par conséquent, dépend du bon vouloir ou du caprice de celui qui concède cette autorité, n'a pas une vie propre et ne peut étendre son influence au delà des limites qui lui sont imposées et consenties par ses conditions intrinsèques et extrinsèques. Or, chacun sait que le Chef de l'Eglise a besoin d'une autorité propre et immanquable, afin que l'exercice de son pouvoir spirituel ne soit lié par aucune cause, interrompu en aucun temps. Il s'ensuit que, quelque garantie qu'on veuille lui donner, cette autorité sera toujours illusoire, si elle doit rester assujettie à un Souverain ou à un pouvoir laïque.

Quel que soit, du reste, le parti définitif que le Gouvernement veuille prendre à cet égard, de quelque violence qu'on use pour le faire accepter, quelque moyen qu'on emploie pour que les Cabinets d'Europe soient amenés à sanctionner cet état de choses (ce qu'on croit impossible), le Saint Père, se souvenant de ses devoirs, de ses serments, de ses promesses, et n'écoutant que la voix de la conscience, s'y opposera constamment et par tous les moyens dont il peut disposer, en se déclarant dès à présent prêt à subir une captivité plus dure et même la mort, plutôt que d'y manquer, en aucune façon, même indirecte, et apparente,

Je vous autorise à vous valoir de cette ferme déclaration, ainsi que des considérations déduites ci-dessus, pour convaincre de plus en plus M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que l'œuvre de l'Italie, en venant à Rome, est une œuvre de destruction du Catholicisme, la négation du principe de l'autorité suprême du Pontife et de la liberté de l'Eglise; une œuvre qui rend impossible d'elle-même toute conciliation dans le sens entendu et voulu par le Gouvernement de Florence.

Vous pouvez même laisser une copie de la présente depêche, si on vous en exprime le désir.

Avec, &c.
(Signé) Card. G. ANTONELLI.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir, *Rome, November* 8, 1870.

YOUR most illustrious Lordship will, doubtless, have remarked a Circular from M. Visconti Venosta, dated the 18th October, in which he pretends to justify the occupation of the dominions of the Holy See, and the acceptance by King Victor Emmanuel of the so-called Roman plebiscite.

Sentences deprived of sense, as usual, and of facts in opposition to the real state of things, although they happened under the eyes of all, form the base and the essence of this diplomatic document.

The Minister commences by extolling the freedom and the spontaneousness of the vote of adhesion to the Italian Monarchy given by the Roman people on the 2nd October, as if Europe, who has seen the Throne of a powerful Monarchy overthrown only four months after a similar and still more solemn manifestation, did not know at this time what weight can be given to demonstrations of this character, and what force a like argument can have. One is still more astonished that the Minister had recourse to it, since no one ought to be more thoroughly convinced than he that that same Europe, which knows what has passed in Italy during the space of ten years, which is not ignorant of what moral means and what artifices the Italian Government have been in the habit of employing when they wish to attain an end, and which has accurately appreciated their past conduct, will with difficulty admit the value of that argument, and will not be eager to persuade itself that the facts occurred in the manner put forward by him. And whilst even supposing that there was no wish to examine the events anterior to 1867, and to those which took place at that time, it would be sufficient to observe that the Romans gave a far clearer and surer testimony of their true spirit and of their real intentions; while the Pontifical territory was surrounded by more than 60,000 Italians, the population being excited by money, by emissaries, by supplies of arms, urged by promises, by proclamations, and by articles in the journals to revolt against the legitimate Government, the Romans not only remained impassive, but, uniting together in very large numbers, spontaneously offered their lives, and took up arms to defend their beloved Sovereign against every attack. We have also quite the right to ask the said Minister if he believes that he would have found a similar attitude among the inhabitants of any other part of Italy ruled by the Government of Florence, in the case where a foreign army, having taken up its position on the frontier with a determined aim, had exercised from there the pressure which ought necessarily to ensue to the Romans and the other populations of the provinces of the Holy Father, from the presence of Italian troops on the Pontifical frontier and in proximity to the capital itself.

It is true that a movement took place after the entry of the Royal troops, but every one knows that it was the necessary consequence of the attitude taken at that time, not by our people, but solely by the immense number of so-called emigrants—of people of every description and of every nation who accompanied the troops. It is to be hoped that even the memory of that movement will be effaced, so that impartial history will not have to register in her pages the aim it had, the insults committed on the highest noblemen of the town, as well as on honest citizens, the bloody vengeances of which the soldiers of the Holy Father, disbanded in the streets, were the victims, the pillage of barracks and of some public establishments, which lasted during two days under the eyes of an army, the impassive spectator of it.

As regards the guarantees of sincerity and publicity, with which the Minister maintains the vote in question was surrounded, I will willingly appeal to the good faith of all those who were at Rome on the 2nd October; and, above all, to the very honourable testimony of the Foreign Representatives at the Holy See. Those who were witnesses of the manner in which things were conducted, who had leisure to see with their own eyes the class and the social condition of the majority of the voters, and who, from their tried loyalty, would not have neglected to investigate some facts which have obtained public notoriety, would certainly have held it as a scrupulous duty to report to their respective Governments what took place on that day, thus placing on evidence how fallacious a judgment would be which was founded on the result of a similar voting.

It is, consequently, superfluous for me to dwell on this subject, having reason to believe that this Cabinet, equally with every other, has already sufficient data to form an adequate and just idea of the fact in question. I will rather examine if the consequences of this great deed, as M. Visconti Venosta calls it, instead of being favourable to Catholicism, as he also maintains, ought and cannot but be its ruin in this poor Italy. And in order not to leave the confines of this Peninsula, I will appeal to all those in whom political passion has not driven out every Catholic feeling; I will ask them if the laws hostile to the Church, and already published in the Kingdom; if the overthrow sanctioned by special laws, of every principle of public morality; if the suppression of all the religious Orders; if the sequestration of ecclesiastical property; if the fetters by which the Episcopate is restrained; if the removal of young clerks; if the captivity which is inflicted on the ministers of the sanctuary who do not bow their heads before the laws repugnant to their consciences; if the restraint imposed on the exercise of religious worship; if the impious doctrines professed in the chair of the Universities, to such an extent as to teach that man derives his origin from the monkey, and his soul from phosphorus, can be proper means to keep religious feeling active, and to obtain the progress of Catholic society?

I would further ask if all that has happened in this capital since the entry of the Italian troops; if the immorality which they wish to spread among the people; if the contempt into which they seek to bring, by engravings and by lithographic and photographic prints, the venerable authority of the august Chief of the Church; if the circulation of impious and obscene books, facilitated by selling them at a very low price; if the daily and fierce war which journalism wages against all that is most sacred and most respectable on this earth; if the insults which the priests, the dignitaries, and even the Holy Fathers are the objects; if the Decrees already published, and which restrict the freedom of the property and of the revenues belonging to the religious communities, to houses of charity, and to the chapters; if the extension to the dominions of the Holy See of the anti-canonical laws in force in the rest of Italy,—are facts which, according to the Minister, are of a nature to persuade the Catholics that their religious feeling is fully respected, and that the idea of right, in its widest and highest meaning, in its relations between Church and State, can be applied on such bases in the true Catholic sense.

The necessity that the august Chief of religion should have a temporal sovereignty, in order to exercise in full independence the spiritual power, becomes still more manifest after what has been said; it is, moreover, so well understood by all, and so evident that there is no need of many arguments to demonstrate it. It is with pleasure that I see M. le Ministre Visconti himself so convinced of it, that he speaks of sovereignty, of extra-territoriality, of princely pre-eminences, to be granted to the Pope, for he himself considers them indispensable. After that one cannot understand him, in tracing the history of the Papacy, he has recourse to certain subtleties pardonable in the mouth of a heterodox person, but which, repeated by the Minister of a Catholic Government, ought to incite as much scorn as horror.

A historical discussion not suiting the brevity of a despatch, I will not point out that the institution of the Temporal Power is anterior to the Middle Age, and that if there was a time when the moral force of the Papacy was greater than ever, it was at that period. I will only speak of the guarantees which they wish to grant to the Pontiff despoiled of all sovereignty, in order that consciences may be pacified, and that the Catholic world may not think itself threatened in its religious beliefs by the effect of the accomplishment of Italian unity.

What faith can a promise of the Italian Government deserve, even if it should be solemn and sanctioned by international treaties, by laws, by decrees, by votes of Parliament, the Treaties of Zurich and of Villafranca, the usurpations injurious to all the provinces of Italy, the Convention of September, 1864, relative to the recall of the French troops from the Pontifical territory, and to the engagements consequently made by the Government of Florence; the assurances given from the Tribune at all times, and quite lately, that these engagements would be respected in the spirit and in the letter; the correspondence between the two Cabinets of Paris and Florence on this subject; the contradiction which the engagements taken, and the assurances given with parade, have received by the invasion of the Pontifical territory since the suppression of the military power, and by the valuable avowal of the Circular itself, in which it is declared that the great work of unification, commenced by the King Charles Albert, has been pursued and at last accomplished by the King Victor Emmanuel, thanks to his perseverance: all this tells us enough.

I am, then, in a position to believe that the Catholic world, and all honest people, will have some difficulty in placing their confidence in such a Government, and that they will trust it much less when they know the motives by which the bloody and disgraceful enterprise is sought to be justified. When one tramples oaths under foot with unparalleled indifference, and when, with an unexampled cynicism, one holds cheap every principle of honesty and of justice, one loses the right to be believed.

I could, therefore, dispense with speaking of the double order of guarantees which are summed up in the free and continuous communication of the Pontiff with the Faithful, in the maintenance of a foreign representation at the Holy See, and of a Pontifical representation at foreign Courts; in the separation of Church and State; in the complete liberty given to the Church, in order to drive away the suspicion that any pressure is wished to be exercised on the decisions of the Holy See in seeking to make religion an instrument of the Government.

Without engaging in a useless discussion, I will confine myself to asking if such guarantees are of a nature to effectively preserve the independence of the Pontiff; to dispel every reasonable suspicion of servitude; to close the way to the despotism of lay power; to suppress the conflicts which ought necessarily to arise between the two authorities; to prevent the Chief of the Church becoming, one day or another, in consequence of divergence of views, the political prisoner of the State in which he resides; to tranquillize the Catholic world as regards the free exercise of spiritual power.

An authority which lives and is exercised by virtue of a concession, and which, consequently, depends on the good will and the caprice of him who grants that authority, has not a life of its own, and cannot extend its influence beyond the limits which are imposed on it and granted to it by its intrinsic and extrinsic conditions. Now everyone knows that the Chief of the Church has need of a personal and infallible authority, in order that the exercise of his spiritual power should not be restrained by any reason nor interrupted at any time. It follows that whatever guarantee is sought to be given to it, this authority will always be illusory if it is to remain subjected to a Sovereign or to a lay power.

Further, whatever may be the definite part which the Government wishes to take in this respect, whatever violence they may employ to compel its acceptance, whatever means they may use in order that the Cabinet of Europe may be induced to sanction this state of things, (which may be considered impossible), the Holy Father, mindful of his duties, of his oaths, of his promises, and only listening to the voice of his conscience, will constantly oppose it with all the means in his power, in declaring himself henceforth ready to submit to a harder captivity and even to death, rather than fail in doing so, in any manner, even indirect or apparent.

I authorize you to make use of this firm declaration as well as of the considerations deduced above, in order to convince the Minister for Foreign Affairs yet more that the work of Italy, in coming to Rome, is a work of destruction to Catholicism; the negation of the principle and of the supreme authority of the Pontiff and of the liberty of the Church; a work which of itself renders impossible any conciliation in the sense understood and wished for by the Government of Florence.

You can even leave a copy of the present despatch, if so desired.

With, &c.

(Signed) Card. G. ANTONELLI.

No. 99.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 8.)

My Lord, *Florence, December* 2, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of a note which I have received from Signor Visconti Venosta, explaining that Messrs. Rothschild Brothers, of Paris, have been charged by the Italian Government to make the payments out of Italy of the interest due on the Papal Loans of 1860 and 1864.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 99.

M. Visconti Venosta to Sir A. Paget.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Florence, November* 30, 1870.

IN reply to the note which you did me the honour of addressing to me on the 18th instant I beg to inform you, in conformity with the particulars furnished to me by my colleague the Minister of Finance, that the payment in foreign countries of the half-yearly coupons of the ex-Pontifical Loan, created by the chirographs of the 18th April, 1860, and 26th March, 1864, is to be made on account of the Italian Government by the house of Rothschild Brothers, of Paris; namely, directly by it in that city, and by its correspondents in London, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Lucerne, Madrid, and Lisbon, in compliance with the provisions of the chirographs above mentioned.

When that Loan was paid on account of the Pontifical Government the banking houses charged with the payments abroad were as follows :—

For Paris and London, Edward Blount and Co., of Paris.
For Brussels and Antwerp, Cte. Gerald Leyrelle.
For Amsterdam, Kazemann.
For Frankfort-on-the-Main, Brothers Bethmann.
For Vienna, Henikstein, now Anglo-Austrian Bank.
For Munich, Robert de Irvelich.
For Berlin, Charles Kitz.
For Lucerne, Sebastiano Crivelli and Co.
For Madrid, A. Miranda and Sons.
For Lisbon, Testa Giò. Battista.

The Italian Government, however, having confided, as already stated, to the single house of Rothschild Brothers, of Paris, the payments of the above debt in foreign countries, cannot say whether these are in future to be made by the firms named in those towns; although, with the exception of London, where they will be done by the same house, it is probable that such will be the case.

I avail, &c.
(For the Minister),
(Signed) R. PEIROLERI.

No. 100.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received December 14.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 10, 1870.

YESTERDAY the President of the Council, Signor Lanza, presented to the Chamber the following Government Bills:—

1. Bill for converting into law the Royal Decree accepting the plebiscite in the Roman States.
2. Bill for the transfer of the Capital to Rome.
3. Bill relative to the guarantees to be given to the Church, and prerogatives to the Pope for the free exercise of his spiritual power.

Which Bills the Minister recommended should be taken into immediate consideration. They were accordingly declared "d'urgence;" but as the "exposé des motifs" of the third Bill was still wanting, the Articles could not be read, and I am therefore unable to give your Lordship at present any details of the measure proposed.

No. 101.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 12, 1870.

YOUR Lordship will doubtless have received from Mr. Jervoise an account of some disturbances which took place in Rome on the 8th instant.

They were made the subject of inquiry in the Chamber the day before yesterday, when Signor Lanza, the President of the Council, related the facts which had come to his knowledge.

In themselves the circumstances do not appear to have been of very great importance, but as a symptom they are very bad.

The disorders began with shouts directed against some ex-Pontifical gendarmes, which were followed by a fight with sticks and umbrellas, and it is said that one or two shots from revolvers were fired, and three persons wounded. Some arrests were made, among others Tognetti, a brother of the man who, with Monti, was beheaded for blowing up the Zouave barrack in 1867.

I saw this morning a Monsignore who told me that Tognetti had been released very shortly after his arrest, and that there had been fresh disturbances in Rome on Saturday, but I am unable to say whether his information is correct or not.

No. 102.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 12, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith in translation the Bills proposed to Parliament for the acceptance of the Roman plebiscite, the transfer of the Capital to Rome, and the guarantees for the Pope.

The original term proposed by the Government for the transfer of the Capital was eight months after the promulgation of the law: The term now fixed in the Bill is six months. The calculated expense of the transfer is fixed at seventeen millions. The Government is to have the faculty during the space of two years of expropriating edifices belonging to Religious corporations in Rome, indemnifying the holders with State Rentes.

According to the "Bill of Guarantee," &c., for the Pope, the person of the Sovereign Pontiff is declared sacred and inviolable; sovereign honours hitherto awarded to His Holiness are maintained (Art. 1), as well as his right to have his own guard for his palace (Art. 2). A yearly sum (3,225,000 lire) equal to that hitherto inscribed on the Papal budget is to be inscribed on the *grand livre* for His Holiness' own use, and to be paid exempt from all tax; the Pontiff to have the free enjoyment of the Vatican, of Santa Maria Maggiore, of Castel Gondolfo, the above palaces to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the State, as well as the places where conclaves and councils may be held, which the Government binds itself to protect with armed force, if necessary; consequently, no Government official may penetrate into the above-mentioned localities except at the requisition of the Sovereign Pontiff, or of the President of the conclave or council. Any one who may have committed an act contrary to law in the above-named localities, or should seek an asylum there after having committed such act, cannot be sought for there or recovered without the requisition or permission of the Pontiff. No perquisition or sequestration of books or documents can be effected in the Dataria, Penitenziaria, Apostolic Chancery, or any of the sacred congregations.

The Pontiff will be free to fulfil all the functions of his Ministry, to affix to the doors of the basilicas at Rome, or to otherwise publish the acts of his Ministry and those of the sacred congregations, without any impediment on the part of the Government.

The Cardinals and other ecclesiastics shall likewise be irresponsible for any ecclesiastical act performed in Rome, having reference to the functions of the Holy See.

It shall be allowed to the Pope to correspond with the episcopacy, and to have his own post-offices, telegraphs, and couriers for this purpose. Legates and other Representatives of the Pope, as well as Foreign Representatives accredited to His Holiness, are to have the same prerogatives as those accorded to Diplomatic Agents.

The exercise of authority or spiritual jurisdiction by the Pontiff is free from the interference of the Civil Power, and consequently the appeal *ab abusu* is abolished. The employment of secular compulsion is excluded in ecclesiastical measures. Councils, chapters, and other ecclesiastical reunions can be held without permission from the Government.

The nomination to all ecclesiastical appointments in Italy will take place without the interference of the Government, but the nominees, except the "suburbican" Bishops of Rome, must be Italian subjects to entitle them to the temporalities.

Are abolished, the oath of the bishops to the King, the Royal "placet" and "exequatur," except in cases concerning property and the use of the temporalities belonging to ecclesiastical bodies and institutions.

The Apostolic Legation in Society is also abolished.

The seminaries, academies, colleges, and other Catholic institutions founded at Rome for the education and instruction of ecclesiastics will still be dependent on the Holy See without any interference from the scholastic authorities of the Kingdom.

All laws to the contrary are repealed. The abolition of the exequatur and the direct nomination of the bishops is, I believe, a concession for the first time offered to the Pope by the Italian Government; and the enactments as a whole, if adopted by the Chamber and fairly carried out, must, it appears to me, be considered as offering every necessary security to the Pontiff for the exercise of his spiritual power; but an ecclesiastic of some position and well acquainted with the Vatican whom I saw to-day declared them as utterly unacceptable, and as offering no sort of guarantee for the Papacy.

No. 103.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received December 19.)

(Extract.) *Rome, December* 10, 1870.

THURSDAY the 8th instant being the Festival of the Immaculate Conception, the clerical journals invited the faithful to celebrate it, as has hitherto been customary, by an illumination on the eve of the Festival as well as on the anniversary of the declaration of that dogma by Pope Pius IX.

This invitation, when translated, runs as follows:—

"To-day, the 8th of December, is the Festival of the Immaculate Conception, a dogma enounced by the infallible Pope Pius IX. In each year this day has been kept as a fête by all the Catholics of Rome.

"Romans!

"We expect to see your windows illuminated this evening. It is necessary to show to Europe that the Holy Father has a party in Rome, and that this party is powerful. A paltry illumination would be ridiculous; we urge you to make it imposing, so as to show to the world that the Romans are true Catholics."

The Liberals considered that this advertisement partook of a political rather than a religious character, and determined to meet it by a counter demonstration. Accordingly they met in groups in the Piazza of San Pietro during the celebration of Vespers, and, as I understand, made offensive remarks on those who attended service in the Church. A principal actor in this movement appears to have been Tognietti, a near relative of the man who was executed in 1868 for blowing up the barracks.

I am told that matters were brought to a crisis by the arrival at about 4 P.M. of a cab containing two officers of the Guardia Nobile, dressed *en. bourgeois*, who drove up to the entrance to the Vatican, inside the gate of which is always stationed a strong detachment of the Swiss Guard. Being recognized by the forty or fifty individuals assembled at that point (some of whom were partizans of the clerical party), they were saluted with howls and whistling; whereupon a mêlée ensued, in the middle of which might be seen struggling helplessly the Italian sentry posted at the foot of the stairs leading into the palace. I happened to arrive just as the disturbance commenced, which lasted for a very few minutes, but in the course of which one man was severely wounded by a blow from a stick on the head; a foreigner, a Roumanian, I believe, received a slight wound from a knife, and another man was wounded in the shoulder with a revolver. A great panic ensued, and many of the bystanders fled into the church, whilst others ran screaming in all directions. I hear that three men were arrested by the guard—who shortly arrived—as being implicated, and amongst them Tognietti.

The "Tribuno," one of the daily papers, published a statement on the following morning to the effect that a certain Colonel Azzanesi, formerly an officer in the Papal Service, had been very active on this occasion in inciting the angry feelings of the clerical party: in consequence of a denial on the part of Colonel Azzanesi that he had been in any way implicated, the editor of the "Tribuno" invited him to attend at the bureau of that journal in the Via della Vite yesterday afternoon, in order that he might read the contradiction of the above statement, which it was proposed to insert in the next day's issue.

Colonel Azzanesi was recognized and pursued by the mob to the office of the "Tribuno," whence he escaped by a back way, while a considerable crowd was collected in front of the house: nor was it until after the expiration of some two hours that they were at length dispersed by a detachment of soldiers sent for that purpose.

I should add that it was perfectly well known for some days previously to the 8th, that some anti-clerical demonstration would probably take place then.

No. 104.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 21.)

My Lord, *Florence, December* 17, 1870.

M. VISCONTI VENOSTA called my attention yesterday morning to a passage in Archbishop Manning's recent speech at St. James' Hall, to the effect that the insult to religion was now so great in Rome that it was no longer possible to carry the Holy Sacrament to the sick through the streets, and that it had to be conveyed in secret. On referring to the "Times" of the 10th instant, I see that the paragraph runs thus: "The Cardinal Vicar of Rome had been compelled to issue an order that the Blessed Sacrament should be no longer carried openly to the sick, but through the streets of Rome should be carried in secret, without the tokens of adoration which in all Catholic countries were known."

With reference to this assertion, M. Visconti Venosta read to me a despatch from General La Marmora, the substance of which appeared in the "Official Gazette" of last night, and of which I have the honour to inclose a translation herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 104.

Extract from the "Italie" of December 16, 1870.

DANS un meeting Catholique tenu à Londres, on a affirmé qu'à Rome le Cardinal Vicaire a défendu de portér publiquement le viatique, pour éviter les outrages dont le très saint sacrement pourrait être l'objet.

Les autorités Royales ignorent si quelque curé ou autre autorité ecclésiastique, par crainte ou pour une autre fin, s'est abstenue de porter le viatique aux malades, ou bien a défendu de le faire, mais ce qu'elles peuvent certifier c'est que, récemment encore, on a vu porter le très saint sacrement dans les rues de Rome, au milieu du respect de la population entière.

(Translation.)

IT has been stated at a Catholic meeting held in London that the Cardinal Vicar at Rome has forbidden the carrying in public of the Viaticum, in order to avoid outrages to which the Holy Sacrament might be subjected.

The Royal authorities do not know if any curé or other ecclesiastical authority, from fear or any other motive, has abstained from carrying the Viaticum to the sick, or else has forbidden it to be done; but what they can certify is that, even recently, the Holy Sacrament has been seen carried in the streets of Rome, amid the respect of the whole population.

No. 105.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 26.)

(Extract.) *Rome, December* 17, 1870.

WHEN the Italians occupied Rome in September last, they found deposited in the Roman Treasury nearly 8,000,000 francs, which they have appropriated, as being State property. This sum, however, included upwards of 4,000,000 francs, which formed a portion of the Peter's Pence contributed by the Catholics of all countries for the personal use of the Head of their Church, and which was entered in the books of the Treasury as belonging to His Holiness' private account.

This latter amount does not include contributions from the same source, for which a special destination was named by the donors, as, for instance, the payment of the foreign troops, the purchase of arms, &c.

Cardinal Antonelli informs me that he applied about six weeks since to Signor Giacomelli for a statement of the money which had not been as yet furnished to him.

His Eminence at the same time showed me the books, in which are regularly entered from day to day each contribution to the Peter's Pence, with the name of the donor; as these were paid into the Treasury a receipt was given for the same, placing the amount to the Pope's private account.

He also informed me that a considerable portion of this money was devoted by the Holy Father to the very extensive works of restoration and embellishment which were carried on in Rome under his patronage; and, besides that, it was his custom at the end of every year to have submitted to him a statement of the balance, and to assign a large portion of the surplus to the service of the State.

The contributions in Peter's Pence average annually 10,000,000 francs; and, between 1860-1870, 97,400,000 francs have been received from the Faithful in offerings under this head.

The 4th Article of the Project of Law, for the guarantees to be given to the Pope and laid before the Italian Chambers, proposes that His Holiness shall continue to occupy the Pontifical Palaces of the Vatican, of Santa Maria Maggiore, with all the buildings, gardens, and lands annexed to, and depending on them, also the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, with all its dependencies.

As no Palace of Santa Maria Maggiore exists, it has been supposed that the Lateran must have been intended. I yesterday inquired of Cardinal Antonelli whether there was such an Apostolic residence, and his Eminence replied that nothing of the sort was attached to the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore; but that when the Popes were in residence at the Quirinal, their Bulls, &c., were dated "Apud Santam Mariam Maggiorem," as being the nearest church to the Quirinal; that there is attached to the church a Canon's residence, containing a few small rooms, and a large hall where His Holiness usually changed his vestments after officiating at the great ceremonies held there; but that there is not, and never had been, a Pontifical Palace.

In the time of Pope Alexander VII (1655-67), a discussion arose whether it were preferable that the Pope should reside at the Vatican, or any other quarter of the city, and was argued by Cardinal Sforza Pallavicini and Monsignor Luca Olstenio: their essays on the subject were published in 1776, and it is there stated that Nicholas V (1334), restored a palace adjoining Santa Maria Maggiore, and previously occupied by the Popes, instancing Nicholas IV (1287-92), Calixtus III (1455-58), and Sixtus IV (1471-84), appear also to have inhabited this palace; but so they did the houses adjoining many other churches in Rome.

Cardinal Antonelli stated to me that he claimed as Pontifical Palaces the Vatican, the Quirinal, and Castel Gandolfo, which were maintained solely out of the Civil List, and not out of State Funds; this was not the case as regards the other palaces where the State Administrations had their bureaux.

No. 106.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 26.)

My Lord, *Rome, December* 21, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th ultimo I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that my attention has been drawn by Dr. O'Callaghan, the Rector of the English College, to a Royal Decree published in the "Gazzetta Officiale di Roma" of the 19th ultimo, a copy of which accompanied my despatch of the 23rd ultimo.

The effect which that Decree would have on the Church property in the Roman province is explained in Dr. O'Callaghan's letter of the 28th ultimo, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith. Your Lordship will observe that it contains no article which excepts from its operation the foreign religious establishments, and I feel doubtful whether the Italian Government may not wish to prove that the mode of enfranchisement proposed does not infringe the promises given to Sir Augustus Paget by M. Visconti Venosta that all properties belonging to British subjects would be respected; and I have therefore referred this question to Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, and I have besides spoken on the matter with those of the foreign Representatives accredited to the Holy See who have similar interests under their protection. Some of them have, I know, acted on my suggestion, that they also should refer this question through the proper channels to the Government at Florence.

This joint action was, I consider, all the more necessary, inasmuch as one of the tenants under the English College has sent a formal notice, and others have intimated their intention to avail themselves of the law so far as to get possession of the fee-simple by the purchase at a low price from the Government of such an amount of 5 per cent.

stock as will produce the sum annually paid to the lessor. The Government, too, would gain largely by such a transaction, as they would receive the market-value of such stock, and would be responsible to the present proprietors only for the interest representing the present Rents, which are based on a calculation far below that to which a variety of causes have now raised the properties.

A copy of a further letter from Dr. O'Callaghan on the subject, just received, is also inclosed, which I have also referred to Sir Augustus Paget.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 106.

Dr. O'Callaghan to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *English College, Rome, November* 28, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the Royal Decree of the 17th ultimo, published in the "Gazzetta Offiziale di Roma" of the 19th November, 1870.

That Decree permits the "affrancazione dei Canoni enfiteutici, livelli, censi, decime ed altre prestazioni dovute a Corpi morali."

A canone is the annual payment to the lessor ("padrone diretto or direttorio") for property leased for a term of years, for three years, for ever, &c.

Censi are the interest of moneys lent upon the income or annual value of houses or lands determinable at the will of the mortgagee ("debitore di censo"), without a right to foreclose on the part of the lender ("creditore di censo").

The English College possesses a certain amount of such property.

The law of 24th January, 1864, promulgated by the Decree of 17th November, 1870, enables the lessees ("enfiteuti") of Church property to become the absolute proprietors of their leaseholds ("enfiteusi") upon paying over to the treasury the market-value of Roman or Italian consolidato corresponding at 5 per cent. to the annual charge now paid to the lessor. A further capital calculated but only in small proportion to the renewal fines ("laudemio" or "quindennio") is added to the capital represented by the annual charge ("canone"), and both are paid by the lessee to the treasury, which issues stock to the amount in favour of the lessor, whilst the fee-simple of the property passes to the lessee.

In the case of censi, by the payment to the treasury of the market-value of stock corresponding at 5 per cent. to the annual interest due to the lender, the mortgagee is freed from further obligation to the lender, who is entered on the Treasury books as proprietor of the aforesaid stock.

By the operation of the Decree of 17th November, 1870, the loss to the religious establishments connected with foreign nations would be considerable, because—

1. They lose the opportunity of recovering the property in case of the failure of the families contemplated in the grant of the lease, or of the failure of the lessee to comply with the conditions of it.

2. They lose the advantage of leasing the property anew, with the more advantageous terms and improved rent-charge which the rise taking place in the value of house and landed property would give to them.

3. They would receive stock liable to all the fluctuations in the value of such property, instead of the house or land upon which the lease or censo are now founded. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the stock so issued is intestato, or, in other words, inalienable; so that the proprietor has no power to sell out and re-invest the capital according to his own judgment.

In conclusion, I have to add that the English College has hitherto enjoyed exemption whenever there was a question of imposing such law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 106.

Dr. O'Callaghan to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *English College, Rome, December* 20, 1870.

IN my letter of November 28th ultimo I had the honour to draw your attention to the operation of the Law of January 24, 1864, promulgated by the Royal Decree of November 17, 1870, respecting the "affrancazione dei canoni enfiteutici," &c., in so far as it affects the interests of the foreign ecclesiastical establishments in Rome.

I have now to inform you, that whereas at the date of that letter several of the lessees of house and landed property belonging to the English college had signified their intention of availing themselves of the provisions of the above-mentioned law, I have since been served by one of the lessees, Signor Avvocato Gaetano Tosi, residing at No. 66, Via delle Muratte, with a formal notice dated December 15th ultimo, intimating that if no answer be returned to the notice within thirty days from that date the law will take its course.

I am therefore induced to beg your interposition, in such manner as you may consider best, with a view to stay proceedings, and to avert the threatened loss of our property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector.*

No. 107.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord, *Florence, December* 19, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th of October last, reporting a conversation which I had had with Signor Visconti Venosta on the subject of British ecclesiastical property in Rome, I have now the honour to report to your Lordship the further steps which I have taken in the matter.

Having received from Mr. Jervoise lists of the property belonging to British ecclesiastical establishments in the Roman provinces, which, as stated in the despatch above-mentioned, Signor Visconti Venosta had requested he might be furnished with, I forwarded them to his Excellency on the 14th ultimo.

I have since then received a further despatch from Mr. Jervoise inclosing a letter which had been addressed to him by the Rector of the English College on the subject of the Royal Decrees of the 17th and 27th ultimo sanctioning the enfranchisement of Church property in the Roman provinces upon the fulfilment of certain conditions indicated therein, which will, it is said, entail serious loss to the religious corporations.

Mr. Jervoise also inclosed copy of the letter which the Rector had addressed to General La Marmora requesting that foreign ecclesiastical property should be held exempt from the operation of these Decrees, and, as his Excellency had replied that the question must be decided at Florence, I thought it my duty to forward it to Signor Visconti Venosta in the note of which I transmit herewith a copy.

I inclose also copies of Mr. Jervoise's despatch and its inclosures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 107.

Sir A. Paget to M. Visconti Venosta.

M. le Ministre, *Florence, December* 7, 1870.

ON the 14th ultimo I had the honour of addressing to your Excellency a note specifying the names of the various British ecclesiastical establishments in Rome, and giving a detailed list of their property.

Since then the Royal Decrees of the 17th and 27th ultimo have been published, sanctioning the enfranchisement of Church property in the Roman provinces upon the fulfilment of certain conditions indicated therein. These measures will entail a very serious loss to the religious Corporations, and it does not appear that foreign ecclesiastical establishments are protected against their operation. The Rector of the English College at Rome, which possesses property likely to be affected by these Decrees, addressed on the 29th ultimo a letter to his Excellency General La Marmora claiming that, as had been already done on a former occasion (viz., under the Republic of 1848) the property of foreigners should be held exempt from the operation of these Decrees.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of this letter, and, as General La Marmora informed Mr. Jervoise, Her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent in Rome, that the question would have to be submitted to the Government here, I beg to recommend the case to your

Excellency's favourable consideration, with a view to obtaining a further declaration from His Italian Majesty's Government that the property of British ecclesiastical establishments shall be respected and exempted from the operation of a measure, the effects of which might lead the way to confiscation.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 107.

Mr. Jervoise to Sir A. Paget.

Sir,
Rome, December 1, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the Royal Decrees of the 17th and 27th ultimo, published in the "Gazzetta Officiale di Roma" of the 19th and 28th of November, and of which copies are inclosed herewith, together with copies of the Law of the 24th January, 1864, No. 1636, and of the Royal Decree of the 31st March of the same year, No. 1725.

The object of these Decrees is to sanction the enfranchisement of Church property in the Roman provinces upon the fulfilment by the lessees or by the holders of mortgages on such property of the conditions indicated in the above Decrees.

Such a measure would entail a very serious loss to the Religious Corporations ("Corpi Morali"), and it does not appear that the foreign ecclesiastical establishments are protected against its operation.

The Rector of the English College in Rome has placed in my hands the letter of which I have the honour to inclose a duplicate, and in which are explained the provisions of these Decrees and their effects upon Church property. Dr. O'Callaghan at the same time requested that I would lay before General La Marmora the Memorial, of which a copy is also transmitted herewith. This I did on the 29th ultimo, and, at his Excellency's invitation, again waited on him yesterday in order that, before pronouncing an opinion upon it, this document might be laid before his Excellency's Councillors, and the result of their deliberations communicated to me. I was accordingly informed by General La Marmora, as well as by Signor Giacomelli, that this question would have to be submitted to the Government at Florence, as it was not within their competence to pronounce a decision upon it.

I have, therefore, taken the liberty of submitting the matter to your consideration, in case you may be disposed to make a representation to the Italian Government with a view to securing a further declaration from them that the property of our national ecclesiastical establishments shall be respected, and exempted from the operation of a measure which is in reality a modified form of confiscation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 107.

Dr. O'Callaghan to Mr. Jervoise, November 23, 1870.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 106.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 107.

Dr. O'Callaghan to General La Marmora.

(Translation.)

HENRY O'CALLAGHAN, Rector of the English College, and a resident in Rome, having under his administration certain national property, and some rents (canoni) and mortgages (censi), of which it is proposed to enfranchise the respective lessees, in virtue of the Law of the 24th of January, 1864, promulgated by the Royal Decree of the 17th of November, 1870, now begs to represent to your Excellency that as the English College is a foreign establishment its property has always been respected, and considered exempt from the laws of enfranchisement promulgated on former occasions.

The Undersigned therefore prays your Excellency that the said property may also on this occasion be declared exempt from the action of the above-mentioned law.

(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 107.

Extract from the "Gazzetta Officiale di Roma" of November 19, 1870.

Relazione del Ministro di Grazia e Giustizia e dei Culti a Sua Maestà in Udienza del 17 *Novembre*, 1870.

Sire,

TRA i bisogni più sentiti in Roma e nella provincia è certo quello dell'affrancamento della proprietà immobiliare dai vincoli che in qualunque modo ne impediscono il trasferimento e la commerciabilità, e tra cotesti vincoli può dirsi generale quello derivante da canoni enfiteutici, livelli, censi, decime, legati pii ed altre simili prestazioni annue perpetue sì redimibili che irredimibili a favore del domanio, di stabilimenti pubblici, corporazioni, istituti, comunità ed altri corpi morali di manomorta. Ond'è che si reclama come un provvedimento di urgenza la pubblicazione ed estensione a quella provincia della Legge del Regno, 24 Gennaio, 1864, No. 1636, che dispone sullo affrancamento di simili prestazioni.

I Sottoscritti quindi, sull'uniforme parere del Consiglio dei Ministri, si permettono sottomettere alla firma di Vostra Maestà lo annesso Decreto.

Il No. 6001 della Raccolta Ufficiale delle Leggi e dei Decreti del Regno contiene seguente Decreto :—

"Vittorio Emanuele II, per grazia di Dio e per volontà della nazione Re d'Italia.

"Visto l' Articolo 82 dello Statuto;

"Sulla proposta del nostro Guardasigilli, Ministro Segretario di Stato per gli Affari di Grazia e Giustizia e dei Culti, di concerto col nostro Ministro delle Finanze;

"Udito il Consiglio dei Ministri,

"Abbiam decretato e decretiamo:

"Art. 1. Sono pubblicati ed avranno esecuzione nella Provincia Romana la Legge del 24 Gennaio, 1864, No. 1636, sull' affrancamento dei canoni enfiteutici, livelli, censi, decime ed altre prestazioni dovute a corpi morali, ed il Regio Decreto 31 Marzo, 1864, No. 1725, contenente disposizioni regolamentarie per l'esecuzione della detta Legge.

"Art. 2, Fino a che non saranno attuate nella Provincia Romana le leggi vigenti nel Regno sul Gran Libro e sulla Cassa dei Depositi e Prestiti, gli affrancamenti potranno anche essere fatti con rendita del consolidato Romano, ed in questo caso le relative operazioni saranno tutte indistintamente eseguite dalla direzione del debito pubblico in Roma.

"Per gli affrancamenti, che si faranno in rendita de consolidato 5 per cento del Regno d'Italia, le domande dovranno, fino all'attuazione suddetta, rivolgersi alla direzione generale del debito pubblico in Firenze.

"Ordiniamo che il presente Decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserto nella Raccolta Ufficiale delle Leggi e dei Decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

"Dato a Firenze addì 17 Novembre, 1870.

(Firmato) "VITTORIO EMANUELE.

(Firmato) "M. Raeli.
"Quintino Sella."

(Translation.)

Statement of the Minister of Grace and Justice and of Worship to His Majesty in Audience, November 17, 1870.

Sire,

AMONGST the wants most felt in Rome and in the province is certainly that of the enfranchisement of real property from the obstructions which impede its transference and hinder it from coming into the market, and amongst those obstructions that may be said to general which arises from leasehold rents, charges, annuities, tithes, pious legacies, and other similar perpetual annual returns, whether redeemable or irredeemable, in favour of the Crown, of public establishments, corporations, institutions, communities, or other mortmain bodies. Wherefore a measure of urgent requirement is the publication and the extension to that province of the Law of the Kingdom, 24th January, 1864, No. 1636, which provides for the enfranchisement from similar burthens.

The Undersigned, therefore, on the unanimous opinion of the Council of Ministers, beg leave to submit the annexed Decree for the signature of your Majesty.

No. 6,001 of the Official Collection of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom contains the following Decree:—

"Victor Emmanuel II, by Grace of God and by will of the nation, King of Italy;

"In consideration of Article 82 of the Constitution;

"On the proposal of our Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State for the Affairs of Grace and Justice and of Worship, in concert with our Minister of Finance;

"Having heard the Council of Ministers;

"We have decreed and do decree:

"Article 1. The Law of 24th January, 1864, No. 1,636, on the enfranchisement of leasehold rents, charges, annuities, tithes, and other returns due to corporate bodies, and the Royal Decree of 31st March, 1864, No. 1,725, containing regulations for the execution of the said Law, are published, and shall have execution in the Roman Province.

"Art. 2. Until the laws in force in the kingdom relative to the Great Book and to the Deposit and Loan Fund shall be carried out in the Roman Province, the enfranchisements may also be effected with revenue of the Roman Consolidated Fund, and in this case the necessary operations shall all be performed without distinction by the administration of the public debt in Rome.

"For the enfranchisements which shall be effected in revenue of 5 per cent. consolidated of the Kingdom of Italy, the demands are, until the carrying out of the laws above-mentioned, to be sent to the General Administration of the Public Debt in Florence.

"We command that the present Decree, furnished with the Seal of State, be inserted in the Official Collection of the Laws and the Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and order whomsoever it concerns to observe it, and to cause it to be observed.

"Given at Florence, the 17th of November, 1870.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Signed) "M. RAELI.
"QUINTINO SELLA."

Inclosure 6 in No. 107.

Extract from the "Gazzetta Ufficiale di Roma" of November 28, 1870.

IL No. 6031 della Raccolta Ufficiale delle Leggi e dei Decreti del Regno contiene il seguente Decreto:—

"Vittorio Emanuele II, per grazia di Dio e per volontà della nazione Re d'Italia.

"Visto il Nostro Decreto in data delli 17 volgente Novembre, No. 6001, con cui si è pubblicata nella provincia Romana la Legge 24 Gennaio, 1864, sull' affrancazione dei canoni enfiteutici ed altre prestazioni dovute ai corpi morali;

"Vista la Legge 28 Luglio, 1867, No. 3820, con cui nello estendersi alle provincie della Venezia e di Mantova la detta Legge 24 Gennaio, 1864, vi si è aggiunta una disposizione transitoria comune a tutto il Regno;

"Ritenuta la convenienza di estendere anche alla Romana provincia il beneficio di questa disposizione transitoria;

"Visto l'Articolo 82 dello Statuto;

"Sulla proposta del nostro Guardasigilli, Ministro Segretario di Stato per gli Affari di Grazia e Giustizia e dei Culti, di concerto col nostro Ministro delle Finanze;

"Udito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

"Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

"Articolo unico. Per le affrancazioni dei canoni enfiteutici, livelli, censi, decime, ed altre prestazioni dovute ai corpi morali, che in esecuzione della Legge 24 Gennaio, 1864, No. 1636, avranno luogo nella provincia Romana a tutto l'anno 1871, il valore delle derrate e la quantità delle indeterminate prestazioni in natura, accennati nei due ultimi capoversi dell' Articolo 6 della Legge medesima, saranno desunti e stabiliti sulla base del prezzo e della quantità media di un ventennio a contare dal 1848 al 1867 inclusivamente.

"Dal 1 Gennaio, 1872, in poi si avrà per base il decennio, come è disposto negl anzidetti capoversi. Tale decennio sarà contato dal 1862 al 1871 inclusivamente.

"Ordiniamo che il presente Decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserto nella Raccolta Ufficiale delle Leggi e dei Decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

"Dato a Firenze, addì 27 Novembre, 1870.

(Firmato) "VITTORIO EMANUELE.

(Firmato) "M. RAELI.
"Q. SELLA."

(Translation.)

No. 6031 of the Official Collection of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom contains the following Decree:—

"Victor Emmanuel II, by Grace of God and by will of the nation, King of Italy;

"In consideration of our Decree dated the 17th of November instant, No. 6,001, by which the Law, 24th January, 1864, on the enfranchisement of leasehold rents and other charges due to the corporate bodies is published in the Roman province;

"In consideration of the Law, 28th July, 1867, No. 3,820, by which, in extending the said Law, 24th January, 1864, to the provinces of Venetia and of Mantua, a temporary provision is added thereto common to the whole Kingdom;

"Retaining the expediency of extending the benefit of that temporary provision, also to the Roman province;

"In consideration of Article 82 of the Constitution;

"On the proposal of our Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State for the affairs of Grace and Justice and of Worship, in concert with our Minister of Finance;

"Having heard the Council of Ministers;

"We have decreed and do decree:

"Sole Article. For the enfranchisement of the leasehold rents, charges, annuities, tithes, and other returns due to the corporate bodies, which, in execution of the Law, 24th January, 1864, No. 1,636, shall take place in the Roman province throughout the year 1870, the value of the goods and the quantity of the undetermined returns in kind, mentioned in the last two sentences of Article 6 of the said law, shall be taken and arranged on the basis of the average price and quantity for twenty years reckoned from 1848 to 1867 inclusive.

"From 1st January, 1872, onwards, the basis shall be ten years, as provided in the abovementioned sentences. The ten years shall be reckoned from 1862 to 1871 inclusive.

"We command that the present Decree, furnished with the Seal of State, be inserted in the Official Collection of the Laws and the Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and order whomsoever it concerns to observe it and to cause it to be observed.

"Given at Florence, the 17th of November, 1870.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Signed) "M. RAELI.
"Q. SELLA."

No. 108.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received December 26.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 19, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to state that, on Chevalier Visconti Venosta referring to the passage in Archbishop Manning's speech relative to the necessity of carrying the sacrament to the sick secretly through the streets of Rome, as reported in my despatch of the 17th instant, I took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me to call his Excellency's attention to the very great excitement and alarm prevailing amongst the Catholic subjects of Her Majesty relative to the future position of the Pope, and to point out how much it was in the interest of the Italian Government that the guarantees to be given to His Holiness should be such as would enable him to discharge his spiritual functions with the utmost freedom and independence.

The assurances which the Italian Government had given on this point were, I said, explicit and satisfactory; but two things had happened, the appropriation of the Quirinal and the sequestration of the newspapers which had published the Encyclical, which had produced an unfortunate impression abroad, and were difficult to reconcile with the declarations which the Italian Government had spontaneously made. If these declarations were not fully acted up to, the most friendly Governments might find themselves placed in a position of great embarrassment when questioned on the proceedings of the Italian Government towards the Papacy.

Signor Visconti Venosta took note of the observations I had addressed to him, and his Excellency placed in my hands the accompanying copy of a Circular addressed to the Italian Representatives abroad explanatory of the occupation of the Quirinal. His Excellency was good enough at the same time to explain that the ground on which the sequestration of the newspapers which had published the Encyclical was justified, was that, though the Pope is at perfect liberty to publish any document he may think fit by affixing it to church doors, or by any other means at his own disposal, it does not follow that the Italian newspapers in the present state of the law are at liberty to publish Encyclicals or any other documents which contain attacks against the Head of the State, and are incitements to rebellion.

Inclosure 1 in No. 108.

Circular addressed by M. Visconti Venosta to Italian Representatives abroad.

M. le , *Florence, le* 16 *Novembre*, 1870.

AU nombre des édifices publics de Rome qui, par suite de la capitulation de l'armée Pontificale, devaient être consignés à l'autorité militaire Italienne, se trouvaient tous les palais et toutes les résidences qui, ne faisant point partie de la dotation ecclésiastique du Saint Siége, étaient ou pouvaient être affectés au service de l'Administration de l'Etat. Les clauses de la capitulation contenaient entre autres l'obligation de la part du Commandant de l'armée Pontificale de faire complétement évacuer par la garde Suisse toute la partie de la ville située sur la rive gauche du Tibre.

Contrairement à cette stipulation, quelques soldats de ce corps de milice spécialement préposé à la garde des résidences du Saint Père avaient continuée à monter la garde à l'intérieur du Palais du Quirinal. Le Commandant du corps d'armée qui avait occupé la ville de Rome s'est vu par conséquent dans la nécessité de faire évacuer ce palais; mais ayant eu connaissance des prétentions que le Saint Siége paraissait disposé à faire valoir au sujet du caractère ecclésiastique de ses droits sur le Quirinal, le Général Cadorna s'est borné à faire garder le palais par un poste de soldats Italiens, après avoir fait apposer par un notaire les scellés sur les portes des appartements ayant servi autrefois d'habitation au Pape.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté a approuvé la conduite du Général Cadorna, qui, tout en faisant respecter les clauses de la capitulation militaire, n'avait préjugé aucune question concernant les droits de propriété sur le palais. Nous désirions en effet qu'une question si délicate demeurât intacte jusqu'au moment où, après une étude sérieuse des traditions historiques et un examen détaillé des documents administratifs, elle aurait pu recevoir une solution conforme au résultat de nos minutieuses recherches. Cette étude et cet examen sont maintenant terminés, et le résultat obtenu nous a fourni les preuves du droit de propriété de l'Etat sur le Palais du Quirinal et ses dépendances. Un mémoire, dont vous trouverez ci-joint deux exemplaires, vous permettra de juger par vous-même de la valeur incontestable des preuves que nous avons recueillies. C'est pourquoi je vous prie, M. , de vouloir bien faire usage de cette communication auprès du Gouvernement de si vous avez quelque motif de croire que l'occupation du Palais du Quirinal lui ait été représentée sous un faux jour, et si vous jugez utile de rectifier l'impression que cet acte, purement administratif à nos yeux, a pu produire sur lui.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(Translation.)

M. le , *Florence, November* 16, 1870.

AMONG the public buildings of Rome which, in consequence of the capitulation of the Pontifical army, were to be given up to the Italian military authorities, were included all the palaces, and all the residences which, forming no part of the ecclesiastical dotation of the Holy See, were or might be used for the service of the Administration of the State. The Articles of the Capitulation contained, among others, the obligation on the part of the Commander of the Pontifical army entirely to withdraw the Swiss Guard from every part of the town situated on the left bank of the Tiber.

Contrary to that stipulation, some soldiers of that body of Militia specially told off for guard duty at the residences of the Holy Father had continued to mount guard in the interior of the Palace of the Quirinal. The Commander of the army corps which had occupied the town of Rome, was consequently obliged to cause that palace to be evacuated; but being cognizant of the pretensions which the Holy See appeared disposed to put forward with regard to the ecclesiastical character of its rights on the Quirinal, General Cadorna contented himself with having the palace guarded by a detachment of Italian soldiers, after having had seals placed by a notary on the doors of the apartments formerly inhabited by the Pope.

His Majesty's Government approved the conduct of General Cadorna, who, whilst causing the clauses of the military capitulation to be respected, had not prejudged any question concerning the rights of property over the palace. In fact, we wished that so delicate a question should remain open until the time when, after a serious consideration of the historical traditions, and a detailed examination of the administrative documents, it could receive a solution in conformity with the result of our minute researches. This consideration and examination are now terminated; and the result obtained has furnished us with the proofs of the State's right of property over the Palace of the Quirinal and its dependencies. A Memorandum, of which you will find two copies inclosed herewith, will enable you to judge for yourself as to the incontestable value of the proofs which we have collected. I therefore request you, Sir, to make a communication in this sense to the Government, if you have any reason to think that the occupation of the Palace of the Quirinal has been represented to them under a false light; and if you think it advisable to correct the impression which that act, in our opinion, merely an administrative one, has produced on them.

Receive, &c.,
(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 108.

Memorandum.

IL est de fait que le Palais du Quirinal a constamment reçu, dans le langage officiel de la Curie Romaine, la qualification de « Palais Apostolique.» Ce n'est pas cependant une preuve que ce palais appartient personnellement au successeur des Apôtres. Depuis que le pouvoir spirituel et le pouvoir temporel se sont confondus dans la personne du Pape, la qualification "d'Apostolique" a été appliquée, sans distinction, à des institutions se rattachant soit à l'un, soit à l'autre de ces pouvoirs. Ainsi l'administration du domaine de l'Etat Pontifical a pris, sous les Pontifes, le nom de "Camera Apostolica." Par la même raison nous trouvons que de nombreux palais à Rome et dans les provinces Pontificales, bien qu'affectés à des destinations laïques et profanes, portent le titre de « Palazzi Apostolici."

Il ne suffit donc pas de dire que le Palais du Quirinal est un Palais Apostolique pour prouver qu'il doit être considéré comme une partie intégrante de la dotation ecclésiastique des Papes. Il faut, au contraire, pour arriver à une conclusion sérieuse et positive aborder la question sous un jour plus complet et plus décisif. Il faut, en un mot, chercher le véritable caractère et la situation légale du Palais du Quirinal, soit dans la destination qu'il a reçue à différentes époques, soit dans les circonstances relatives à sa fondation et à ses aggrandissements successifs. Deux palais à Rome sont plus spécialement affectés à l'exercice de l'autorité spirituelle du Saint Père; le Palais de Latran et le Palais du Vatican. Le premier de ces deux palais, auquel se rattachent les traditions les plus anciennes et les plus vénérées de la Papauté, a été bâti et rebâti, à plusieurs reprises, à côté de la Basilique de St. Jean de Latran. Il est réellement le Palais de l'Evêché, ou, pour mieux dire, du Patriarchat de Rome. De même que l'église de St. Jean est appelée le « caput urbis et orbis," le Palais de Latran a été, jusqu'à une époque assez rapprochée, le siége du Chef Suprême de l'Eglise Catholique. Aujourd'hui encore, c'est dans l'église de St. Jean que le Pontife exerce personnellement ou par le ministère d'un vicaire les actes et les fonctions du pouvoir épiscopal.

Le Palais de Latran étant devenu d'une habitation moins commode, le siége du Pontife Romain fut transféré au Palais du Vatican, et en même temps les fonctions épiscopales du Saint Père furent transférées à l'église de St. Pierre. Dès ce jour les actes du Pontificat ont porté en général la date « apud sanctum Petrum."

Outre les deux résidences principales de Latran et du Vatican, qui ont le caractère strictement ecclésiastique de siéges des Evêques de Rome, les Pontifes en ont eu d'autres qui ont pu être tour à tour affectées à des destinations différentes. Le palais qu'on appelle aujourd'hui le « Palazzo di Venezia" a été jadis la résidence d'été des Pontifes. C'est ne

cette qualité de résidence d'été que le Palais du Quirinal a remplacé le Palais de Venise, depuis que ce dernier a cessé d'appartenir au domaine Pontifical. Naturellement les actes promulgués par les Pontifes pendant leur séjour dans la résidence d'été ne pouvant pas recevoir la date "d'apud sanctum Petrum" ont pris la date "d'apud sanctum Marcum" tant que la résidence d'été a été au Palais de Venise, et ensuite la date "d'apud sanctum Mariam Majorem," qui est la basilique la plus voisine du Quirinal.

Il est évident que, de même que le Palais de Venise a pu être l'objet d'une donation qui l'a fait passer aux mains d'un propriétaire laïque, rien ne s'oppose, au point de vue de sa destination antérieure, à ce que le Palais du Quirinal puisse être affecté à un usage civil. Il n'y a pas en effet de raison pour qu'on considère le Palais du Quirinal comme étant, sous cet aspect, dans une situation différente de celle du Palais de Venise, qui a pu changer de destination par l'œuvre des Pontifes eux-mêmes, bien qu'il ait eu, pendant de longues années, un caractère strictement identique à celui que le Palais du Quirinal a conservé jusqu'à nos jours. Le fait que les conclaves ont été tenu au Quirinal depuis 1823 ne prouve rien. Il est certain en effet que les conclaves peuvent se réunir en n'importe quel endroit, bien qu'ils devraient, selon la stricte régularité, être convoqués dans le Palais où le Pape vient de mourir. On sait d'autre part que le Quirinal a été mis plusieurs fois par les Pontifes à la disposition de Princes étrangers; à une époque assez récente l'Empereur François d Autriche et François de Bourbon y ont demeuré.

La question devient encore plus claire si on l'examine au point de vue des circonstances dans lesquelles le Palais du Quirinal a éte bâti. Les revenus de la Principauté temporelle des Papes étaient gérés par une administration unique, le fisc ou Chambre Apostolique ("Camera Apostolica"). Cette administration avait un caractère positivement laïque, et se rattachait directement et exclusivement au pouvoir temporel dont les Papes étaient nantis.* Les choses en étaient déjà ainsi à l'époque de la fondation du Quirinal, à cette différence près—qu'à cette époque, d'après les témoignages du Cardinal Toselli, les revenus du Saint Siege appartenaient à trois catégories distinctes:—

1. Les revenus de la Chambre Apostolique, c'est-à-dire, ceux qui étaient perçus par les officiers de la Chambre Apostolique.

2. Les revenus du fisc, que les officiers du fisc percevaient sans la participation des officiers de la Chambre Apostolique.

3. Les revenus personnels du Prince, qui étaient soustraits à la gestion soit des officiers du fisc, soit des officiers de la Chambre.†

Ce sont les deux premières catégories de revenus qui ont été réunies plus tard sous la gestion unique de la Chambre Apostolique, tandis que les revenus personnels que le Pape perçoit, au moyen de la Chancellerie, la Daterie, et autres institutions ecclésiastiques, ont continué à être administrés séparément.

La direction de la Chambre Apostolique était confiée au Cardinal Camarlingue (Camarlengo), dont les attributions sont clairement fixées dans la Bulle par laquelle le Pape Grégoire XIII a nommé à cet emploi le Cardinal Guastavillani. Durant son administration, et sous les auspices du Pape Sixte V, la Chambre Apostolique a entrepris, par l'acquisition des terrains et immeubles appartenant à la famille Carafa sur le Quirinal, la construction du célèbre palais de ce nom. La Bulle dit expressément que le Cardinal Camarlengo doit veiller au recouvrement des revenus, créances, et droits de la Chambre, réviser ses comptes de perception et de payement, pourvoir à la défense de l'Etat, à l'administation de l'armée et de la marine, &c.[*] On ne saurait accentuer davantage le caractère exclusivement laïque du Cardinal Camarlingue et de l'administration qu'il dirige. Par la même raison les clercs de la Chambre Apostolique sont appelés par Pie IV procureurs du patrimoine de St. Pierre, gardiens et présidents des biens de l'Etat ecclésiastique.[†] Ces fonctionnaires avaient, donc, une juridiction s'étendant à toutes les branches de la Chambre, et l'on peut dire que c'est par leur organe que le Pontife administrait le pouvoir temporel.[‡]

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* Le plus autorisé parmi les écrivains modernes en matière du droit public Pontifical, Gaetano Moroni, ancien premier aide de la Chambre ("Ajutante di Camera") de Grégoire XVI, s'exprime ainsi dans son Dictionnaire Historique et Ecclésiastique (Venice, 1840): "La révérende Chambre Apostolique représente l'administration publique de l'Etat Pontifical et de son trésor ou 'erario;' elle s'appelle également Chambre Pontificale (Camera Pontificia)."

Le Cardinal de Luca, qui a écrit plusieurs ouvrages sur cette matière dans le diz-septième siècle, affirme que "la Chambre Apostolique est considérée comme le fisc d'un Prince laïque sans aucun mélange de Principauté ecclésiastique." (Johannis Baptista de Luca, S.R.E. Cardinalis, liber primus, "De Fundis et Bonis Jurisdictionalibus:" Romæ, MDLXX, p. 409.)

Le même auteur est encore plus explicite dans le passage suivant, où il soutient que la Chambre Apostolique est l'ensemble des redevances et droits que les différentes villes et provinces sont tenues de payer au Prince qui est le chef du corps politique auquel elles appartiennent:—"Atque ut tua differentia inter fiscum seu Cameram Apostolicam et annonam vobis clare dignosceretur, rogebar, deveniendo ad terminorum explicationem, subjungere quod sub fini seu Camera nomine veniunt illo bono et juro quæ competunt in universum principi seu ipsi reipublicæ ac principatui constituto, ex civitatibus, oppidis et locis in eo existentibus, quæ tamquam membra insimul concurrunt ad efformandum istud corpus universale, seu polyticum, cujus, juxta unam opinionem, ipse princeps est caput." (Liber secundus, "De Regalibus:" Romæ, MDCLIX, p. 148. "Discursus XLIV ad Materiam Vestigalium.")

† "Redditus Cameræ Apostolicæ dicuntur illi qui jure ordinario percipiuntur per officiales Cameræ;

"Fiscales dicuntur qui per fisci officiales percipiuntur et non perveniunt ad manus officialium Cameræ Apostolicæ;

"Principis sunt qui quasi ad eum ut proprium spectant, et non deveniunt ad manus officialium Cameræ neque officialium fisci."—("Practicarum Conclusionum Juris in omni Foro frequentiorum; Dominici Cardinalis Tusci:" tomus i, Romæ, MDCL, p. 608, conclusio XV.)

Or, nous trouvons que ce sont les officiers de la Chambre qui sont intervenus dans les acquisitions à l'aide desquelles on a entrepris la construction du Palais de Quirinal, et que que c'est la Chambre elle-même, c'est-à-dire, le trésor public, qui en a supporté les frais.

Sixte V, considérant que la plupart des officiers de la Cour étaient obligé de s'éloigner de Rome pendant l'été, à cause des grandes chaleurs et de l'insalubrité du climat, ordonna à la Chambre Apostolique d'acheter les jardins et le palais appartenant à la famille Carafa sur le Quirinal. La Chambre, présidée par le Cardinal Guastavillano, arrêta le contrat de vente au prix de 20,000 écus, que le Dépositaire Général (Trésorier) de la Chambre paya à Naples au moyen d'une lettre de change.

Quelques années plus tard, Paul V adjoignit au Palais du Qurinal le couvent des Bénédictins, qu'il se fit donner en échange du Palais des Cardinaux titulaires de Sainte Marie en Transtévère. Ces derniers ont été à leur tour indemnisés par une rente annuelle de 420 écus sur le trésor de la Chambre, soit de l'Etat. Il est juste d'ajouter que le trésor de la Chambre se trouvant épuisé, le Pape annula, d'un trait de plume, la compensation qu'il avait tout d'abord allouée.

Pour la construction des palais le Trésorier de la Chambre, qui était toujours un des "chierici," avait été autorisé par un chirographe du Pape à procéder aux contrats nécessaires d'après les devis de l'architecte. Nous trouvons dans les conventions passés avec les maîtres-maçons que c'est le Trésorier de la Chambre qui s'engageait à payer le prix des travaux.

L'achat d'une autre maison contigue ayant été jugé nécessaire "pro servitio palatii montis Quirinalis," le Pape Paul V ordonna qu'on y procédât au moyen des revenus de la Chambre. Ce Pontife s'occupa à plusieurs reprises d'aggrandir par des contrats analogues le Palais du Quirinal. C'est ainsi qu'eurent lieu l'acquisition du palais du Princes de Masserano, celle de la maison appartenant jadis à la confrérie du Gonfalone, vis-à-vis des chevaux de marbre, celle de plusieurs autres maisons situées sur le Monte Cavallo, le rachat d'une redevance que le sieur Tiberio Lancellotti possédait sur une des maisons démolies; enfin l'acquisition du palais Maffei, et d'une petite maison de la famille De Ludovicio. Le prix de ces contrats a toujours été payé par la Chambre, ou bien il a été converti en rente annuelle sous la forme de "luoghi di Monte," équivalant aux titres actuels de consolidés. Dans tous les cas c'est le trésor public qui a supporté les frais des agrandissements et embellissements du palais, de même qu'il en avait déjà supporté les frais de construction.

Il est donc impossible de ne pas admettre que le Palais du Quirinal doit être considéré, au point de vue historique aussi bien qu'au point de vue juridique, comme une propriété laïque, faisant partie du domaine de la principauté temporelle des Papes.

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[*] "In conferendis, &c. . . . . . . proventus, pecunias, res et cætera omnia jura ejusdem Cameræ procurare, rationes impensorum et acceptorum habere, præsidiis et munitionibus omnibus præesse; ministros quoscumque in omnibus provinciis, civitatibus, et locis constituere et revocare, alios surrogare; militiam pro usu status et reipublicæ nostræ, ubicumque opus erit, instruere; milites conscribere, stipendia assignare, statuta condere, condita immutare." ("Bullarium Romanum," tomus xi, p. 1359. "Gregorii XIII, Constitutio CVIII. Concessio Officii Camerariatus S.R.E. Ill. et Rev. Phillippo Gastavillano."

[†] "Cum inter cæteras, &c. . . . . . . cum autem officio clericatus dictæ Cameræ, quod in ipsa curia primarium existit, munus potissimum incumbat ejusdem Cameræ res rite recteque administrandi jura et redditus utiliter locandi, contractusque desuper necessarios et opportunos incundi, quorum occasione ipsi clerici Cameræ procuratores patrimonii Beati Petri rerumque omnium status ecclesiæ Romanæ hujusmodi custodes et præsides merito nuncupantur." ("Bullarium a Gregorio VII usque ad Sixtum V:" Romæ, 1586, p. 822. "Pii IV, Constitutio CX. Reformatio Cameræ Apostolicæ ejusque Officiatum.")

[‡] ". . . . . . a la Reverenda Camera Apostolica, la giurisdizione della quale e sopra tutte le materie dove si tratta di interesse della Camera stessa, di istromenti di affitti, di entrate della sedia Apostolica, delle tesoriere dello stato ecclesiastico, delle cause di communità e di feudi ecclesiastici, di cause di spogli, di cause di conti con officiali e ministri dello stato sopra il battere e corso di monete, di cause d'appellazioni dalli maestri di strade, sopra gli edifitii et jure congrui, materie di gabelle, datii, imposizioni ed altri simili." ("Relazione della Corte di Roma del Signore Cav. Girolamo Lunadoro:" Venezia, MDCLXXII, p. 42.)

(Translation.)

IT is the fact that the Palace of the Quirinal has constantly received, in the official language of the Roman Curia, the designation of "Apostolical Palace." This is not, however, a proof that that Palace belongs personally to the successor of the Apostles. Since the spiritual and temporal power have been amalgamated in the person of the Pope, the designation of "Apostolical" has been applied without distinction to institutions belonging to one or other of those powers. Thus, the administration of the domain of he Pontifical State has, under the Pontiffs, taken the name of "Camera Apostolica." For the same reason we find that numerous palaces at Rome, and in the Pontifical provinces, although only used for lay and profane purposes, bear the title of "Palazzi Apostolici."

It does not suffice to say that the Palace of the Quirinal is an Apostolical Palace to prove that it must be considered as an integral part of the ecclesiastical dotation of the Popes. On the contrary, in order to arrive at a serious and positive conclusion, the question must be approached in a more complete and decisive light. The true character and legal position of the Palace of the Quirinal must be sought for, both in the purposes to which it has been applied at different epochs, and in the circumstances relative to its foundation and its successive enlargements. Two palaces at Rome are more especially set apart for the exercise of the spiritual authority of the Holy Fathers—the Palace of the Lateran, and the Palace of the Vatican. The former of these two palaces, to which belong the most ancient and most venerated traditions of the Papacy, has been several times built and rebuilt, next to the Basilica of St. John Lateran. It is really the Palace of the Bishopric, or, to speak more correctly, of the Patriarchate of Rome. In the same way that the Church of St. John is called "caput urbis et orbis," the Palace of the Lateran was, up to a tolerably recent epoch, the seat of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church. Still now it is in the Church of St. John that the Pontiff exercises personally, or through the medium of a vicar, the acts and functions of the episcopal power.

The Palace of the Lateran having become a less convenient residence, the seat of the Roman Pontiff was transferred to the Palace of the Vatican; and, at the same time, the episcopal functions of the Holy Father were transferred to the Church of St. Peter. From that day the acts of the Pontificate have generally borne the date "Apud Sanctum Petrum."

Besides the two principal residences of the Lateran and the Vatican, which bear the strictly ecclesiastical character of the Sees of the Bishops of Rome, the Pontiffs have had others which may have, by turns, been used for different purposes. The Palace which is now called the "Palazzo di Venezia" was formerly the residence of the Pontiffs. It is in that character of summer residence that the Palace of the Quirinal has replaced the Palace of Venice since the latter ceased to belong to the Pontifical domain. Naturally, the Acts promulgated by the Pontiffs during their sojourn in the summer residence, not being able to receive the date of "Apud Sanctum Petrum," have borne the date of "Apud Sanctum Marcum," as long as the summer residence was the Palace of Venice, and after that the date of "Apud Sanctum Mariam Majorem," which is the nearest Basilica to the Quirinal.

It is evident that, in the same way, that it was possible for the Palace of Venice to pass as a gift into the hands of a lay proprietor, there is with regard to it for character no reason against the Palace of the Quirinal being used for a civil purpose. There is, in fact, no reason that the Palace of the Quirinal should in this circumstance be considered in a different position to the Palace of Venice, the destination of which the Pontiffs themselves were able to change although it had during many years a position strictly identical with that which the Palace of the Quirinal has preserved down to our time. The fact that the conclaves have been held at the Quirinal since 1823 proves nothing. It is, in fact, certain that conclaves can meet no matter where, although according to strict regularity, they ought to be convoked in the Palace where the Pope has just died. On the other hand it is known that the Quirinal has been several times placed by the Pontiffs at the disposal of foreign princes; not very long since the Emperor Francis of Austria and Francis de Bourbon resided there.

The question becomes still clearer if it is examined with regard to the circumstances under which the Palace of the Quirinal was built. The revenues of the temporal principality of the Popes were managed by a single administration, the Apostolical Exchequer or Chamber ("Camera Apostolica"). This administration bore a positively lay character, and was connected directly and exclusively with the temporal power with which the Popes were invested.[*] Things were already in this state at the time of the foundation of the Quirinal with this difference only. that, at this epoch, according to the testimony of Cardinal Toselli, the revenues of the Holy See belonged to three distinct categories: —

1. The revenues of the Apostolical Chamber, that is to say, those which were collected by the officers of the Apostolical Chamber.

2. The revenues of the Exchequer which the officers of the Exchequer collected without the participation of the officers of the Apostolical Chamber.

3. The personal revenues of the Prince which were not under the management either of the officers of the Exchequer or of the officers of the Chamber.[†]

The two first categories of revenue are those which were later united under the sole management of the Apostolical Chamber, whilst the personal revenues which the Pope collects through the medium of the Chancery, the Datary's office and other ecclesiastical institutions have continued to be administered separately.

The management of the Apostolical Chamber was confided to the Cardinal Camarlengo, whose office is clearly defined in the Bull by which Pope Gregory XIII named Cardinal Guastavillani to that post. During his administration, and under the auspices of Pope Sextus V, the Apostolical Chamber undertook, by the acquisition of land and property belonging to the Carafa family on the Quirinal, the construction of the celebrated palace of that name. The Bull expressly says that the Cardinal Camarlengo is to watch over the collecting of the revenues, debts, and dues of the Chamber, audit its accounts of collection and payment, provide for the defence of the State, the administration of the army and navy, &c.[‡] The exclusively lay character of the Cardinal Camarlengo, and the administration he directs, could not be more clearly defined. For the same reason the Clerks of the Apostolical Chamber are called by Pius IV procurators of the patrimony of St. Peter, guardians and presidents of the property of the ecclesiastical State.[§] These functionaries had thus a jurisdiction extending to all the branches of the Chamber, and it may be said that it was through their channel that the Pontiff administered the temporal power.[||]

Now we find that it was the officers of the Chamber who were concerned in the acquisitions, by means of which the construction of the palace of the Quirinal was undertaken, and that it was the Chamber itself, *i.e.*, the public treasury, which bore the charges for it.

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[*] Gaetano Moroni, the greatest authority amongs tmodern writers in matters of Pontifical law, late first Aide of the Chamber ("Ajutante di Camera") of Gregory XVI, thus expresses himself in his Historical and Ecclesiastical Dictionary (Venice, 1840): "The reverend Apostolical Chamber represents the public administration of the Pontifical State and of its treasury or 'erario;' it is likewise called Pontifical Chamber (Camera Pontificia)."

Cardinal de Luca, who wrote several works on this subject in the seventeenth century, affirms that "the Apostolical Chamber is considered as the Exchequer of a lay Prince without any admixture of ecclesiastical authority." (Johannis Baptista de Luca, S.R.E. Cardinalis, liber primus, "De Fundis et Bonis Jurisdictionalibus:" Romæ, MDLXX, p. 409.)

The same author is still more explicit in the following passage, in which he maintains that the Apostolical Chamber is the *ensemble* of the rents and dues which the different towns and provinces are bound to pay to the Prince who is the Head of the political body to which they belong:—"Atque ut tua differentia inter fiscum seu Cameram Apostolicam et annonam vobis clare dignosceretur, rogebar, deveniendo ad terminorum explicationem, subjungere quod sub fini seu Camera nomine veniunt illo bono et juro quæ competunt in universum principi seu ipsi reipublicæ ac principatui constituto. ex civitatibus, oppidis et locis in eo existentibus, quæ tamquam membra insimul concurrunt ad efformandum istud corpus universale, seu polyticum. cujus, juxta unam opinionem, ipse princeps est caput." (Liber secundus, "De Regalibus:" Romæ, MDCLIX, p. 148. "Discursus XLIV ad Materiam Vestigalium.")

[†] "Redditus Cameræ Apostolicæ dicuntur illi qui jure ordinario percipiuntur per officiales Cameræ;

"Fiscales dicuntur qui per fisci officiales percipiuntur et non perveniunt ad manus officialium Cameræ Apostolicæ;

"Principis sunt qui quasi ad eum ut proprium spectant, et non deveniunt ad manus officialium Cameræ neque fisci.—("Practicarum Conclusionum Juris in omni Foro frequentiorum; Dominici Cardinalis Tusci:" tomus i, Romæ, MDCL, p. 608, conclusio XV.)

[‡] 'In conferendis, &c. . . . . . . proventus, pecunias, res et cætera omnia jura ejusdem Cameræ procurare, rationes impensorum et acceptorum habere, præsidiis et munitionibus omnibus præesse; ministros quoscumque in omnibus provinciis, civitatibus, et locis constituere et revocare, alios surrogare; militiam pro usu status et reipublicæ nostræ, ubicumque opus erit, instruere; milites conscribere, stipendia assignare, statuta condere, condita immutare." ("Bullarium Romanum," tomus xi, p. 1359. "Gregorii XIII, Constitutio CVIII. Concessio Officii Camerariatus S.R.E. Ill. et Rev. Phillippo Gastavillano."

[§] "Cum inter cæteras, &c. . . . . . . cum autem officio clericatus dictæ Cameræ, quod in ipsa curia primarium existit, munus potissimum incumbat ejusdem Cameræ res rite recteque administrandi jura et redditus utiliter locandi, contractusque desuper necessarios et opportunos ineundi, quorum occasione ipsi clerici Cameræ procuratores patrimonii Beati Petri rerumque omnium status ecclesiæ Romanæ hujusmodi custodes et præsides merito nuncupantur." ("Bullarium a Gregorio VII usque ad Sixtum V:" Romæ, 1586, p. 822. "Pii IV, Constitutio CX. Reformatio Cameræ Apostolicæ ejusque Officiatum.")

[||] ". . . . . . to the Reverend Apostolic Chamber, the jurisdiction of which is over all matters concerning the interests of the Chamber itself, leases, revenues of the Apostolic See, treasures of the ecclesiastical State, cases of community and of ecclesiastical fiefs, cases of chattels, cases of accounts with officers and ministers of the State on the coining and currency of money, cases of appeal from the surveyors of highways, over buildings and the rights of neighbours, matters of customs, duties, imposts, and others of the same kind." ("Relazione della Corte di Roma del Signore Cav. Girolamo Lunadoro:" Venezia, MDCLXXII, p. 42.)

Sextus V, in consequence of the greater part of the officers of the Court being obliged to leave Rome during the summer on account of the great heat and insalubrity of the climate, ordered the Apostolic Chamber to buy the gardens and palace belonging to the Carafa family on the Quirinal. The Chamber, presided over by Cardinal Guastavillano, concluded the contract of sale at the price of 20.000 crowns, which the treasurer of the Chamber paid at Naples by means of a bill of exchange.

Some years later Paul V added to the palace of the Quirinal the convent of the Benedictines, which he took in exchange for the palace of the titular Cardinals of St. Mary in Trastevere. These latter were in their turn indemnified by an annual charge of 420 crowns on the treasury of the Chamber, *i.e.*, the State. It is right to add that, the treasury of the Chamber being exhausted, the Pope, by a stroke of the pen, annulled the compensation which he had at first allowed.

The Treasurer of the Chamber, who was always one of the "chierici," had been authorized by an autograph of the Pope to proceed with the necessary contracts for the construction of the palaces, according to the designs of the architect. We find, in the agreements made with the master masons, that it was the Treasurer of the Chamber who engaged to pay the cost of the works.

The purchase of another neighbouring house having been considered necessary, "pro servitio palatii montis Quirinalis," the Pope Paul V ordered that it should be undertaken by the revenues of the Chambers. This Pontiff, on several different occasions, set about enlarging the Palace of the Quirinal, by similar contracts. It was by this means that the Palace of the Princes of Masserano, the house formerly belonging to the brotherhood of the Gonfalone, opposite the marble horses, several other houses situated on Monte Cavallo, the redemption of a ground-rent which one Tiberio Lancelotti held on one of the houses demolished, were obtained; and, finally, the Maffei Palace, and a small house of the De Ludovicio family. The cost of these contracts was always paid by the Chamber, or else it was converted into an annual charge under the form of "luoghi di Monte," on the same footing as the State securities. In every case it was the public treasury which bore the expenses for enlarging and embellishing the palace, in the same manner in which it had already borne the cost of construction.

It is, therefore, impossible not to admit that the palace of the Quirinal must be considered, from an historical as well as legal point of view, as lay property, forming part of the domain of the temporal principality of the Popes.

No. 109.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord, *Florence, December* 22, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note which, in consequence of a further representation I have received from Mr. Jervoise, I have this day addressed to Signor Visconti Venosta, transmitting to his Excellency copy of another letter from Dr. O'Callaghan dated the 20th instant, protesting against the operation of the Decree enfranchising church property.

Mr. Jervoise has submitted a copy of Dr. O'Callaghan's letter to your Lordship in his despatch of the 21st instant, which I have this day received under flying seal

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Sir A. Paget to M. Visconti Venosta.

M. le Ministre, *Florence, December* 22, 1870.

WITH reference to the notes which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 7th and 9th instant, I inclose herewith copy of a further letter from the Rector of the English College at Rome, requesting that means may be taken to stay the proceedings of which notice has been given by a tenant under the College, who intends availing himself of the Royal Decree of the 17th ultimo, relative to the enfranchisement of church property.

It is my duty to call the attention of the Italian Government to these proceedings, which would appear to be at variance with the verbal assurances which I received from your Excellency that the property of foreign religious bodies would be respected.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 110.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 26.

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 22, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Bill giving force of law to the Royal Decree accepting the Roman plebiscite, and assuring guarantees, territorial immunities, and liberty and independence to the Sovereign Pontiff for the exercise of his spiritual functions, was yesterday adopted by the Chamber by a majority of 239 votes to 20.

No. 111.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 26.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 22, 1870.

WITH reference to Mr. Jervoise's despatch of the 17th instant, relative to the seizure by the Italian authorities of the sum of upwards of 4,000,000 francs, being a portion of the Peter's Pence contributed for the private use of the Pope, I have the honour to report that Signor Sella spoke to me some time ago as if it had been his intention to restore it. I mentioned the subject this morning to Signor Artom, whose impression seemed to be that it had been restored, but he did not speak positively on the subject. I shall take an opportunity of making some further inquiries.

No. 112.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 26.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 24, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Bill concerning the transfer of the Capital to Rome was adopted yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

The first Article in the following terms:—" The Capital of the Kingdom is transferred to Rome,"—passed almost unanimously.

There was a good deal of discussion as to the period at which the transfer should take place, but finally the 30th of June, 1871, was carried by 205 votes to 119.

No. 113.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

Sir. *Foreign Office, December* 28, 1870.

I APPROVE the note, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch of the 19th instant, which you addressed to M. Visconti Venosta on the subject of British ecclesiastical property in Rome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 114.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 28, 1870.

I APPROVE the note, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch of the 22nd instant, in which you communicated to the Italian Government a copy of a letter from Dr. O'Callaghan protesting against the operation of the Decree for enfranchising Church property.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 115.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, December* 28, 1870.

I APPROVE the language which you employed in speaking to M. Visconti Venosta on the subject of the spiritual independence of the Pope and the proceedings of the Italian authorities at Rome, as reported in your despatch of the 19th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 116.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received January 4, 1871.)

My Lord, *Florence, December* 30, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Italie" of last night giving a translation of a Circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Representatives abroad. This document, dated as far back as the 17th of October last, has for object to refute what is stated in the Memorandum annexed to the Circular of the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 29th of August, relative to the negotiations alleged to have been attempted by the Italian Government with the view to placing their relations with the See of Rome on a more satisfactory footing. A copy of the Memorandum in question was inclosed in my despatch of 8th September last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 116.

Circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to Papal Nuncios abroad.

Illustrissime et Révérendissime Monseigneur, *Rome, le* 17 *Octobre*, 1870.

UNE Circulaire du 29 Août dernier, adressée par le Gouvernement Italien à ses Représentants à l'étranger, portait annexé un imprimé qui me fut confidentiellement communiqué et dont un exemplaire manuscrit est resté entre mes mains à la suite d'un circonstance tout-à-fait accidentelle. Dans ce document on fait l'historique des négociations qu'on prétend avoir été ouvertes entre le Gouvernement de Florence et celui de France, d'un part, et entre le Gouvernement de Florence et le Saint Siège de l'autre, relativement à ce qu'on est convenu d'appeler la question Romaine.

Dépourvu de toute donnée précise et formelle relativement aux prétendues négociations ouvertes avec la France, je ne saurais établir ce qui peut s'être passé sous ce rapport entre les deux Cabinets de Paris et de Florence, ni quelle confiance peuvent mériter les diverses assertions de l'imprimé dont il s'agit, ni quelle ordre d'idées a présidé aux propositions échangées entre les deux Gouvernements. Je ne pourrais me résoudre, toutefois, à croire que Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et son Gouvernement aient tenu la conduite qui leur est attribuée. Pendant que leur armée protégeait les droits du Saint Siége et empêchait la spoliation complète du Saint Père, pendant qu'ils protestaient de leur sollicitude pour la cause du Souverain Pontife et déclaraient hautement à la France et au monde Catholique qu'ils étaient fermement résolus à défendre, seuls envers et contre tous, le pouvoir temporel du Saint Siége, on prétend qu'ils auraient en même temps fait savoir à Turin qu'ils profiteraient de la vacance du Saint Siége, ou d'autres éventualités prochaines et imprévues, pour rappeler, sans des inconvénients, leurs troupes des Etats Pontificaux; que l'Italie, en attendant, devait tenir ouvertes ses négociations avec Rome, afin de faire tomber tous les torts sur le Saint Père; qu'on devait assurer la tranquillité dans le Royaume de Naples et agir sur l'opinion publique, et que le Gouvernement Français ne cesserait pas de se préoccuper de la question Romaine dans un sens tout-à-fait bienveillant et amical pour l'Italie.

Lors même que tout autre argument intrinsèque ferait défaut, il suffirait, pour me confirmer dans cette opinion, d'un fait qui est de notoriété publique; c'est que le Gouvernement Impérial refusa absolument de soumettre à l'approbation du Saint Siége le fameux projet élaboré par le Baron Ricasoli. Un autre fait également significatif, c'est que le Gouvernement Impérial s'opposa, par la nouvelle expédition de 1867, à l'invasion

Garibaldienne, qui était provoquée, favorisée, et soutenue par le Gouvernement de Florence. Il déclara même solennellement du haut de la tribune, par l'organe de M. Rouher, que jamais l'Italie ne s'emparerait de Rome et des Etats laissés au Saint Père sous la protection du drapeau de la France. Je crois donc que le premier et peut-être le seul acte de bonne foi dont l'Italie puisse se vanter durant les dix dernières années a été d'avouer franchement l'intention de profiter, comme réellement elle l'a fait, de la guerre entre la France et la Prusse pour couronner la spoliation inique du Souverain Pontife. C'est du reste ainsi qu'elle s'était prévalue du principe de non-intervention pour entreprendre les usurpations dans toute la Péninsule.

Laissant donc de côté cétte partie historique du document précité, je veux m'occuper ici de l'autre partie relative aux colloques entre l'Italie et le Saint Siège. Je demanderai avant tout quels furent les négociateurs dont on parle, à quelle époque ils sont arrivés à Rome, quelles propositions ils ont fait, avec qui ils ont traité. Et comme le principal appui qu'on donne à ces prétendus colloques consiste en une entrevue qui aurait eu lieu entre le feu Cardinal Santucci et l'Abbé Passaglia, je peux assurer, avec les documents originaux en main, que le Cardinal Santucci n'a jamais vu dans l'Abbé Passaglia un négociateur officiel ou officieux pour traiter au nom du Comte de Cavour, et que l'Abbé Passaglia ne s'est jamais donné pour tel; mais l'un aussi bien que l'autre se sont bornés à un échange d'idées tel qu'il peut avoir lieu entre deux personnes qui se connaissent. Il est faux du reste que le Cardinal se soit engagé à soumettre ou qu'il ait soumis au Saint Père un projet de conciliation sur la base de la pleine liberté de l'Église et de la complète cessation du pouvoir temporel. Il est encore plus faux que Sa Sainteté ait été frappée et convaincue de la sagesse de ces propositions, en les considérant encore comme une concession et un bénéfice de la part du Gouvernement de Turin. D'après cet exposé de faits, le Saint Père aurait donc regardé comme meilleure et plus acceptable cette spoliation complète de ses Etats que le projet, déjà repoussé auparavant, de confier au Roi Victor Emmanuel le Vicariat des Romagnes, sur lesquelles on aurait réservé au Saint Père un simulacre de souveraineté.

Ce qu'on ajoute relativement au dégagement du serment imposé aux Cardinaux, et dont le Cardinal Santucci et moi nous aurions été déliés par Sa Sainteté afin de pouvoir entreprendre, sur les bases indiquées, des négociations pour la cessation du pouvoir temporel, est donc une pure invention. Enoncer ces faits, c'est en démontrer l'impossibilité. Je ne suivrai pas l'auteur de ce récit officiel dans l'exposé des phases par lesquelles il fait passer ces négociations entre moi et les intermédiaires Italiens. Toute cette histoire ne paraît avoir d'autre fondement qu'un opuscule publié, il y a quelque temps, par un certain Abbé Isaia, qui était en relations avec le feu Cardinal D'Andrea, et par un certain Aguglia, avocat Sicilien; qui s'était rendu à Rome pour aplanir quelques difficultés surgies dans le Royaume de Naples au sujet de l'ordre Constantinien.

Si on veut toutefois apprécier la véracité de ces personnages et la nature des colloques que j'ai eus avec eux, on n'a qu'à consulter l'article du "Journal de Rome," qui a catégoriquement démenti leurs impudentes calomnies. Je m'en appelle simplement aujourd'hui aux paroles mêmes du document dont je m'occupe. Or, ce document dit que le 5 Avril, 1861, je déclarai que le Saint Siége, toujours résigné à subir la violence, ne consentirait jamais à traiter avec l'Italie, que la question du pouvoir temporel se rattachait de sa nature aux intérêts de toute la Catholicité, et que le Saint Siége attendrait des événements une solution conforme à ses droits et à ses désirs. Si cependant on désire un document public et solennel qui atteste de quelle manière le Saint Siége a considéré cette question, et quel jugement il a porté sur les faits accomplis et sur ceux qu'on menaçait d'accomplir encore à son détriment, de même que sur les principes professés et les actes du Gouvernement d'Italie, je citerai l'allocution que le Saint Père a prononcée dans la consistoire du 18 Mars, 1861.

Mais à quoi bon produire des documents et des preuves incontestablés? puisqu'il est publiquement connu que le Gouvernement de Florence même, pour tâcher de justifier ses procédés iniques, a toujours allégué la ténacité du Saint Père à refuser d'entrer en négociations et le *non possumus* opposé par Sa Sainteté à toute négociation qui n'eût pas pour but de rétablir pleinement ses droits souverains. D'autre part, ne voulant pas que les intérêts de l'Eglise eussent à en souffrir, Sa Sainteté n'hésita pas à exprimer son vif désir d'ouvrir des négociations afin de pourvoir de titulaires quelques-uns des nombreux siéges épiscopaux vacants en Italie et de régler en même temps d'autres affaires religieuses.

MM. le Commandeur Vegezzi et l'Avocat Tonello peuvent faire témoignage du bon accueil qu'ils reçurent ici, ainsi que notre sollicitude pour faire ce qui était possible afin d'atteindre le but désiré, de sorte que leur mission réussit à notre satisfaction commune. En outre, le Saint Père ne refusa pas de permettre aux diverses administrations pontificales de s'entendre avec les administrations correspondantes de Florence, afin que, par des accords réciproques, les intérêts des habitants des deux pays limitrophes fussent favorisés quant aux douanes, à la poste, et au télégraphe; il poussa la condescendance jusqu'à diminuer le tarif des douanes pour l'entrée et la sortie des divers objets, faisant ainsi profiter l'Italie des avantages dont jouissait la France en vertu d'un Traité Spécial de Commerce.

Je rappellerai en outre que le Gouvernement Pontifical a toujours fait preuve du plus grand empressement en se prêtant aux services continus et presque quotidiens qui lui étaient demandés au nom d'Italie, d'abord par l'intermédiaire de l'Ambassadeur de France et ensuite par la Légation du Portugal, soit pour procéder à l'arrestation et à l'extradition des malfaiteurs réfugiés sur le territoire Pontifical, soit pour reçevoir communication des actes des tribunaux civils ou criminels, soit pour hâter la solution des affaires pendantes dans l'intérêt de la justice, soit enfin pour rendre les services nombreux et variés qu'exigeaient la position et la condition respective des deux pays.

Tout ce qui précède prouve à l'évidence que, si le Saint Père, pour ne pas trahir sa conscience, violer ses serments, et sanctionner en quelque façon les principes injustes proclamés par le Gouvernement de Victor Emmanuel, refusa constamment et absolument d'en venir à des arrangements conformes aux vues de celui-ci, d'autre part cependant il ne manqua pas de faire bon accueil et de donner suite aux propositions et aux réformes qui étaient de nature à améliorer les relations de ses sujects avec ceux du royaume voisin ou à protéger les intérêts de l'Eglise. Ces dispositions démontrent à l'évidence que les difficultés rencontrées à Rome par le Cabinet Italien, et dont on fait un motif de reproche et d'accusation contre le Saint Père, avaient leur source dans un ordre d'ideés supérieur, mais non dans l'antagonisme étroit et mesquin qui anime parfois deux Gouvernements limitrophes, et qui, dans le cas présent, aurait été d'ailleurs pleinement justifié par des précédents inqualifiables.

Nous sommes donc confirmés dans la conviction que, à raison de l'état de choses existant entre les deux pays; à raison des relations des deux Gouvernements et de l'absence de tout motif réel ou même apparent qui justifie une invasion, chacun doit se persuader que les usurpations commises au préjudice du Saint Père et la captivité qu'on lui fait subir, après avoir bombardé la capitale même de ses Etats, revêtent un caractère particulièrement odieux, dont on ne trouve aucun exemple dans l'histoire du monde civilisé. La date même et le contenu du document auquel je réponds disent quelles étaient la bonne foi et les intentions du Gouvernement de Florence à l'égard des domaines du Saint Siége. Cette date montre que, dès le mois d'Août dernier, le Gouvernement avait déjà préparé ce qui devait s'accomplir le 20 Septembre sous un autre prétexte.

Comme je dois supposer que la circulaire et le document susdits ont été communiqués à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de   , je tiens à rectifier les idées inexactes qui pourraient lui en rester. En conséquence, j'autorise votre Seigneurie Illustrissime à profiter des reflexions qui précèdent, non-seulement pour combattre tant de fausses allégations, mais encore pour faire voir que le soin qu'on montre d'induire en erreur la bonne foi d'autrui est un indice certain de la conviction qu'on a de l'injustice de sa propre cause.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) Cardinal G. ANTONELLI.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir, *Rome, October* 17, 1870.

A CIRCULAR of the 29th of August last, addressed by the Italian Government to its Representatives abroad, inclosed a printed document, which was confidentially communicated to me, and a manuscript copy of which fell into my hands by accident. This document gives a history of the pretended negotiations said to have been opened between the Government of Florence and that of France on the one side, and between the Government of Florence and the Holy See on the other, in regard to what is commonly called the Roman Question.

Having no precise and formal information in regard to the pretended negotiations with France, I am unable to state what may have passed on this head between the two Cabinets of Paris and Florence, or what amount of confidence can be placed in the various assertions of the document in question, or what ideas prevailed in the proposals exchanged between the two Governments. I could not, however, bring myself to believe that the conduct of His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Government was such as is attributed to them. It is pretended that while their army was protecting the rights of the Holy See, and preventing the entire spoliation of the Holy Father, while

they protested that they were anxious for the cause of the Sovereign Pontiff, and loudly declared to France and the Catholic world that they were firmly resolved to defend, alone and against all comers, the temporal power of the Holy See, they were at the same time making known at Turin that they would take advantage of the vacancy of the Holy See, or of some other unexpected eventualities, to recall their troops without inconvenience from the Pontifical States. That Italy, meanwhile, was to keep open her negotiations with Rome, in order to throw all the blame on the Holy Father; that the tranquillity of the Kingdom of Naples must be assured, and public opinion must be acted upon, and that the French Government would not cease to give to the Roman Question an attention entirely benevolent and friendly towards Italy.

Even if every other intrinsic argument failed, one fact of public notoriety would suffice to confirm me in this opinion,—namely, that the Imperial Government absolutely refused to submit for the approval of the Holy See the famous project prepared by Baron Ricasoli. Another equally significant fact is that the Imperial Government opposed, by means of the new expedition of 1867, the Garibaldian invasion, which was provoked, favoured, and supplied by the Government of Florence. It even declared solemnly from the Tribune, by the mouth of M. Rouher, that Italy should never take possession of Rome and of the States left to the Holy Father under the protection of the flag of France. I believe, then, that the first and perhaps the only act of good faith which Italy can boast of during the last ten years has been the frank avowal of her intention to take advantage, as she has actually done, of the war between France and Prussia, to complete the iniquitous spoliation of the Sovereign Pontiff. It was, indeed, thus that she had availed herself of the principle of non-intervention to undertake usurpations in the whole Peninsula.

Setting aside, then, that historical portion of the above-mentioned document, I wish here to consider that other portion relative to the colloquies between Italy and the Holy See. Above all, I would ask, who were the negotiators spoken of? When did they arrive at Rome? What proposals did they make? With whom did they treat? And as the chief proof given of these pretended colloquies consists in an interview said to have taken place between the late Cardinal Santucci and the Abbé Passaglia, I can affirm from the original documents in my possession that Cardinal Santucci never considered the Abbé Passaglia as an official or semi-official negotiator to treat in the name of Count Cavour, and that the Abbé Passaglia never represented himself as such; but both confined themselves to an exchange of ideas, such as may take place between two acquaintances. It is, moreover, false that the Cardinal undertook to submit, or did submit, to the Holy Father a project of conciliation on the basis of the full-liberty of the Church and the entire cessation of the temporal power. It is still more false that his Holiness was struck with and convinced of the wisdom of those proposals, considering them also as a concession and a benefit conferred by the Government of Turin. According to this statement of facts the Holy Father looked upon this complete spoliation of his States as better and more acceptable than the project, rejected already before, to confide to King Victor Emmanuel the Vicarship of the Romanias, over which a phantom of sovereignty was to be reserved to the Holy Father.

What is added relative to the release from the oath imposed on the Cardinals, and from which Cardinal Santucci and myself were said to be released by His Holiness so as to enter into negotiations for the cessation of the temporal power on the bases indicated, is therefore a pure invention. To state these facts is to show their impossibility. I will not follow the author of this official account into the statement of the phases through which he represents these negotiations between myself and the Italian intermediaries to have passed. The whole story does not appear to have any other foundation than a small treatise published some time ago by a certain Abbé Isaia, who was in communication with the late Cardinal D'Andrea, and by a certain Aguglia, a Sicilian advocate, who had come to Rome to settle some difficulties which had arisen in the Kingdom of Naples respecting the Constantine Order.

If, however, it is wished to estimate the veracity of those persons, and the nature of the colloquies which I had with them, we have only to refer to the article in the "Journal de Rome," which categorically contradicts their impudent calumnies. At the present time I merely appeal to the very words of the document which I am discussing. Now this document says that on the 5th of April, 1861, I declared that the Holy See, always resigned to submit to violence, would never consent to treat with Italy; that the question of the temporal power was by its nature connected with the interests of the whole Catholic world; and that the Holy See would await from events a solution in conformity with its rights and wishes. If, however, a public and solemn document is required, showing in what manner the Holy See has regarded this question, and what was its opinion of the facts accomplished and those threatened to be carried out to its detriment, and also regarding the professed principles and acts of the Government of Italy, I will quote the Allocution which the Holy Father pronounced in the Consistory of the 18th of March, 1861.

But of what avail is it to produce incontestable documents and proofs; as it is publicly known that the Government of Florence itself, in order to justify its iniquitous proceedings, has always pleaded the tenacity of the Holy Father in refusing to enter into negotiations, and the *non possumus* opposed by His Holiness to all negotiation not having for its object the full re-establishment of his sovereign rights? On the other hand, not wishing that the interests of the Church should have to suffer from this, His Holiness did not hesitate to express his great wish to open negotiations in order to provide with titularies some of the numerous episcopal sees vacant in Italy, and at the same time to arrange some other religious matters.

Commander Vegezzi and the Advocate M. Tonello can bear witness to their good reception here, as well as to our anxiety to do what was possible to attain the desired end, so that their mission succeeded to our mutual satisfaction. Besides which the Holy Father did not refuse to allow the various Pontifical administrations to make arrangements with the corresponding administrations at Florence, in order that, by reciprocal agreements, the interests of the inhabitants of the two contiguous countries should enjoy advantages in respect to customs, posts, and telegraphs; he condescended so far as to lower the customs tariff for the import and export of various articles, thus allowing Italy to profit by the advantages enjoyed by France in virtue of a special Treaty of Commerce.

I would further call to mind the fact that the Pontifical Government has always given proof of the greatest readiness to afford the constant and almost daily facilities applied for in the name of Italy, at first through the medium of the French Ambassador, and later by the Portuguese Legation, either in the arrest and extradition of criminals who had taken refuge on Pontifical territory, or for the communication of civil and criminal judicial documents, or to hasten the settlement of pending questions in the interests of justice; or, finally, to render numerous and various services which the position and respective condition of the two countries require.

What I have said above proves clearly that if the Holy Father, in order not to betray his conscience, violate his oaths and in some way sanction the unjust principles proclaimed by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, consistently and absolutely refused to make arrangements in conformity with the views of the latter, on the other hand, however, he did not fail to receive favourably and give effect to the proposals and reforms which were of a nature to improve the relations of his subjects with those of the neighbouring kingdom, or to protect the interests of the Church. These arrangements prove that the difficulties met with at Rome by the Italian Cabinet, and which are made a cause of reproach and accusation against the Holy Father, originated in higher motive, but not in the narrow and mean antagonism which sometimes animates two neighbouring Governments, and which, in the present case, would have been fully justified by unqualifiable precedents.

We are, therefore, confirmed in the conviction that, by reason of the state of things existing between the two countries; by reason of the relations of the two Governments and the absence of any real or even apparent motive justifying an invasion, every one must see that the usurpations committed to the prejudice of the Holy Father, and the captivity which he has been made to undergo after the bombardment of the capital of his States, bear a peculiarly odious character of which no example is to be found in the history of the civilized world. The very date and contents of the document to which I am replying show what were the good faith and intentions of the Government of Florence with regard to the domains of the Holy See. That date shows that, so far back as last August, the Government had already prepared what was to be accomplished on the 20th September on another pretext.

As I must suppose that the above-mentioned Circular and document have been communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of   , I wish to correct the false impressions which might have been made on him. I therefore authorize your most illustrious Lordship to make use of the above remarks, not only to combat so many false allegations, but also to show that the pains taken to lead into error the good faith of others is a sure sign of the conviction of the injustice of the cause.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) Cardinal G. ANTONELLI.

No. 117.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received January 4, 1871.)

(Extract.) *Florence, December* 30, 1870.

AFTER three days' discussion the Senate yesterday adopted the Bill accepting the Roman plebiscite, which, as your Lordship is aware, has already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

No. 118.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 5, 1871.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st ultimo, inclosing copies of letters addressed to you by Dr. O'Callagan, the Rector of the English College in Rome, with reference to the Royal Decree published in the "Official Gazette" of Rome of the 19th of November last, as affecting the interests of the religious establishments of foreign countries in the Roman States; and I approve of your having referred this matter to Sir A. Paget, and also of your having consulted your colleagues of the Diplomatic Body in Rome who have similar interests under their protection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 119.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7. 1871.)

(Extract.) *Rome, December* 30, 1870.

THE telegram which I had the honour to address to your Lordship this morning briefly intimated the nature of the terrible calamity which has visited this city.

For some time past the weather has been very stormy, and at the beginning of the week the Tiber had become greatly swollen. In the course of Tuesday, the 27th, the waters penetrated into the lower portions of the town, but scarcely to a greater extent than occurs in the course of every winter. The wind, however, having changed its quarter, and the sea setting in heavily at the mouth of the river, so as to dam back the outflow, the waters rose rapidly during the night, and, early in the morning of the 28th, inundated the greater portion of the city.

A flood so great in its extent, and so disastrous in its consequences, has not occurred since the year 1806, since which date one extensive inundation only has taken place—that of 1846. The latter, however, did not cover so great an extent of the town as the one this week, which has risen to 17·30 metres, above the level of the sea, or 9·677 metres above the average level, and 1·10 metres higher than the flood of December 10, 1846.

The waters having rapidly spread upwards, by 9 A.M. the Corso between the Porta del Popolo and the Piazza della Colonna became impassable even for carts, and very shortly afterwards the inhabitants of the Via Babuino, of two-thirds of the Via Condotti, and the parallel streets leading to the Piazza di Spagna, were imprisoned in their houses by a flood which attained, at their lower extremities, a depth of at least 4½ feet.

Boats were brought up from the river, and rafts rapidly constructed by the Pontonieri, and from Wednesday morning to this evening (Friday) the troops quartered here, the National Guard, the Municipal Guard, the police, &c., have been on duty night and day assisting in releasing those who wished to leave their houses, in taking bread to others who chose to remain or could not escape from the upper stories, and in patrolling the city; for the gas, being extinguished, the only light at night was that afforded by oil lamps placed in the windows. The authorities, civil as well as military, have been on permanent duty, and their energy, promptitude, and unwearied exertions have won for them the admiration of all.

Guards were placed at the doors of such of the bakers' shops as remained beyond the reach of the flood, but the resources of these were soon exhausted, and it became necessary to apply to the neighbouring villages of Frascati and Albano for such supplies as they could furnish, which were brought into the city under escort.

The wind having veered to the west on the evening of the 28th, the flood gradually receded, but leaving behind it such a scene of devastation and misery as is difficult to describe.

The unfortunate sufferers to-day are bringing into the streets out of the basement and ground floors their goods to try and cleanse them from the slimy deposit with which the river has covered them, and this, notwithstanding the heavy storms of rain which are constantly recurring. Many of the streets in the lower part of the town were still impassable this morning.

It is believed that, fortunately, but few lives have been lost in Rome, though great fears are felt for the safety of the people employed in the Campagna, and of their flocks; but the complete destruction of property, and the misery that awaits many, is undeniable, and terrible to contemplate.

The King of Italy, on hearing of this overwhelming disaster, ordered General La Marmora to place in the hands of the Municipal Council 20,000 lire (800*l.* sterling) to meet the first emergencies of the case, and subscriptions are being made all over the town with the same object.

Committees have been formed on the part of the English and American residents, the former headed by Mr. Severn, Her Majesty's Consul, and in the course of this day contributions have been given to the English Relief Fund for the sufferers by the inundation in Rome amounting to close upon 200*l.* sterling.

P.S.—*December* 31.—Since the above was written, King Victor Emmanuel has arrived in Rome, and an announcement is affixed on the walls this afternoon that His Majesty has charged M. Sella, the Minister of Finance, to place at the disposal of Prince Doria a sum of 200,000 lire (8,000*l.* sterling) for the relief of the present distress, and has besides desired that the money voted for the festivities on the occasion of His Majesty's first visit to the new Capital shall be devoted to the same purpose.

No. 120.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7.)

My Lord, *Rome, January* 2, 1871.

I HAVE already had the honour to announce to your Lordship by telegraph that His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel arrived in this city at 4 A.M. in the morning of the 31st ultimo. His Majesty's intention was known to very few persons, consequently the number who were awaiting his arrival was inconsiderable; these accompanied him with torches in their hands from the station to the Quirinal, at one of the windows of which His Majesty appeared and bowed to those who had gathered on the Piazza of the Monte Cavallo.

The news of the presence of the Sovereign rapidly spread through the city, and when the morning broke the houses were already decorated with the National flag.

At 10 o'clock His Majesty, accompanied by General La Marmora and by his suite left the Quirinal in three of the Court carriages, which had been sent from Florence on the previous day with an escort of the mounted National Guard, and proceeded by the streets leading to Santa Maria Maggiore, the Lateran, the Coliseum and Forum, to the Capitol, where he descended and visited the Museum. Re-entering the carriage, the route was continued by the Corso, Pincio, and Via delle Quattro Fontane back to the Quirinal, when the King again presented himself to the people at the balcony over the principal entrance.

At 5·20 P.M. on the same day the King returned *viâ* Civita Vecchia to Florence.

The sudden announcement of His Majesty's intention took everybody by surprise, and there was no time given for the preparation of those demonstrations with which it had been intended to welcome him. A notice was issued by the Municipal Giunta early in the morning of the 31st, announcing that the King had come to see for himself the extent of the great disaster which has visited Rome.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice given, the stupor with which the people were still oppressed from their calamity, and the storminess of the weather, His Majesty was extremely well received, and the streets through which he passed were lined with spectators.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 121.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7.)

(Extract.) *Rome, January* 3, 1871.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Cardinal Antonelli informed me this morning that he had received a communication from General La Marmora, to the effect that the money deposited in the Papal Treasury under the denomination of Peter's Pence, which had been sequestrated by the Italian authorities, had been recognized by the Council of State as being the personal property of His Holiness the Pope, and would be restored to him.

The Pope has made very liberal distributions amongst the poor of Rome in money, food, beds, &c., in order to mitigate their most pressing wants, though I am unable to state the exact amount he has given away.

No. 122.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7.)

My Lord, *Florence, January* 2, 1871.

THE King, as I had the honour to inform your Lordship in my telegram of yesterday, returned to Florence from Rome yesterday morning.

His Majesty's reception in that city, as well as at Civita Vecchia, where the Royal train stopped for a few minutes, appears by all accounts to have been most enthusiastic. He left a sum of 200,000 francs to be distributed amongst the sufferers by the inundations, and desired that the money which had been destined by the municipality for festivities on the occasion of His Majesty's first visit to Rome should also be devoted to the same charitable purpose.

I had the honour yesterday afternoon, together with my colleagues, of being received by His Majesty on the occasion of the New Year, when His Majesty spoke to me with the utmost satisfaction of the excursion which he had just made. It seemed to be a relief to His Majesty that his first visit to Rome should have been thus happily accomplished, and His Majesty was perfectly delighted at the reception he had met with. His Majesty told me he had never seen anything like the enthusiasm of the people.

The King informed me, moreover, that immediately after reaching Rome he had written a letter to the Pope announcing his arrival, and saying that he had come for an object of charity, that he intended to remain only a few hours, that his attachment and filial sentiments towards the Holy Father were unchanged, and that if it should please His Holiness to see him, he would be very glad to go and pay to him his devotion and respects.

This letter, His Majesty said, he had sent by one of his Aides-de-camp in uniform to Cardinal Antonelli, with a request that his Eminence would be good enough to place it in the hands of the Pope. The officer had been received with all honours at the Vatican, and he had been charged by the Cardinal to compliment His Majesty in his name.

The King did not see the Pope, nor did His Majesty go to any of the churches. He left Rome at half-past 5 in the afternoon amidst the same loyal demonstrations with which he had been greeted on his passage through the principal streets of the city.

It is not likely that His Majesty will return to Rome for the present; but the Prince and Princess of Piedmont are shortly to take up their residence there when the functions of General La Marmora, as the King's Lieutenant, will cease, and His Royal Highness will assume the command of the military district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 123.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1871.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Council of State has decided that the sum of more than

4,000,000 francs Peter's Pence destined for the Pope's own use should be restored to His Holiness, and that a communication to this effect has been addressed to Cardinal Antonelli.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 124.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10.)

My Lord, *Florence, January* 6, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch which I have this morning received from Mr. Jervoise, transmitting the copy of a letter addressed by the Counsellor of the Lieuteuancy at Rome to the Rector of the English College, stating that the Decrees with reference to the enfranchisement of Church property are to apply indiscriminately to foreign as well as to national ecclesiastical establishments.

I have not yet received any answer to the notes on this subject which I addressed to the Chevalier Visconti Venosta, copies of which were inclosed in my despatches of the 19th and of the 22nd ultimo; but presuming his Excellency's reply to be in conformity with the letter from Signor Giacomelli to Dr. O'Callaghan, I should be glad of your Lordship's instructions as to the course which I am to pursue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

Mr. Jervoise to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Rome, January* 5, 1871.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of the reply which has been placed in my hands this morning by the Rector of the English College to the Memorial addressed by him to the Lieutenant-Governor of Rome on the 28th of November last.

A copy of this latter document was inclosed with my despatch to you of the 1st ultimo.

Signor Giacomelli now informs Dr. O'Callaghan that the law for the enfranchisement of the estates of the religious Corporations in the Kingdom of Italy of the 24th of January, 1864, which has been extended by the Royal Decrees of the 17th and 27th of November last to the newly-annexed Roman Provinces, will be applied there indiscriminately to the foreign as well as the national ecclesiastical establishments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

Signor Giacomelli to Dr. O'Callaghan.

(Translation.)

Reverend Sir, *Rome, January* 3, 1871.

YOU had occasion to put the following question to this Office:—

Is the law of the 24th of January, 1864, respecting the enfranchisement of rent-charges ("canoni enfiteutici"), annual charges ("livelli"), mortgages ("censi"), tithes ("decime"), pious bequests ("legati pii"), or other similar perpetual annual charges, whether redeemable or irredeemable, in favour of religious institutions ("corpi morali") of mortmain, applicable to the English College in Rome, and to other establishments of the same nature belonging to that city.

Although the Lieutenant-General was of opinion that a difference of treatment in favour of foreign institutions with respect to the application of the above-mentioned law could not be justified by any principle of right, he, nevertheless, thought fit to submit the question to the proper Ministry, which has decided that the said law is intended to free property, its principal object being to confer some benefit on property charged with payments. By Royal Statute, therefore, and in accordance with general principles and with Article 7 of the law above mentioned, the Civil Code is applicable to real property situated in the State, and to rent-charges and other charges which affect real property, and which are due to religious Corporations of Mortmain, be they national or foreign.

The Counsellor of the Lieutenant-General,
(Signed) GIACOMELLI.

No. 125.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord, *Rome, January* 16, 1871.

IN my despatch of the 20th ultimo I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the Rector of the Belgian College had received a severe injury, caused, I am now told, undoubtedly by a blow from a stone, the effects of which, however, upon the reverend gentleman appear to have been somewhat exaggerated.

The circumstance has been taken up by the Principals of the different Colleges in Rome, who have addressed a memorial on the subject to General La Marmora, wherein they also allude to the breaking of windows at the German-Hungarian College and the College of the Propaganda, and to the insults to which the students of the Colleges are said to be subjected to in the streets.

His Excellency's reply, imputing misrepresentation and sinister motives to the writers of the above memorial, has produced a further letter, signed by the Rectors, in which they reaffirm their previous assertions, and repudiate the insinuations reflecting on the good faith contained in General La Marmora's letter.

I have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information translations of this correspondence which have been communicated to me by the Rector of the Scots College, in his own name and in that of the other Rectors of British Colleges in Rome. The whole of it has been published in some of the Italian papers, but the "Official Roman Gazette" of the 13th instant gives only General La Marmora's letter of the 22nd of December.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 125.

The Rectors of Foreign Colleges in Rome to General La Marmora.

(Translation.)

Excellency, *Rome, December* 18, 1870.

WE, the undersigned Rectors of the Foreign National Colleges in Rome, have the honour to address your Excellency and through you to the Royal Government, the following remonstrance:—

On the 11th of this month our colleague, Monsignor Roelants, Rector of the National Belgian College, as he was quietly crossing the Piazza of the Roman College in the company of a friend, was of a sudden struck on the head with a stone thrown at him with great force by some one close at hand, and the blow was little short of proving fatal, so that he must ascribe to the Divine protection his escaping with only a severe contusion.

This inexpressible outrage is not the only one of which the Undersigned have to complain. The Germanico-Hungarian College had its windows broken because of the illumination on the Festival of the Blessed Virgin; the same happened to the College of Propaganda; and frequently the young men of our houses are in broad day subjected to vile insulting words and threatening gestures, not less offensive than stone-throwing.

Attacks like these are not common offences, but they are misdeeds much more deeply wicked, instigated by party passion and hatred of religion and its ministers. It is therefore useless to have recourse to the authorities of police who are powerless to apply a remedy, and we are clearly compelled to seek redress in a higher quarter.

The Undersigned are all fully persuaded that the Royal Government cannot but highly disapprove of these excesses, but they are equally convinced that deeds of this sort cannot unfortunately be prevented after the invasion of Rome by men of the extreme party from all parts of Italy, open enemies of religion and of the Church. And it is precisely this circumstance which increases the danger, keeps the minds of the Undersigned in constant anxiety and alarm, and obliges them to address themselves to the Royal

Government, not only to protest against and complain of what happened, but principally to ask for effective measures to prevent the renewal of these misdeeds or the occurrence of something worse.

In consequence, the Undersigned, to support in the first place these protests and complaints, which, after all, they are bound to make, feel it their duty pointedly to beg the Royal Government to remember that they are not private individuals nor only ecclesiastics, but that they are invested with an ecclesiastico-international character, recognised by the Government itself in its own declarations, and that their institutions partake of the same character. Both the institutions, therefore, and their superiors are entitled to the special protection of the Government.

In the second place, the Undersigned, to be reassured as to the future security of their institutions, are not less imperiously obliged earnestly to ask the Royal Government to employ all such means which it alone can command, as may in future put an effectual stop to outrages, not only wicked in themselves and disgraceful to a civilized state, but also full of danger to personal safety.

We have now the honour to request your Excellency to transmit to the Royal Government these our respectful but anxious remonstrances, and to inform it at the same time that, decided as we are to maintain our rights, we place them in the hands of the Representatives of our several Governments and countries at the Holy See, and send them also to the Bishops to whose jurisdiction our students belong.

Receive, &c.

(Signed by the Rectors of the Propaganda, Germanico-Hungarian, English, Scots, Irish, Illyrian, Belgian, French, South American, United States, and Polish Colleges.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 125.

General La Marmora to the Rectors of Foreign Colleges in Rome.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen, *Rome, December 22,* 1870.

I HAVE the letter of the 18th current which you addressed to me as representative of the King's Government. In that letter, taking occasion from what happened to M. Roelants, Rector of the National Belgian College, you make remonstrances and protests against the condition in which, in your judgment, the national foreign Colleges in this city now are.

It is not the first time that I have had to give my attention to what happened to M. Roelants, although he neither had recourse to the Italian authorities nor thought fit to communicate to them the facts and information they asked of him. I am therefore surprised that it is still sought to give more importance to the occurrence than it deserves, as if it served some interest to distort and exaggerate what took place. There is absolutely no ground for asserting that M. Roelants was the victim of a serious attempt; the blow he received was slight, and the consequences insignificant, so much so that the day after when the Agent of Public Security called upon him of his own accord he had gone out; and from inquiries made with diligence it is clear that the blow was the effect either of imprudence or of chance, not of a determined purpose to injure or offend his person.

After this I shall not stop to speak of the broken panes of glass, nor of the outrages to which the students of the foreign national Colleges are said to be exposed. It is certain that no complaint or formal charge was ever made of such irregularities. It is also certain that I myself am daily a witness of the perfect security with which ecclesiastics of every rank walk through the streets of Rome, and of the general respect which, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, accompanies the celebration of religious services in Rome.

Hence, sure as I am that the King's Government fulfils in Rome all the duties of a well-ordered and civilized Government, I can guarantee you and your colleges against all acts that can be prevented and repressed by the public authorities. So far I have no complaint to make of the remonstrance, however unnecessary, you have addressed to me, with a view of securing such protection. But as this is not the only object of the letter of the 18th current, I must deplore that it contains facts and appreciations evidently not true and not just. If the character of persons such as you are did not assure me of the contrary, I should be inclined to believe that the letter of the 18th formed part of a system of which, in the past few days, we have seen other symptoms and other fruits.

However it be, the King's Government will not depart from the limits of the moderation and legality which are its essence. It is not blind to the difficulties which are raised against it by men of all extreme parties, not of one only. But it is convinced at the same time that it has with it the country, and all persons of good faith who are lovers of the orderly advance of civilization.

Receive, &c.
The King's Lieutenant,
(Signed) ALFONSO LA MARMORA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 125.

The Rector of Foreign Colleges in Rome to General La Marmora.

(Translation.)

Excellency, *Rome, January* 5, 1871.

WE, the Undersigned, have the honour to thank your Excellency for your letter of the 22nd December, and particularly for those words, "I can guarantee you and your colleges against whatever act the public authority can prevent or repress."

At the same time we have cause to complain of what you say of our letter to your Excellency, namely, that it contained "facts and appreciations evidently not true and not just." The accusation is grave, and, from a certain point of view we should have felt it keenly. Permit us to examine how far we have deserved it.

1. The principal fact we adduced was that the Very Reverend Rector of the Belgian College had been wounded on the head by a stone flung at him. We represented this fact as a serious matter; your Excellency considers it of no moment. Now, the Belgian Rector himself, Monsignor Roelants, the chief party in the affair, and therefore most competent to give an opinion, in a letter addressed to his Minister after the event expresses himself thus: "Passant vers 4 heures de l'après midi, sur la Place du Collége Romain, on me jeta sur la tête une pierre, qui ne m'a causé qu'une grosse tumeur, mais qui eût pu me casser la tête. Je me croyais assommé." This looks serious enough. It is true that the wound on his head was less severe on account of the protection of his hat; but in forming a judgment of this fact, one must consider the consequences which might and would naturally have followed the blow, not the accidental circumstance of his having his head protected and thus escaping with only a severe contusion. Moreover, it is not correct that the said Belgian Rector refused, as you state, to give information to parties sent to him by the authorities. He related to them the fact with all its circumstances, but limited himself to an oral instead of a written reply, because his visitors had no written authorization.

2. Your Excellency passes over the breaking of the windows in our Colleges because they were illuminated on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, considering it too trifling to dwell upon; we, who have known Rome for a length of time, have received a very different impression. Before the 20th September, whether on religious feasts or on festivals connected with the Sacred Person of Pius IX, whoever chose to illuminate his house did so, whoever did not choose forbore, without apprehending violence from any quarter. Now we have passed to another order of ideas and of facts. One cannot illuminate when he would; and when he would not, must show lights and flags or run the risk of being insulted, as has happened to many.

3. The third subject we submitted to your Excellency was the very frequent menaces and insults of which we and our students personally were at the same time the butt and the witnesses. These are not isolated facts, but form a series of continuous insults, as if they were the result of a preconcerted system, and hence something more than a reference to the police was necessary to obtain redress and protection. On this subject, however, we do not wish in the meantime to detain your Excellency, as we are preparing circumstantial lists of all these outrages, to be used hereafter as will best suit the interests of our Colleges.

So far as to the facts we adduced; and the above shows sufficiently that the charge you bronght against us was groundless.

Moreover, we, the Undersigned, have to express our surprise at your imputing to us another end distinct from that of seeking protection for our colleges. We do not know what part of our letter could have led to such a supposition.

With regard to certain remarks in your letter which seem to point to us, we beg to declare that we are not men of an extreme party, or of any other. Parties are fractions of society: we are members of the great Catholic family, which has for its

Father and Head the Supreme Pontiff, and to this great family the name of party cannot apply. We feel sure that from this quarter there is no cause to fear excess or illegality, and we believe that no such fear is anywhere entertained.

This letter needs no apology. We, the undersigned, could not bear in silence the charges contained in the letter of your Excellency, and we considered it due to ourselves to reply, as we now do, to vindicate our uprightness and our veracity.

As strangers resident in Rome, and having here our Ministers and Diplomatic Agents, who are also accredited by their respective Governments to secure protection for us and our interests, we feel bound to send a copy of this letter to all and each of them, as well as to the Bishops abroad who have any rights over our Colleges.

Receive, &c.

(Signed by the Rectors of the Propaganda, Germanico-Hungarian, English, Scots, Irish, Illyrian, Belgian, French, South American, United States, and Polish Colleges.)

No. 126.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 25.)

My Lord, *Rome, January* 18, 1871.

I BELIEVE that a copy of the reply returned through Signor Giacomelli to Dr. O'Callaghan's Memorial of the 28th of November last addressed to General La Marmora (the latter sent in copy and translation herewith), has already been forwarded to the Foreign Office for your Lordship's information by Her Majesty's minister at Florence.

I have now the honour to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Dr. O'Callaghan, inclosing copy and translation of the protest he has served on the Avvocato Gaetano Tosi, who had notified, as reported in my despatch of the 21st ultiimo, his intention to enfranchise the Canons on certain properties held by him of the English college.

In order to give some idea of the nature and extent of the property belonging to the eight British and Irish Ecclesiastical Establishments effected by the provisions of the Royal Decrees of the 17th and 27th of November last, published in the official "Roman Gazette" of the 19th and 28th of that month, I have the honour to forward herewith the memoranda which were supplied to me on the 4th of November through the rector of the Irish college in Rome. Duplicates of these were sent to Sir A. Paget, who had applied for them at the request of M. Visconti Venosta.

Some hesitation was manifested by a few of the Superiors in giving this information for which I had previously asked, though the majority were of opinion that the request could not be reasonably refused.

It may be difficult to exempt the foreign ecclesiastical establishments altogether from the application of a general law, but where the provisions of that law are so framed as practically to effect a partial confiscation by enfranchising on a calculation which represents neither the present nor the future value of the property, the Government could perhaps be induced, upon diplomatic representation of the peculiar character of these institutions, as well as of the circumstances which have brought them under the present régime, to recommend to the Chambers some modification of the existing law, whereby, were time allowed, the proprietors could dispose of their possessions in an open market, and apply the proceeds in such investments as would really indemnify them.

I doubt whether such a proposal would be satisfactory to the heads of these establishments who claim the full support of their Governments in the maintenance of their rights, but they would perhaps prefer some such compromise to a literal execution of the law as it now stands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 126.

Dr. O'Callaghan to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *English College, Rome, January* 17, 1871.

IN reference to my letter of December 20th ultimo, informing you that I had been served by Signor Avvocato Gaetano Tosi with notice of intention to enfranchise the

Canons on certain properties held by him of the English college, I have the honour to inclose copy of protest notified to him on January 14th instant.

As there are four separate properties in question, producing respectively Canons of 58, 74, 50, and 8 Roman scudi, four separate notices were served on me, and as many separate protests returned.

The first of these protests is alone transcribed *in extenso* for brevity's sake; the others, being of similar tenor, are merely referred to at the end of the document now inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector*.

Inclosure 2 in No. 126.

Memorial addressed by Dr. O'Callaghan to General La Marmora.

(Translation.)

HENRY O'CALLAGHAN, Rector of the English College in Rome having under his Administration of National Property certain Canoni and Censi, a claim to enfranchise which by their respective holders is assumed in virtue of the Law of the 24th of January, 1864, promulgated by the Decree of 17th of November, 1870, represents to your Excellency that the English College is a National Foreign Establishment, and that its property has always been respected and considered exempt from the Laws of Enfranchisement promulgated heretofore. He therefore prays your Excellency that in the present circumstances also it may be declared exempt from the above-named law.

Inclosure 3 in No. 126.

REPLY to Declaration of intended Enfranchisement of Canon of Fifty-eight Roman Scudi, on the part of the Venerable College and Mission of St. Thomas of the English in Rome in the Via Monserrato No. 45, and, on the part of the same, of the Rev. Henry O'Callaghan, the present Rector there residing, against Signor Gaetano Tosi, Lawyer.

THE undersigned, in reply to the Declaration notified on the 15th December ultimo, with reference to the intended Enfranchisement of the yearly perpetual Canon of Fifty-eight Roman Scudi, imposed, as by deed drawn up by Sartori, March 23, 1820, on the house in Via de' Cappellari, Nos. 97 to 99, comprising ground floor, cellar, small courtyard, entresol, and three upper stories, adjoining the property of the heirs of Barracchini, as also that of the advocates Bassolini, Lorenzo Severini, public thoroughfare, &c., according to the provisions of the law, presents the following objections.

Whereas the venerable college is a foreign ecclesiastical establishment which cannot be affected by regulations at variance with general International Law;

Whereas the law in question of January 24, 1864, which permits enfranchisement by the payment in public stock not at the real but the nominal value would authorize a compulsory cession of proprietorship, in part without compensation, that is, as regards the difference between the real and nominal value, a thing which even if lawful in the internal regulations of a State, is absolutely at variance with the rules of International Law, which does not allow the seizure of foreign national property without a true and real equivalent;

Whereas this rule of International Law has always been attested by constant observance; since in every case of promulgation of similar laws the foreign religious establishments have always been held exempt;

Whereas in every case in which it might have been intended to affect the said foreign religious establishments, the law quoted should by express declaration have stated that it included them, without which express declaration they must always be considered as not included;

For these and other reasons in reply to the above declaration, a protest is entered against the said demand and against the execution of the enfranchisement in the present case.

(Signed) HENRY O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector*.

Rome, January 14, 1871.

Inclosure 4 in No. 126.

Statement of the Property of the English College in Rome.

I. Fondi Urbani:—
  1. Locale del Collegio Inglese in Via Monserrato.
  2. Fabbrica della nuova Chiesa di S. Tommaso di Cantorbery.
  3. Casamento in Via Monserrato, Nos. 41 a 44, e Via Montoro, Nos. 30-31.
  4. Casa in Via Monserrato, Nos. 46-51.
  5. Piccolo terra sulla Piazza di S. Gregorio al Monte Celio.

II. Fondi Rustici:—
  1. Vigna fuori Porta Portese presso La Magliana, in vocabolo Monte delle Piete.
  2. Cannetato fuori Porta Portese in vocabolo Focalasino.

III. Fondi Rustici nel territorio di Monte Porzio, &c.:—
  1. Varj terreri vignati ed olivati, &c.
  2. Terreno cannetato in tenuta di Pantano.
  3. Terreno vignato ed olivato dello Monte Doddo nel territorio di Monte Compatri.

IV. Fondi Urbani nel paese di Monte Porzio:—
  1. Casino per uso di Villegiatura del Collegio Inglese.
  2. Tre case nella terra di Monte Porzio.
  3. Nove piccolo crediti fruttiferi sopra alcune case e terreni in Monte Porzio.

V. Canoni ossia diretti dominj sopra varj Fondi in Roma, a Porta S. Sebastiano, Porta Portese, Porta Angelica, e Ponte Molle.

VI. Credito fruttifero sopra fondi proprietà del patrimonio Lefevre. Idem, sopra una Casa di proprietà degli eredi di Michele Pratesi.

VII. Censo frutifero sopra Fondi rustici di proprietà dell'Eccellentissima Casa Barberini.

VIII. Rendita Consolidata.

(Signed) H. O'CALLAGHAN, *Rector.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 126.

Catalogue of Landed and other Properties belonging to the Irish College in Rome.

(A.)—HOUSES AND LAND.

1. College and Church of St. Agatha in Rome, Via Mazzarini.
2. House in Rome. Vicolo degli Ibernesi, Nos. 17—21.
3. House in Rome. Vicolo di Gesù Maria, Nos. 18, 19.
4. Country-house outside Tivoli on the Via Carciana.
5. Portion of a house and out-houses in Gensano. Nos. 17, 18.
6. Farm about a mile and a-half outside the Porta Salara, containing vineyards, etc.; vocaboli as follows:—Fontanaccio, Dello Spagnolo, Valle della Noce, Monte Parioli, Casa del Pino, Droghiere, Filo Marino, Rovere, Bonese, Lodi Grifoni.
7. Three vineyards outside the Porta Portese, viz., *voc.* Cinque Cammini, Montagnolo, Piau dal Torri.

(B.)—STOCK AND OTHER FUNDS.

1. Censo payable by the Monaci Olivetani.
2. Censo payable by the Accad. Ecclesiastica.
3. Censo payable by the Commune of Lugo.
4. Censo payable by the Convent of St. Francesco in Civita Vecchia.
5. Censo payable by the Roman Seminary.
6. Censo payable by the Countess Teresa Pelagallo Silveri of Folentino.
7. Censo payable by the Brothers Santi of Scrofano.
8. Rendita Consolidata.

(Signed) T. KIRBY,
Rector of the Irish College of Rome.

Inclosure 6 in No. 126.

Catalogue of Landed and other Properties belonging to the Scots College in Rome.

(A.)—HOUSES AND LAND.

1. College and Church of St. Andrew in Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane.
2. House in Rome, Via St. Vincenzo ed Anastasio, Nos. 9 and 10.
3. Country-house and vineyards partly in territory of Grotta-ferrata, partly in that of Marino (*vocabulo* Formagrotta and Colonnella).
4. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Formagrotta).
5. Canneto in territory of Monte Porzio (*vocab.* Valle della Noce).
6. Vineyard, Olive-ground and Casino in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Colle dell' Asino).
7. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Colle dell' Asino).
8. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Colle dell' Olivo).
9. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Valle Copella).
10. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Valle de' Morti).
11. Meadow in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Fontana Monaci).
12. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Conetta).
13. Canneto in territory of Marino (*vocab.* Canepina).
14. Building outside the town of Marino, containing stable, hay-lofts and cellar.

(B.)—STOCK AND OTHER FUNDS.

1. Censo payable by the Knights of Malta.
2. Consolidato Romano intestato Collegio Scozzese in Roma inscr. 2,518.
3. Consolidato Romano intestato Cappellania del Medico nella Chiesa di St. Andrea del Collegio Scozzese inscr. 1,7681.
4. Consolidato Romano intestato Chiesa di St. Andrea de'Scozzesi inscr. 2,367.
5. Consolidato Romano intestato Collegio Scozzese, inscritto fra i compensi provvisori sotto il No. 17.
6. Consolidato Romano intestato Legato pio disposto da Dr. Paolo Macpherson inscr. 19,185.
7. Consolidato Romano intestato Legato pio di Messe in suffragio di F. E. Plummer.
8. Consolidato Romano intestato Procuratore ed Agente de' Vicarii Apostolici di Scozia.
9. Consolidato Romano intestato Seminarii di Scozia.
10. Consolidato Romano intestato Missioni di Scozia.
11. Monte Bentivoglio, Luoghi 4.
12. Monthly assignment from Propaganda as Administratrix of property bequeathed by the Cardinal Duke of York.
13. Monthly assignment from the Dateria Apostolica.
14. Consolidato al Portatore.

(Signed) A. GRANT, *Rector.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 126.

Catalogue of Landed and other Properties belonging to the Irish Franciscans in Rome.

HOUSES AND LAND.

1. The church of St. Isidore and the unpaved space in front, together with the college and garden adjoining, all which are situated near the Pincian Gate, in the Rione Colonna in Rome.
2. The church of St. Mary of the Plain in the diocese of Sutri and Nepi with a vineyard adjoining, situated about 200 yards outside the western gate of Capranica.

(Signed) W. B. CODD,
Superior of the College of St. Isidore.

Inclosure 8 in No. 126.

Catalogue of Landed and other Properties belonging to the Irish Dominican Missionary Fathers of the College of St. Clement, in the City of Rome.

(A.)—HOUSES AND LANDS.

1. Church and Conventual College of St. Clement, with two small gardens, Via di S. Giovanni Laterano.

2. S. Sisto, Vecchio with the adjacent gardens.

Those gardens are let to the Roman Municipality on a lease for ever, and a part of the building is let to the same for a term of nine years.

3. A vineyard called "del Torrione," about a mile outside the Porta Maggiore, on the Via Labicana.

4. A small house, and 15 pezzi of vineyard outside Porta S. Lorenzo, in the Via Cupa, let for a term of three generations.

5. Six scorsi of vineyard in Civita Lavigna, Via Selva di rota, let for ever.

6. A house in Tivoli, called S. Michele, near the Sibilla Hotel. The greater part of that house, with a very small garden annexed to it, is let on a lease for ever.

(B.)—STOCK AND OTHER FUNDS.

1. An annual charge of 50 Roman scudi on the Abbacy of S.S. Clement and Pancrace.

2. Compensation charged on the Roman consolidati for property confiscated under the French Government, and registered on the books of the Consolidated Funds ni. 4543, 8081, 9363, 14442.

3. A few mortgages or censi on property, for the most part belonging to religious corporations in the city and its environs.

The Papal Government has regarded the aforesaid property as national property as is evident from the fact of its having exempted it from the payment of the tax levied on ecclesiastical property in virtue of a Decree passed in April, 1848. The first Article of that Decree contains the following clause:—"Sono esclusi soltanto de questa tassa gli estimi che si referiscono tanto alla località delle chiese e di ogni luogo sacro, quanto ai beni della parrochie degli capitoli . . . . . e dei luoghi pii nazionali esteri."

Therefore the Undersigned respectfully and confidently claims the protection of the British Government for the above-mentioned property, the greater part of which has been in the possession of the Irish Dominican Fathers of St. Clements for more than 200 years.

(Signed) JOSEPH MULLOOLY,
Principal of St. Clements.

Inclosure 9 in No. 126.

Catalogue of Property belonging to the Irish Augustinians of St. Maria in Posterula.

(A.)—HOUSE PROPERTY.

1. In Rome.—College and Church of S. Maria in Posterula; Via Gaetana Nos. 13, 14, Arco S. Vito; Via delle 100 Mole No. 71; Via della Finmara in Ghetto No. 64; Via de St. Vincenzoed Anastasio Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87; Via dell'Orso No. 1; Via Borgo Vecchio No. 172; Alla Salita di S. Maria Maggiore Nos. 23, 24; Via Monte Caprino Nos. 17, 18; Vicolo dell'Albergo, Via S. Maria Maggiore No. 124; Vicolo Silvani Nos. 32, 33; Via S. Lucia della Finta Nos. 24, 25, 26, Via Bocco Leone, Nos. 82, 83; Via Vittoria No. 14; Via Maforio Nos. 25, 26; Via Borghetaccio Nos. 102, 103, near S. Pietro in Vincola.

2. At Monte Porzio.—Via del Marcello, Via Quattro Cantoni, Nos. 2, 3.

3. At. Tivoli.—One house.

(B.)—VINEYARDS AND PEZZI OF LAND.

1. At Ferentino, in contrada, *voc.* S. Ascenso; e Canoni sopra altri pezzi.

2. At Rome, outside Porta Maggiore (*voc.* Parona). Outside the gate of St. John's (*voc.* Lavatore). Alla Caffarella.

3. At Monte Porzio (*voc.* Immondezzaio, Selva di Fontana Candida, three Castagneti, Valle Formale. At Frascati and Monte Porzio (*voc.* Pantano).

4. At Colonna (*voc.* Pala Carino).
5. At Tivoli (*voc.* Vassi).
6. At Castello.
7. Vineyard attached to S. Eusebio; Orto near Santa Croce in Gerusalemma.

(C.)—OTHER FUNDS.

Money payable by the Corporations of Terni and Foligno, by the Confraternity of Charity in S. Gerolamo; by the Arch Confraternity della Madonna dell'Orto; by the Camaldolese and Redemptorist Fathers per i canoni affrancati e per consolidato intestato, and money payable from the Convent of San Agustino.

The greater part of this property is held by different persons in "enfiteusi" for a term of three or four generations, or for ever.

(Signed) R. O'KEEFFE, *Prior.*

Inclosure 10 in No 126.

Memorandum of Property belonging to the English Benedictine Congregation in Rome.

LAND AND HOUSES IN VIA DI SALUMI, No. 18, ROME.

THE Procurator-General of the English Benedictine Congregation in Rome, in view of international law respectfully claims the protection of the British Government for the above-mentioned property, also for the Archives and books in his own rooms at St. Calixtus' and St. Paul's.

(Signed) B. SMITH,
Procurator-General of English Benedictines.

Inclosure 11 in No. 126.

Memorandum of Property belonging to Villa Caserta in Rome.

THE Church of S. Affonso on the Esquiline, with the adjoining house and two other dependent buildings, garden, and vineyard, known under the name of Villa Caserta. The whole of this property was purchased, the Church built, the house enlarged and furnished, by the Undersigned with money belonging to himself as a British subject.

(Signed) EDWARD DOUGLAS,
Rector of Villa Caserta.

No. 127.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord, *Rome, January* 19, 1871.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th of November last, I have the honour to state to your Lordship that to the Memorandum originally forwarded to me by Dr Kirby of the British and Irish ecclesiastical establishments in Rome were attached the names of two, with respect to the existence of which I had had no previous knowledge, nor could I discover in these archives any allusion to them. They were designated in the schedule presented to me as, 1st, the Collegio of S. Ambrosio of the Anglo-Benedictine Missions; 2nd, the Pious Society of Missions established at S. Salvatore in Onda, near the Ponte Sisto.

Having made inquiry among those persons who were likely to be best informed on the subject, and having learned from them that they did not consider that these two establishments had any well-founded claim for British protection, I returned the Memorandum to Dr. Kirby, stating that I could discover no justifiable reason for making a reclamation in their favour to the Italian Government, and that unless the contrary was proved I must decline to include them with those establishments whose position was clearly ascertained, and at the same time I begged that an amended Memorandum should be sent to me omitting the names of Barnard Sanders, Prefect of St. Ambrosio, and of Joseph Faà di Bruno, Rector of the Pious Society of Missions. No difficulty was raised by Dr. Kirby or the superiors of the other seven establishments, and in due time I received the letters of October 26th and November 4th, copies of which accompanied my above despatch.

At the same time I spoke both with the Rev. Mr. Sanders and Dr. Faà di Bruno, and told them that I did not pretend to negative their right to protection, but that I was bound to satisfy myself that the claims advanced were genuine, and that I must therefore beg them to draw up a statement of their case, which I could assure them would receive a careful consideration in the proper quarter. Both gentlemen informed me that they were unable to furnish such a document as I asked for, and Mr. Sanders fairly allowed that he did not see how he could substantiate a claim.

About a month since, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. Sanders called again on me, and said that his superior had arrived, and that he possessed documents to prove as good a title as any of the other establishments. To this I observed that it would be easy then to furnish the document I had previously asked for, and that on receiving it I would see that it was properly attended to. I moreover suggested that Dr. Manning should be consulted if any difficulty was felt which it would be possible to remove. Since then I have received no further communication from the College of St. Ambrose.

A few evenings since Prince Doria, the Pro-Syndic of Rome, asked me whether this college was under the protection of Great Britain; and proceeded to tell me that the Giunta were making inquiries with a view to finding accommodation for some of the unfortunate people whose houses have, through the inundations, become uninhabitable, especially those in the Ghetto or Jews' Quarter. That he had sent to the College of St. Ambrose, where he was met by the assertion that that establishment was under British protection, and that the British flag was hoisted over it. He ascertained that it was occupied by eight monks, two of whom were Irishmen, and the other six Italians, and he asked me if I recognized their claim.

I replied that I had refused to do so until the claim had been laid before me in a clear form, which had never been done; and in answer to his further inquiry whether I should object to his taking possession of it for the purpose above named, I explained what had already occurred, and said that I should feel obliged if he would allow me first to report the case to your Lordship, and that I would communicate with him again.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that your Lordship will enable me to give a definite reply to Prince Doria's application, and I venture to suggest that, if possible, some instructions may be sent to me by telegraph, as I understand that the premises of the College of St. Ambrose are capacious, and would supply much accommodation that is greatly needed, and that it has already been used as a temporary barrack—previously, I believe, to the 20th of September last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

No. 128.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 27, 1871.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Mr. Jervoise transmitting the copy of a letter from the Counsellor of the Lieutenancy at Rome to the Rector of the English College, stating that the Decrees with reference to the enfranchisement of church property are to apply indiscriminately to foreign as well as to ational ecclesiastical establishments.

In your despatch you state that you had not received any answer to the notes upon this subject which you had addressed to M. Visconti Venosta, and copies of which were inclosed in your despatches of the 19th and 22nd of December respectively, and you at the same time request to be furnished with instructions upon this question.

I have considered it advisable to refer this matter to Her Majesty's Advocate-General in order to ascertain whether, in his opinion, the proposed measures are compatible with the assurances given to you by M. Visconti Venosta, and which are recorded in your despatch of the 26th of October last, that all property belonging to British subjects in Rome would be respected by the Italian Government; and the Queen's Advocate having expressed this opinion that the proposed measures are compatible with the assurances in question, I am not prepared, at any rate in the present aspect of this question, to instruct you to make any official remonstrance to the Italian Government upon the subject, but you will use your best endeavours to assist the Rector in any reasonable application which he may make.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 129.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 31.)

My Lord, *Florence, January* 26, 1871.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 2nd instant, in which I announced that the Prince and Princess of Piedmont would go to Rome towards the middle of the present month, and that His Royal Highness would take command of the military district having its Head-quarters in that city, I have now the honour to report that their Royal Highnesses repaired to Rome on the 23rd instant.

They were received at the station by the principal civil and military authorities, and they appear to have had a warm welcome on the part of the population.

General La Marmora is still at Rome, but his return to Florence is daily expected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 130.

Earl Granville to Mr. Jervoise.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 13, 1871.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th ultimo, reporting your communications with Mr. Sanders, and also with Prince Doria, on the question whether the College of St. Ambrose is or is not entitled to British protection; and I have to state to you that, under all the circumstances of the case, so far as they have been represented to you, or appear to have come to your knowledge, it is not one which can properly come under British protection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Cx. k. 41.

ROME. No. 2 (1871).

CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE

DISTURBANCES

IN THE

CHURCH OF THE GESÙ

IN

ROME.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—312.] *Price* 1½*d.*

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Correspondence on the Disturbances in the Church of the Gesù in Rome.

No. 1.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Rome, March* 11, 1871.

THE Lenten morning services at the Church of the Gesù were yesterday and on the previous day disturbed by the proceedings of some disorderly persons who apparently had introduced themselves for the purpose of creating a disturbance. It is very difficult to ascertain the precise way in which these unseemly scenes were commenced, though there is little room to doubt that the cause lies in the irreconcileable antagonism which exists between the partizans of the Italian Government and the Clerical Party—and more especially the Jesuits.

Some English visitors who were spectators of what occurred yesterday have furnished me with a Memorandum detailing the circumstances, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy herewith for your Lordship's information.

I understand that on the previous evening a large meeting was held at one of the cafés to organize a "rivincita," or revenge for insults offered to two members of the National Guard, who were reported to have attended the service in the morning in their uniforms; the opposite party assert that these two men addressed offensive remarks to the Preacher in the course of his discourse, and this is not denied in the account given in the "Liberta."

The "caccia lepri" (a term of contempt applied to the members of the late Papal Urban Guard) are equally with the Jesuits objects for insult when recognized, and I am told by an eye-witness were obliged to defend themselves in the church by breaking up the chairs.

Late in the evening I met a considerable crowd, composed almost entirely of very young men and boys, shouting "Abasso i Gesuiti," and headed by the Italian Tricolour.

Sundry arrests have been made, and I will not fail to inform your Lordship of the result of any proceedings which may be taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Memorandum.

WE, the Undersigned, being British subjects state for the information of Her Majesty's Representative at the Italian Court, that on this day, Friday 10th March, 1871, we were subjected to inconvenience, insult, and danger when attending the Lenten Service in the Church of the Gesù in Rome. We think it right to say that we had no political motive whatever in visiting the church. The greater portion of us are Catholics, and we went for purposes of devotion simply. Some of us are Protestants. We were nearly all strangers to each other; our common danger to-day being our first introduction.

The sermon, which was preached by a Jesuit Father named Tommasi, and contained nothing political or calculated to irritate any one, was over about 12 o'clock. The congregation, on attempting to leave the church, found the doors beset by a band of men, some hundreds in number, armed with bludgeons. Those who tried to get out were driven back into the church, and were compelled to remain there for a considerable time. Some took refuge in the garden adjoining, and were subsequently escorted to their homes by National Guards. We staid in the church until a gentleman in plain clothes, and wearing a tricoloured sash, whom we at first took to be Gadda, the Royal Commissioner, but afterwards found to be a delegate of the Questura, appeared with twenty or thirty soldiers, who made several arrests within the church. The soldiers had their swords drawn, and with cries of "Briboni," slashed right and left as they chased men and women into the side chapels, and behind the rails of the High Altar, where a priest was celebrating Mass, and administering to communicants. Women fainted, and one of us saw a female savagely struck in the forehead by a soldier with his sword, the blood gushing from the wound. Several of us saw unoffending persons struck with swords. The Delegate of the Questura was present during all this. When we appealed to him for protection, and informed him that we were foreigners and British subjects, he escorted us with a file of soldiers to the outside of the church as far as the Via Cesarini, when he saluted us and left us. We went then to the residence of Mr. Jervoise, who requested us to put in writing the facts which came under our knowledge.

We append our names.

(Signed) W. MAZIERE BRADY, *a Vice-Regal Chaplain in Ireland.*
WILLIAM WINCHESTER, M.A., Oxon, *late of Her Majesty's Indian Service.*
DUDLEY B. COPPINGER, *late Captain Her Majesty's 54th Regiment.*
C. BEXLEY VANSITTART, *Student of the University of London.*
M. FRANCES LOMAX, *Westfield House, Lancashire.*
F. R. VANSITTART.
S. M. COPPINGER.
R. H. BUSK, *London.*

No. 2.

Mr. Herries to Earl Granville.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord,
Florence, March 14, 1871.

IN yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Marchetti, one of the Deputies for Rome, asked whether the President of the Council could give information concerning the recent disorders at Rome; observing at the same time that he could not understand why, after what had occurred on the 9th, measures were not immediately taken to prevent the renewal of such deplorable scenes on the following day. He lamented the delay in the application of the laws of Italy to Rome, which he said had the effect of encouraging the adversaries of the present state of things, while it gave cause of anxiety to the Liberal Party.

He wished to know what measures the Government intended to take to prevent the renewal of scenes which could not but afflict the friends of Rome and Italy.

The President of the Council said in reply that the first provocation had been given by the blind and factious intemperance of some ecclesiastics, who, instead of preaching the truth of the Gospel, allowed themselves to be carried away by political rancour, assailed from their pulpits the new order of things, and reviled the institutions of the State.

This could not fail to exasperate the Liberals, and gave rise to disorders, slight at first, in the Jesuits' Church.

The local authorities did their duty, and endeavoured to prevent further provocation.

Three or four days ago, during a sermon which contained no political allusion, a citizen entered the church, whose demeanour appearing irreverent drew upon him severe animadversion from some of the congregation. A quarrel ensued, in which words were followed by blows. The police interfered; there was considerable tumult, but nothing more serious occurred that day.

On the following day no provocation was given by the preachers in the Jesuits' Church; but the insulting language addressed by persons hostile to liberty, on leaving the church, to citizens outside, occasioned strife. The police, the National Guard, and soldiers soon arrived; but a most lamentable incident occurred.

While endeavours were being made to restore order outside the church, the priest, who was celebrating mass, turned to the police officers near him and vehemently apostrophized them. They requested him to moderate his language, and not being able to persuade him to keep quiet took him into custody. Soon afterwards, having been [illegible] at the Police Office, he was admonished and discharged. Other individuals [illegible]ed, and order was restored.

This simple narrative of events was sufficient to show that they had been brought about by the enemies of the national cause, who never lost an opportunity of representing Rome in a manner favourable to their for ever lost cause.

As to the conduct of the authorities, the prompt interference of the police, National Guards, and troops, clearly showed that proper precautions had been taken.

Perhaps more energy might have been displayed in the beginning, but the special conditions of Rome and the expediency of avoiding strong measures must be taken into account.

The Government found itself at Rome in the presence of an enemy reduced to outbursts of impotent rage. On the other side, there was an intolerant minority as intemperate in their language as the clergy, and it was therefore very difficult to prevent conflicts. The Government was determined not to allow the clerical habit to shield any one from the law, and trusted to the wisdom and moderation of the leading men at Rome to restrain the citizens from answering provocations.

As to the anxiety said to be felt at Rome, he supposed that if it existed it must be about the transfer of the capital. As to that, however, no doubts could reasonably be entertained. Any one walking through the streets of Rome might see evidence of the indefatigable exertions being made by the Government to complete the necessary works.

In conclusion, the Minister said that the maintenance of perfect tranquillity at Rome, on every account important, was chiefly so on that of the impression which its disturbance might make in Europe.

The Government, therefore, while prepared vigorously to enforce the law, trusted that they should not again have to deplore disorders, lamented by all, and especially by every true Liberal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

No. 3.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received March 21.)

My Lord, *Rome, March* 16, 1871.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 11th instant I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a paper placed in my hands on the 13th instant by the Honourable and Rev. John Ffrench and the Rev. George Lambert, protesting against the arrest in the Church of the Gesù, on the 10th instant, of the Rev. Raffaele Collatti.

I have also the honour to inclose the letter addressed by the last-named priest to the Editor of the "Osservatore Romano," giving his version of the events of that day, so far as he was personally concerned, accompanied by a translation of the same.

A copy of a statement drawn up by the Rev. R. Collatti had already been shown to me by Mr. Lambert. This document has been, I understand, communicated to all the Heads of Missions in Rome, and I beg to forward a translation of the same, with which I have been furnished this afternoon by Mr. Lambert; in all essentials it corresponds with the account sent to the "Osservatore Romano," though some modifications have been introduced in the latter to ensure its publication.

I should add that the Protest inclosed with my preceding despatch of the 11th instant has also been communicated by the parties who signed it to most of the Foreign Representatives in Rome.

At the same time I beg to inclose a translation of a letter from a Spanish priest, also published in the "Osservatore Romano" of the 14th instant, in which he asserts that he was struck with a sword by one of the Government agents.

The usual Lenten services have been renewed at the Gesù, and hitherto there has been no renewal of the disgraceful scenes of last week.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Protest of the Revs. J. Ffrench and G. Lambert.

WE, the undersigned British subjects, at present residing in the house of the Gesù in Rome, do hereby enter our protest against the conduct of the Police officials on Friday last, March 10th, in arresting, in the Church of the Gesù, in his sacred vestments, near the High Altar, and conducting to prison without sufficient cause, the Rev. Raffaele Collatti.

(Signed) JOHN FFRENCH.
GEORGE LAMBERT.

Adddress in England:—Mount Pleasant, Norwich, Norfolk.
Al Gesù, Rome, March 13, 1871.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

The Rev. R. Collatti to the Editor of the "Osservatore Romano."

(Translation.) *Rome, March* 12, 1870.

ON Friday the 10th instant, towards 12 o'clock after the Lenten sermon, I, the Undersigned, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Venerable Church of the Gesù, as usual advanced to the High Altar to celebrate Holy Mass. Having placed the holy chalice on the altar, and opened the missal, to my astonishment I found myself without the attendant clerk (chierico), and also I heard whistling, shouts, and blows from sticks against the door of the church. A priest approached me (also a chaplain of the church) to tell me I might begin the Mass, as it seemed that all had ended; but, on pointing out that I had no attendant, a hermit was called who frequents the church.

While celebrating the Holy Sacrifice I was beyond measure disturbed by fear, cries, and the noise of arms, which kept on increasing inside the church, and I perceived that soldiers had penetrated into the sanctuary, and up the very steps of the High Altar. I could better see this when turning to say the "Misereatur," so as to administer the Holy Communion to some of the Faithful. I beheld soldiers of all sorts with pistols in their hands, swords and guns, who curtly desired the devout persons assisting at the Mass to retire and leave the church.

However, these poor worshippers were able, with much difficulty, to approach and communicate on the last step of the altar with tears and lamentations, and saying that they died at any rate after having received the most Holy Eucharist.

As soon as I turned to say the "Misereatur," seized with Catholic zeal, I addressed the soldiers who were around me within the sanctuary. I desired them to retire, because this was not the place for them, and that they were all excommunicated. Both the delegates of public security, wearing large tricolour scarves, and the soldiers, remained at the lowest step of the High Altar, and I was enabled to administer the Holy Communion to the Faithful.

When the Holy Sacrifice was completed, with cries of "Viva Maria," "Viva la nostra santa Religione," uttered by these devout people, I wished to return to the Sacristry, bearing the chalice in one hand, and my cap in the other. Unable to do so for the throng of soldiers around me, I begged them to allow me to pass. As no one moved, I was forced to make a passage with the hand carrying the cap. I was laid hold of by the chasuble, stopped at the door of the corridor leading to the sacristry, and arrested just as I was, in my sacred vestments.

I received no reply to my request as to the reason for this proceeding, but pushing onwards, I came to a room close to the sacristry, which appeared to me to be closed. Many of the municipal officials followed me, with their Guards, National Guards, several Royal Caarbiniers, Guards of Public Security, some Officers of the Line and soldiers, one with a bugle, and two or three delegates with tricolour scarves. One of these last told me I was arrested because I had struck a Guard on the chest.

On observing to him that this was impossible, as in one hand I had the chalice, and my cap in the other, although in leaving the altar I had been compelled to make way for myself through the soldiers, he turned to a Municipal Guard, bearing the number "12," who asserted that he had received a blow from me. I treated the Guard as a liar, inasmuch as he exaggerated the act of opening a passage for myself with the hand carrying the cap.

Not wishing to lay aside the sacred vestments before speaking with the Superior of the church, and protesting before him against the insult offered me, in addition to other incredible outrages and offences to my sacred character, and to the holy vestments with which I was robed, a National Guard said "Let us tie him up, dressed, as he is, like a harlequin and clown, and carry him handcuffed through Rome." I answered that I should like it done. A delegate observed that that was not possible, but that he would leave me shut up in the room without food, and with two guards. The same guard then added, grinning in my face, and grinding his teeth, "No, let us carry him out handcuffed, for he has handled that ——" (I shudder to say what.) One of the Royal Carabiniers (I think an inferior officer, for he had two stripes on his arm) then addressed me, and, mocking me, said he would put the handcuffs not only on me, but also on that "hangman, Pio IX," and would drag him through the whole of Rome.

I offered my hands to be manacled, but I could not endure this great insult, raising my voice and loudly reproaching the guard and the Royal Carabinier, saying that these were the guarantees given to the Pope and to Catholics, but that they would not succeed with all their threats of catacombs, handcuffs, death and martyrdom, in making Catholics fall short of their faith.

Meanwhile, one of the Religious arrived, and advising me to yield to force, I complied, regretting only to lay aside the substance of my offence, viz., the sacred vestments.

One of the delegates inquired if I wished to put on the clothes of a Layman. I refused, saying I was not ashamed of my habit. He added that he would take me away in a covered carriage. I replied that I was entirely at his disposal.

Escorted by a delegate and by a Municipal Guard I was taken in a carriage to Monte Citorio. Then the delegate asked my name, surname, age, country, dwelling, and told me to wait in one of the rooms. After about three hours I was taken before Cavaliere Berti. He wished to hear from me what had happened. I replied that I could say nothing as to the occurrence outside the church or in the church itself, beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the High Altar, where I had performed Mass; that I could only inform him as regarded myself, and what happened close to me.

He then very civilly encouraged me to speak out, and I told my story, as above.

Having heard me, Signor Berti said I was accused of having incited the people against the authorities. To this I replied, that being engaged in celebrating Mass, and encompassed only by soldiers, I could neither have said nor done anything, and that the accusation was clearly false. Signor Berti was not disposed to credit my account of the abusive expressions I had heard, especially those uttered against our Holy Father by the Royal Carabiniers; but I stoutly maintained that they were but too true, and that were I to see the Carabinier I should easily recognize him. I was then dismissed, and made to wait half-an-hour in the other room; afterwards I was called back, and politely informed that I could go home, with the additional advice that the Catholic party would do well to be moderate, to act with more prudence, and to cease from insulting the other party and persons belonging to the Government, mentioning the occurrence at the Church of St. Ignatius, where two agents of the police were insulted, whom he styled as two brave fellows. The porter was desired to call a cab, and to protect me from insult. I was very civilly escorted to my dwelling.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a true statement of what occurred to me.

As I have heard that many of the papers of the capital are perverting the facts, and making utterly false charges against me, I think it my duty to contradict them with this statement, which I hope will be published in your paper.

I am, &c.
(Signed) D. RAFFAELE COLLATTI,
Chaplain at the Gesù.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

The Rev. P. F. De Costa to the Editor of the "Osservatore Romano."

(Translation.)

Mr. Editor,
Rome, March 11, 1871.

I SHALL be extremely obliged if you will publish in the "Ossevatore Romano" the following declaration, which confirms, by a most scandalous deed, of which I was the victim, the state of personal insecurity to which not only are the Romans reduced in Rome, who are under the protection of the law, but also foreigners, whose office, respected by all civilized nations, has been insulted in my person:—

Having gone yesterday to the Church of Gesù, to hear the sermon, at its termination I wished to leave, but was obliged to remain by order of some agents of the public force at the door, who desired us not to go outside. I hoped, as did all the rest of the Faithful, that the unjustifiable attack of many of the people against the faithful Catholics had ceased; but when I supposed that the police would meet the rioters and their leaders, or disperse the assembly, so as to leave a free passage, to my great and grievous surprise I beheld that the people continued their insults and yells, completely surrounding the church, without any interference, and that several Government agents had entered the church, abusing all of us who were met there, and dealing blows with their swords right and left.

Seeing that they regarded neither sex nor age, I thought fit to call their attention to my priestly character, stating, that as a Spaniard I should complain to my Ambassador if they proceeded to insult me by words and deeds; whereupon, instead of restraining himself, one of the agents lifted his arm, and dealt me a blow on the head with his sword, which fell on my left shoulder, cut my cassock, and other clothes. By Divine mercy I only received a very severe bruise, the consequences of which are not serious, as I was partly able to avoid the blow.

I appealed for assistance to the other Government agents; but instead of calming the blind fury of their companions, they also insulted me; and one of them, directing the point of his sword against my chest, endeavoured to wound me.

Any comment on these facts is, Sir, needless; as a priest and Catholic I pardon from my heart my enemies; but as a Spaniard, grievously injured by the public agents in Rome, I have thought it my duty to bring these most outrageous deeds to the knowledge of his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador in Florence, through the Chargé d'Affaires for Spain, accredited to the Holy See, in order that other Spanish subjects may be protected from similar incredible attacks in the capital of the Catholic world.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) PIO FLILOMENO DE COSTA,
Spanish Priest.

No. 4.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received March 29.)

(Extract.) *Rome, March* 20, 1871.

AS a supplement to my despatches of the 11th and 16th instant, respecting the disturbances in the Church of the Gesù, I have the honour to transmit a letter from a Prussian Officer testifying that he saw women, children, and a youth struck by the soldiers of the line, National Guards and Gendarmes.

I observed that in the statement given in the Chambers by Signor Lanza on the 13th instant, he announced "that order had been restored without any disastrous consequences." I am bound to add that I have failed to discover any wounded persons, though I have enquired for them.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Baron von Nagel Itlingen's Account of the Occurrence at the Church of the Gesù.

(Translation.)

THE observations which the undersigned foreigner had occasion to make, will, perhaps, contribute towards setting in their true light the scandalous doings in the Church of the Gesù on the 10th of this month; he was an eye-witness and, as a foreigner, free from any party prejudice.

I have to state then, that on the 10th of March I was present at the last mass, which, notwithstanding the continual agitation and increasing disorder in the church, was celebrated with the accustomed quietness. I had taken a position near the altar of St. Francis Xavier. After the elevation there arose a great noise in the lower part of the church, chairs and benches were upset, and the uproar of a riot was heard with the cries of women and children. I thought the excited mob was making an irruption into church, as it were to take it by assault. Resolved to oppose the intended sacrilege to the extent of my power, I went into the nave opposite the great altar, where the mass was celebrated. The lower part of the church was still thronged with people, but for the most part women and children, whilst the upper part was almost entirely empty; only the few persons were to be seen there who were collected round the altar to hear the mass. I then saw that the military had occupied the church, and I said to myself: God be praised for that, now all danger of further profanation is over!

But how can I express my astonishment at seeing the armed force, which had extended itself throughout the whole breadth of the church, using its arms against the devout worshippers, against the women and children. At least I could not but form that opinion, since I saw the rising and falling of the naked weapons, and at the same time heard the grievous cries of women and children. I thought myself in a country of savages, where a Christian community was assaulted and massacred by a horde of barbarians. When the force, which appeared to me to be composed of soldiers of the line, of National guards, and of Gendarmes, reached the altar of St. Ignatius, it fell in with a youth of about fifteen, belonging to the lowest class of the people. Several armed men fell upon him, seized him, and dragged him along the pavement, while they struck him with the hilt of their sabres. I applied to the Commander, asking him what was the matter, as it appeared to me that I was witnessing the arrest of some assassin. "Oh! nothing!" was his answer.

The soldiers then advanced and appeared as if they would penetrate into the choir and up to the altar. But here a noble Roman lady confronted them with such courage, energy, and dignity that I thought I had before me a Roman woman of the ancient times. Unfortunately, my slight knowledge of the Italian language prevented my understanding the words she said to them; but she succeeded in stopping the force, and in obtaining leave for the priest to finish the mass before he should be arrested.

In the meantime, some guards and policemen came towards me: what now? They fell upon my innocent stick, which they brutally snatched from my hands, and examined it all over, thinking, perhaps, to find some dagger, or poison, or infernal machine concealed in it. I was not, of course, disposed to submit to such treatment, and I complained to a gentleman decorated with a wide band of many colours. No sooner had I stated that I was a Prussian than he caused the stick to be restored to me. Afterwards, on leaving the church, it was snatched from my hands again, and then I had more difficulty in getting it back. And when I got outside the door of the church itself I was received with howling and insult; they called out that I was a hare-scarer ("caccialepre-dandelion"), whilst I am but a rabble-scarer ("cacciacanaglia").

I cannot omit the observation that the behaviour, so entirely unbecoming a soldier, of some of those National guards, who flourished in the air that something like a knife which they wear at their side, made an immensely comical impression on me, an old Prussian officer.

(Signed) ALBERT BARON VON NAGEL ITLINGEN, *Prussia.*

No. 5.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received March 29.)

My Lord, *Rome, March* 24, 1871.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 11th, 16th, and 20th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this morning made some further inquiries with regard to the arrests which took place in the Church of the Gesù on the 10th instant, and I beg now to state that I learn that eighteen persons were arrested and taken to the Questura, all of whom were subsequently "provisionally released" until such time as they shall be called on to appear before the competent authority.

To these eighteen must be added the name of the Rev. Raffaele Collatti, who was detained at the Questura about two hours only. I have reason to believe that his arrest within the building and while still wearing the robes, in which he had been saying Mass, has been highly disapproved of, and that the mistaken zeal of the Police Agent who authorized it has been visited with the displeasure of his superiors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

ROME. No. 2 (1871).

CORRESPONDENCE on the Disturbances in the Church of the Gesù in Rome.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

ROME. No. 3 (1871).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE

DISTURBANCES

IN THE

CHURCH OF THE GESÙ

IN

ROME.

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1871.

LONDON:
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[C.—384.] *Price 1d.*

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Further Correspondence on the Disturbances in the Church of the Gesù in Rome.

No. 1.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord, *Rome, March* 26, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter I have received from the Austrian Ambassador accredited to the Holy See, together with the document inclosed therein, of which I also forward a translation.

In this document, to which are attached the names of 7,456 of the ladies of Rome, the attention of the Cabinets of Europe is called, generally to the proceedings of the Italian authorities in Rome, and more particularly to the recent events at the Church of the Gesù.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Baron Trautmansdorff to Mr. Jervoise.

Monsieur, *Rome, le* 24 *Mars*, 1871.

ME conformant au désir exprimé dans une adresse revêtue de près de 7,000 signatures qui m'a été présentée au nom des dames Romaines, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, Monsieur, la copie ci-jointe qui a été mise à ma disposition à cet effet.

(Signé) TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Rome, March* 24, 1871.

IN conformity with the desire expressed in an address with nearly 7,000 signatures attached to it, which was presented to me in the name of the ladies of Rome, I have the honour, Sir, to transmit to you the accompanying copy, which has been put at my disposal for that purpose.

(Signed) TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Address.

Excellency,

THE manifest hostility shown by the Government of Florence, and more by the Commissary of Rome, to everything which is Christian and honourable, would render futile any appeal on our part to one or the other. We have determined, therefore, to refer this most serious matter to your Excellency as Doyen of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the Holy See, in the hope that you will be pleased to consider it as addressed to all the members of that Body, and to communicate it to each one of them. For although international reasons may not admit of their direct interference in the internal affairs of this country, they will not, perhaps, refuse to remonstrate officiously; but, in any case, the peculiar circumstances of Rome, and of their mission there, will enable them to bring our words to the knowledge of their respective Courts, whom it greatly concerns, that in this metropolis of Catholicism the Catholic should not be trodden under foot.

As became our sex, we have remained mute on the subject of all the misfortunes which, for nigh six months, have been showered upon our country, content to weep and pray. Moreover, we are forced each moment to tremble for our husbands, sons, and brothers, whose only crime is that they are profoundly Christian, and profess an affectionate gratitude towards a Prince from whom, during the twenty-five years of his reign, they have received nought but benefits. For this their only fault they are constantly exposed to the violent passions of a rabble both by origin and behaviour, of whom the authorities are often the accomplices, and sometimes even the instigators, whereas they ought to keep them in check. Nevertheless we held our tongues, we suffered, and we prayed.

But the late events at the Gesù, as well as similar others somewhat less riotous, which occurred previously, have convinced us that now we have not security even in the Temple of God. In modern times a turbulent and threatening mob which, under the connivance of the public force, mocks at legal intimations, and is countenanced and almost protected in its excesses, is no novelty: but sights such as the inburst of four-and-twenty enraged soldiers into a vast church filled with people on their knees and praying, who show no mercy to all whom they meet, regardless of sex and age,—such as the seizure of one of Christ's priests at the very altar in the presence of the people, who is dragged to prison, we have read of among barbarians, but never thought we should have been forced to witness in Rome.

If the Italian soldiery are not ashamed of such cowardly acts, fresh proof is given of the extinction in the human heart of every noble and humane sentiment by means of a party and malignant spirit. It is right that Europe should know these facts, and if your Excellency and your honourable colleagues cannot give us the assurance of an effectual protection, we shall be greatly indebted to them if they will take means to cause their respective Cabinets clearly to understand what is the nature of the Government to whom the destinies of the Pope and of Rome are to be entrusted.

This request obtained, the benefit which would ensue to the Church would largely compensate us for the sorrows endured, the insults received, and in the case of some of us for the brutal violence done to our persons, to the extent even of being cuffed and struck by the Italian soldiers in front of the altar of Christ.

We have, &c.

(Here follow the signatures to the number of 7,456.)

Rome, March 17, 1871.

No: 2.

Mr. Jervoise to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord, *Rome, April* 11, 1871.

IN my despatch of the 20th ultimo* I stated that I had been unable to verify the assertion that sundry persons had been wounded in the affray which took place in the Church of the Gesù on the 10th ultimo. Since then I have seen six young men, all of whom were witnesses of what then occurred. Their testimony is very clear to the effect that the soldiers, Carbinieri and National Guard, who entered the building at the termination of the sermon, and when those who sought to leave it were driven back by the shower of leaden balls and blows from sticks aimed at them by the crowd outside, made free and vigorous use of the back edge and flats of their swords, without regard to sex or age. One of the party had thus received a wound in the arm, the effects of which are still visible, as well as a scratch from a bayonet on the leg; another had been struck with a sword, and a third was wounded in the head.

These witnesses were produced with some difficulty, and they expressed great anxiety that their names should not be published. All concurred in stating that the most horrible blasphemies were used by these agents of the public security while within the church, and the most foul epithets applied to the women who had been attending the service. The presence of Tognetti at the Gesù on this day was likewise confirmed by more than one of them. Your Lordship will remember that Tognetti was arrested for his participation in the disturbance on the piazza of St. Peter's on the 8th December, though he was acquitted when brought to trial.

The conduct of the agents of the Questura on this occasion is admitted on all sides to have been most reprehensible, and it is much to be regretted that when such an emergency arises the authorities do not appear to have at their command employés who can be trusted to act with discretion and vigour combined. The facility with which the demonstrations of the 8th of December and 10th of March have been suppressed indicate that the Government have only to show that they are in earnest, and they appear to be able to command a docile obedience to their orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CLARKE JERVOISE.

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* See "Rome, No. 2 (1871)," page 6.

ROME. No. 3 (1871).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE on the Disturbance in the Church of the Gesù in Rome.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

C.—90 *Price* 1½*d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 21, 1870.

I THINK it desirable to recapitulate what has passed through the telegraph up to the present time, on the subject of the capture of the party of English travellers on their way back to Athens from Marathon, by a party of brigands, on the 11th of this month.

Your telegram of the 12th, announcing this event, coupled with that of the release of the ladies of the party, and the demand of the brigands of a sum of 32,000*l.* for ransom, was not received till the early hours of the morning of the 14th; and after communication with the friends of the captives, some of whom were at a distance from London, instructions were sent to you by the telegraph in the afternoon of the same day to endeavour to obtain a reduction in the sum demanded for ransom, so as if possible to bring it within 5,000*l.*; but that if you found the lives of the captives would be endangered by delay in referring home for authority to pay a larger sum, you were authorized to pay whatever might be necessary for their release, and to draw on Messrs. Drummond for the amount.

On the following day, the 15th, I further instructed you to urge the Greek Government, by the special order of Her Majesty's Government, to take every practicable means for the release of the captives; and I informed you that a ship of war would be placed at your disposal, which you might send to bring them off from any part of the coast they might reach.

Your second telegram of the 13th, announcing that Lord Muncaster had been released, and had arrived at Athens, and that the brigands demanded 25,000*l.* and a free pardon for the release of the whole party, and that you were treating on the subject with the Greek Government, only reached me on the 16th; and in reply, I expressed the hope that, with the assistance of the Government, you might be able to induce the brigands to release their prisoners, and I desired you at the same time to intimate to the Government that the better the terms on which this could be effected, the more readily could the Government meet any representation which you might thereafter be instructed to make to them on the subject of so scandalous an outrage. I added, however, that I was unwilling to embarrass your free action by any specific instructions, and must rely on you for using your best endeavours to set the captives free; and on the following day, the 18th, I further instructed you to prepare the Greek Government for the exhibition of very angry feelings in this country with reference to the outrage, and empowered you to say that Her Majesty's Government hoped that there would be no hesitation in granting a pardon to the brigands rather than allow the lives of the captives, by demurring to do so, to be exposed to additional risk. Late in the afternoon of the 18th your telegram of the 16th, reporting that the brigands had carried off their prisoners to Oropo, that the prisoners were well on the previous day and were kindly treated, and that negotiations were in progress, was received. The date of your two following telegrams was uncertain; in words they purported to be dated on Sunday and Monday night, but in figures they bore date respectively April 18, 8 P.M., and April 19, 4·40 P.M. Both, however, were received in the morning of the 20th. In the first you acknowledge the receipt of my telegrams of the 14th and 15th, and stated that as the captives were pledged for a ransom of 25,000*l.*, it would be dangerous to offer less, and that the amnesty required by the brigands was the real difficulty. With reference to this point you inquire whether Her Majesty's Government, if the consent of the Greek Government could be obtained to such a course, would consent to allow the brigands, or at all events some of them, to be conveyed to Malta or some other place of safety in a British ship of war; but you added that you had heard from one of the captives that though otherwise well and comfortable, they were threatened by the Chief of the brigands with death if the terms of their ransom were not settled within two or three days. In your telegram of the 19th (or Monday night), you added that an Aide-de-camp of General Church was starting to renew negotiations with the brigands, but that they still insisted on an amnesty, which it was impossible to obtain for them. Within a few hours, indeed as soon as it was possible to prepare the telegram, after the receipt of your last named telegrams, I instructed you to point out in the clearest terms to the Greek Government the indignation that would be felt in this country if the lives of the prisoners were endangered by a refusal to grant the required amnesty. I authorized you to insist on the discredit that attaches to Greece from the prevalence of brigandage, which no effectual measures are taken to suppress, and to declare that the British Government would not accept as an excuse for the sacrifice of life the plea that even for its preservation pardon could not be extended to the brigands. And although Her Majesty's Government could not conceal from themselves the extreme and unusual character of the step they were taking, I went so far as to authorize you to say, that if the Greek Government would consent to it, you might make known to the brigands that a safe conveyance would be afforded to them to Malta should they desire to avail themselves of it, on board a British ship of war, if the prisoners were immediately released and arrived in safety at Athens.

I have further telegraphed to you to-day, that notwithstanding what I have just stated as to the conveyance of the brigands, in case of need, to Malta, you would not relax your endeavours to induce the Greek Government to grant them an amnesty, if that course was more likely to influence the brigands to release the prisoners; and I instructed you to say that Her Majesty's Government considered that they were justified in calling on the Greek Government to consent to any measures for the release of the prisoners.

I have further desired you to inform me fully of the amount of protection given by the Greek Government to the party, and how far the party were travelling on their own responsibility.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 2.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 21, 1870.

SINCE my other despatch of this day was written, I have seen the Greek Minister, who called upon me in pursuance of instructions from his Government to express their great concern at the capture of the English party by the brigands, and to explain to me the difficulty under which the Greek Government laboured in regard to the grant of an amnesty, for which the brigands were appearing to hold out.

M. Brailas-Armeni said that the power of pardon vested by the Constitution in the King of Greece extended only to political offences, and that the King could not interpose his authority to relieve persons from the penalty attaching to ordinary crimes But, he went on to say, the Greek Government were perfectly willing to close their eyes as regards any measures which the British Legation might take for inducing the brigands to give up their prisoners, by engaging, if they did so, to afford any of them who might wish to seek their safety in leaving Greece, the means of doing so in a British ship.

I told M. Brailas-Armeni that such a contingency had already been provided for, and that Mr. Erskine had applied for and obtained authority to give, with the consent of the Greek Government, a passage to Malta to all or any of the brigands who might desire to leave Greece. But I went on to say that I could not admit the validity of the constitutional objection stated by the Greek Government to preclude them from granting a pardon to the brigands. The Greek Constitution had so frequently been violated by the Government in regard to matters of internal administration that I could not listen to a plea founded on it as an excuse for not relieving the British subjects whose lives were in imminent danger, by complying with the demands of the brigands for an amnesty as a part of the price of their surrender.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 12, 1870.

IT is my painful duty to acquaint your Lordship with the capture by brigands of a party of English ladies and gentlemen who left this early yesterday morning to visit the Plain of Marathon.

The party consisted of Lord and Lady Muncaster, Mr. Herbert (one of the Secretaries of this Legation), Mr. Vyner, a brother of Lady De Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, and their child, and the Count De Boyl, the Secretary of the Italian Legation, with an Italian servant, and a Greek courier. They were in two carriages, escorted by four mounted gendarmes. After spending two or three hours at Marathon they set out on their return at about half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A detachment of twenty-five foot soldiers, as is alleged by the Minister of War, started from Marathon at the same time, but was unable to keep up with the carriages. They also fell in with a patrol of six men on foot, who managed to follow the carriages to within a short distance of the spot where they were attacked; whilst two mounted gendarmes were a-head and two behind. Just before they were to change horses, and as they were approaching the bridge of Pikermes, at about 12 or 14 miles from Athens, they were suddenly fired at from the brushwood bordering the road, and at the first discharge the two gendarmes in front fell, badly wounded, from their horses. The carriages then stopped and the whole party were compelled to alight, and, with the two remaining mounted gendarmes, were hurried up the side of the mountain. As far as I have been able to ascertain what subsequently occurred, it would appear that shortly afterwards the patrol of six infantry soldiers came up and commenced an attack on the brigands, of whom Mr. Herbert counted at least twenty-one. By this time, however, they had formed their captives into a compact group, which they surrounded. A hot fire was then opened by the soldiers upon the retreating party, at not more than fifty yards distance, and for some minutes their lives must have been in the most imminent danger. Eventually the soldiers, finding that they were not in sufficient strength to make any impression on the brigands, and that they ran the risk of injuring the captives by their fire, appear to have discontinued the engagement, and the brigands (of whom only one was slightly wounded) effected their retreat to the mountains without further interruption. As soon as they had reached the top of the mountain the ladies were told that they were at liberty to depart, and writing materials were supplied to Mr. Herbert and the gentlemen of the party, whose ransom, after some discussion, was fixed at the sum of 32,000*l.* sterling.

Mr. Herbert's note to me is in the following terms:—"Do what you can to stop the troops from pursuing us. The captain says he requires 32,000*l.* Our 'friends' say they can be heard of in town, and request that a proper person may be sent to treat with them. Please telegraph to Carnarvon." Notes of a somewhat similar tenor were written by the Count de Boyl to the Italian Minister and by the other gentlemen to their friends in England.

At 8 P.M. the first report of this sad event was brought to me, and I at once went off to the house of General Soutzo, the Minister of War, who informed me that the tidings I had received were but too true. Soon after 10 o'clock Lady Muncaster and Mrs. Lloyd drove up to Her Majesty's Legation, and gave me the details which I have now furnished to your Lordship. I returned immediately to General Soutzo, and urged him to issue the most stringent orders against any further pursuit of the brigands by the troops, which he solemnly promised me should be done. I called also on the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the same purpose—the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Zaimis, being absent with the King.

This morning I was informed by General Soutzo that one of the mounted gendarmes who was liberated at the same time as the ladies had brought him a note from the chief of the brigands, saying that if in three days a sum of 50,000*l.* was not forthcoming for the ransom of the "Lordi," and if all pursuit throughout the Kingdom was not suspended, their prisoners would be put to death; but General Soutzo seemed to think that this was a mere threat, and that even the amount of the ransom might be greatly reduced. I told him that I should be quite prepared to pay at once any reasonable sum without discussion; and he assures me that men have been sent in all directions to discover the traces of the band, and to treat with them if possible. I have also, at the suggestion of General Soutzo, telegraphed to Mr. Noel in Eubœa, to ask him to send up a man named Constantino or "Dino," in his service, who is one of seven brothers known as the "Arvanitaki," several of whom are the chiefs of the formidable band into whose hands our unfortunate countrymen have fallen, and who, it is thought, will be the best person successfully to negotiate their deliverance.

I have addressed a note to M. Valaority, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, placing on record the circumstances of this capture, and calling upon the Government to discontinue pursuit until the captives are out of danger. I have also reserved to your Lordship the right of calling upon the Hellenic Government to pay the ransom which may ultimately be accepted by the brigands should Her Majesty's Government think fit to do so; and I do trust that as this is a case of two persons belonging to the Diplomatic Body who had apprized the authorities of their intention to visit Marathon, who had obtained an escort which they were entitled to consider sufficient, and who received no intimation whatever of danger, your Lordship may see fit to hold the Greek Government answerable for what has occurred. The Italian Minister has addressed a similar representation to M. Valaority, and I feel persuaded that were it to be well understood that the nation would have to make good any loss inflicted upon foreigners owing to the neglect or mismanagement of Government, the latter would soon discover the means of putting a stop to a state of things which is mainly due to the supposed exigencies of party warfare, and which is a disgrace to any community calling itself civilized.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to M. Valaority.

Sir, *Athens, April* 12, 1870.

ALTHOUGH I have already communicated with you verbally in regard to the lamentable capture by brigands of a party of my countrymen in this neighbourhood, I deem it my duty to place before you a more formal statement of what has happened, as you must permit me to say that the facts of the case imply a want of vigilance on the part of the authorities which is altogether inexcusable.

On the 9th instant the Chancelier of this Legation went to the office of the Prefect of Police to arrange about a military escort for the party in question, which consisted of Mr. Herbert (a Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation), Count de Boyl, the Italian Secretary, Lord and Lady Muncaster, Mr. Vyner, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and their child. He was told by the Secretary of the Police that the necessary orders would be given, and on the following day he ascertained that the Mirarch of Gendarmerie had received his orders, and he left M. Boujouka, the Prefect of Police, without the least hint having been given of any danger.

At 6 o'clock on Monday morning, the 11th instant, the party in question accordingly started for Marathon with an escort of four mounted gendarmes, and after spending a couple of hours in visiting the field of battle, they set out on their return home. On the way they fell in with two detachments of infantry, one of which was tolerably numerous, and which appeared to have been sent out for the protection of the travellers, but still not the least hint of danger was given. At half-past 4 o'clock, shortly before changing horses, and before arriving at the Bridge of Pikermes, a volley was fired from the bushes which unfortunately wounded two of the mounted gendarmes, one of whom is since dead and the other I fear is dying.

The brigands, from whom these shots had proceeded, then sprang from their concealment, and compelled the travellers to accompany them up the mountain. About one hundred yards from the road they were overtaken by a detachment of soldiers (apparently the patrol of six men whom they had passed some time previously), and a hot fusillade then commenced, in the course of which the lives of my countrymen were in great danger, but which ceased when the soldiers found that they were in the presence of a powerful band of at least twenty-one brigands, and that any further interference would be useless.

The whole party was then carried off into the mountains, and they soon discovered that they were in the hands of the large and notorious band of the "Arvanitaios," who were supposed to be concealed in Bœotia, and who, as I had ascertained from the Minister of War a few days previously, were last heard of at Kineta, in the district of Meyara.

After some consultation, the chief of the band intimated to the captives that they would be expected to pay a sum of 32,000*l.* as ransom, and that in the meantime Lady Muncaster and Mrs. Lloyd and her child were at liberty to return to Athens, which they did under the charge of the two mounted gendarmes who had been made prisoners.

The Minister of War has already given me a solemn promise that no attempt shall be made to pursue the brigands until the captives are released; a threat having been made by the brigands that the least attempt to molest them would be instantly followed by the massacre of the whole party, and I trust that you, Sir, will take care that this engagement is religiously kept.

Under the circumstances which I have enumerated, I cannot refrain from observing that it appears to me that great negligence has been shown by the authorities who are entrusted with the maintenance of order, and consequently that the Hellenic Government may be held answerable for what has occurred.

It is my intention, however, to address a detailed report upon the subject to Her Majesty's Government; and I reserve to them the right, should they think fit to do so, to claim from the Hellenic Government the reimbursement of any expenses which may be incurred in procuring the release of my countrymen.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 14, 1870.

TOWARDS noon yesterday Lord Muncaster appeared unexpectedly at my house, to say that the brigands having consented to the release of one of their prisoners, to arrange as to the payment of the ransom, he, Lord Muncaster, had been selected for that purpose.

It now appears that after the departure of the ladies on Monday night, it was discovered that there had been a misunderstanding as to the sum fixed as a ransom, which was 50,000*l.*, and not 32,000*l.*, as had at first been supposed. After much negotiation, however, the brigands agreed to reduce their demand to 25,000*l.*, or a free pardon by Government.

In the absence of the King and the Prime Minister, the Government did not feel at liberty to come to any decision on this proposal; but a person was at once despatched to the brigands' place of concealment, with assurances that they would not be molested, and clothing and provisions for the captives.

This morning the person in question returned, with a few lines from Mr. Herbert, and a letter from the brigands, of which a translation is inclosed herewith, and by which your Lordship will perceive that they now demand not only a ransom of 25.000*l.*, but also an amnesty for the whole band, which, unfortunately, is absolutely prohibited by Article 39 of the Constitution.

His Majesty and the Prime Minister having returned to Athens this morning from an excursion they have been making in the Archipelago, M. Zaïmis called upon me in the course of the day, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and expressed to me the profound grief and humiliation with which His Majesty had learnt the misfortune which had befallen my countrymen; and he assured me that the Government were prepared to make any sacrifice in their power to effect the release of the captives.

A person has been sent off on behalf of the Government to treat with the brigands, and to promise them anything short of an amnesty; and I trust that ere long the whole party may be restored to liberty.

I have addressed a letter in Greek to the brigands, of which I inclose a translation, assuring them that the money will be paid, and that they need not fear any attempt to molest them on the part of the authorities.

I cannot as yet say, very positively, by whom the ransom will eventually have to be paid but I have had the honour of an interview with His Hellenic Majesty, at which he said that he had desired M. Zaïmis to take any sum that might be necessary from the Bank or elsewhere, to pay for the ransom. His Majesty even showed the most eager wish to go and place himself in the hands of the brigands, rather than that any of their prisoners should suffer harm.

In a note to me written late last night or early this morning, Mr. Herbert says:—"The brigands have changed their mind, and require now both amnesty and 25,000*l.* They wish, however, to treat with some one speaking Greek sent on behalf of the Government. . . . It is obvious, as the brigands say, that our lives are in imminent danger unless something is done. The question is what can be done. They want an answer in Greek to their letter."

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Letter from the Brigands.

(Traduction.)

Messieurs les Ministres d'Angleterre et d'Italie,

LES messieurs sont très bien, mais quant à ce dont nous sommes convenu avec le monsieur concernant la rançon de 25,000 livres, nous demandons du Gouvernement Hellénique l'amnistie, et que les poursuites soient empêchées non seulement en Attique mais dans toutes les provinces, car si nous nous apercevons qu'on nous poursuit les messieurs seront en danger. Nous attendons votre réponse demain sans faute.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Letter to the Brigands.

(Translation.)

THE English and Italian Ministers have received your communication.

There will be no difficulty as to the payment of the money, but you must not insist on an amnesty, which Government have not the power to grant. Persons will be sent to treat with you, and in the meantime both the King and the President of the Council have assured the English Minister that you shall not be molested. Make your prisoners as comfortable as you can. You can even put them under cover in some rural habitation without any fear.

(L.S.) (Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 5.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 23, 1870.

YOUR telegram of the 20th of April in the evening, announcing that the health of the captives was satisfactory, but that the brigands still held out for terms which the Greek Government could not admit, and further expressing the hope that the mission of General Church's Aide-de-camp and the military measures taken to prevent the escape of the brigands would prove satisfactory, was received in the night of the 21st; and on the following morning your despatches of the 12th and 14th of April, containing the particulars of the capture and the steps taken up to the last-named date, reached my hands.

Late in the evening of the 22nd, your further telegram of the afternoon of the 20th was received, and caused me no small anxiety; for I gathered from it that an attack on the brigands by the troops was likely to be made, or, at all events, that some plan was in agitation for facilitating the escape of the prisoners by other means than those which had hitherto been contemplated.

My worst fears were realized on the receipt of your telegrams of the 22nd, sent off respectively at 2 A.M. and 7·30 A.M., which reached the Foreign Office this afternoon, and brought the distressing intelligence that Mr. Herbert and the Secretary of the Italian Legation had been put to death by the brigands, apparently under the pressure of an attack made by the troops upon them; that Mr. Vyner had been carried off by them; and that nothing was known of Mr. Lloyd.

I telegraphed to you at once that if you should have reason to suppose that the safety of the surviving prisoners might be secured by the grant of an amnesty you should apply to the Greek Government, and in the name of Her Majesty's Government, and in the strongest terms, require that such amnesty should be granted.

Three hours after this was done, your final telegram of this afternoon was received, conveying the sad intelligence that Mr. Vyner and Mr. Lloyd had shared the fate of their companions, and mentioning that the former of them had been killed near Thebes.

I need not dwell on the anxiety with which Her Majesty's Government await your detailed reports of this melancholy tragedy. I fear that many days must elapse before they are received, and until then I am scarcely in a position to give you any further instructions. I can only hope, and indeed I do not doubt, after having read your despatches already received, that you will have left no measure untried which held out a prospect of effecting the release of the prisoners, and that you failed not to use every argument which might prevail with the Greek Government to waive the futile, and under the circumstances untenable, objection which they made to granting the amnesty which seems to have been insisted on by the brigands as an indispensable condition to the surrender of the captives.

I will inform you of the wishes of the relatives of the deceased as to the disposal of their remains as soon as I can ascertain them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

P.S. *April* 24, at night.—Since the foregoing despatch was written I have received your further telegram, dated noon to-day, announcing that the remains of Mr. Herbert and of Mr. Lloyd had been landed at Athens on the previous day, and in the afternoon interred in the presence of the King, Queen, Archbishop, Ministers, and Diplomatic Body in uniform; and that the steamer had returned for the remains of Mr. Vyner and M. Boyl, the Italian Secretary, and was expected back in the night. Your telegram further informed me that thirteen of the brigands had been killed or taken, but that eight, including the Chief, were still at large, although it was hoped that they would also be captured.

C.

GREECE.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

GREECE. No. 3 (1870).

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ERRATUM IN PART II.

In No. 2, last paragraph but one, for "17th instant," read "16th instant."

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 21, 1870.

IN my despatch of the 16th instant I gave your Lordship the latest intelligence which had reached me up to that time as to the state of the negotiation for the release of the English gentlemen who have fallen into the hands of the brigands, and likewise as to their health. I now inclose copies and extracts of Mr. Herbert's subsequent correspondence with me, and likewise copy of a letter written by Mr. Lloyd to his wife.

As your Lordship will observe from these papers, the difficulty still is that the brigands insist on either an amnesty or a free pardon after trial and conviction by default; whereas the Government say that the former is directly contrary to an Article of the Constitution, and the latter unlawful, as the Crown cannot grant a pardon until the accused person has appeared before the competent Tribunal, and been tried and convicted; a process in which these men have not the least intention to acquiesce. If the brigands will content themselves with the exorbitant ransom which the prisoners have already consented to pay, the Government will give hostages who would accompany the band to the frontier, or until they feel completely safe. But neither Mr. Herbert nor the Government emissaries, have been able to induce Arvanitakis to accept these terms. In one of my recent letters to Mr. Herbert I asked him to sound the brigand chief (as if from himself) as to whether he would be disposed to leave the country on board a British vessel of war, but Mr. Herbert tells me that he showed no inclination to quit Greece if he can help it.

Complaints having been made by the Arvanitei that the Agents employed by Government were not of sufficient weight and standing, I persuaded M. Zaïmis to send off Colonel Théagénis, the Aide-de-camp of General Church, a gentleman of high character, who is intimately acquainted with the country and with the peculiarities of the people with whom he will have to deal.

Before starting, Colonel Théagénis received his instructions from the whole Cabinet in my presence, and I am bound to say that complete latitude has been left him as to the terms to be granted, except on the two points to which I have already adverted, and on which the Government cannot give way. In all other respects he is to be most conciliatory; and he was good enough to promise that he would himself accompany the brigands as a hostage, in case they could be induced to liberate the captives. He left Athens on the 19th instant, and reached the neighbourhood of Oropos the same evening, when he found that the brigands had taken possession of the three best houses in that village, where they had established their captives, threatening, however, that they would carry them off to Thessaly, unless the Government complied immediately with their demands. In addition to his letter of credence, and the verbal directions I have already mentioned, Colonel Théagénis is to be guided by an instruction, of which I inclose a translation, and which authorizes him to warn the brigands that they will not be allowed to carry off the prisoners from Oropos. A reasonable time will be given for negotiation; but they will be told very positively that the impunity they have hitherto enjoyed must not be considered as indefinite; and M. della Minerva and I did not think that we should be justified in requiring the Government to persist in the conciliatory course they have hitherto pursued, after it had proved abortive. The weather is so unfavourable that I fear the captives would be exposed to such severe privations whilst being dragged about the country, day and night, in wet clothes, that we were reluctantly compelled to admit that a firmer tone must now be taken with these miscreants.

M. Zaïmis has assured both my Italian colleague and myself that upwards of 600 troops are collected in the immediate neighbourhood of Oropos; and, although there is not the least intention on their part to provoke a collision, they are fully authorized to employ force should it unfortunately be necessary to prevent the escape of the brigands and their captives.

Her Majesty's steamer "Cockatrice" arrived yesterday morning from Malta to render any assistance in her power, but, for the moment, I see no reason for sending her round to Oropos, and I think that she will be more useful here in case the brigands should make up their minds to accept the terms which have been offered them. If, as I hope, Colonel Théagénis should succeed in arranging for the release of the prisoners, the "Cockatrice" would probably convey their ransom to Oropos, where it could more readily be handed over to the brigands in exchange for our countrymen than if sent by land.

I think it right to mention to your Lordship that the French Minister has informed M. Valaority that Admiral Chevalier is most desirous to do anything in his power to facilitate the release of our countrymen, and he has even offered to land 300 men to assist in surrounding the brigands; but the Hellenic Government have not as yet accepted this offer, because they do not wish unnecessarily to alarm the brigands and perhaps drive them from a comparatively accessible part of the country. If necessary, however, the French squadron is within a few hours of Oropos, and would doubtless render valuable service in compelling the brigands to acquiesce in the terms which have been proposed to them.

Mr. Noel has also consented to do his utmost to persuade the brothers Arvanitaki not to persist in their present course. I mentioned to your Lordship in my despatch of the 12th instant, that I had requested this gentleman to come to our assistance. He is now, I believe, near Oropos with a brother of the two brigand chiefs, who is in his service, and who may have it in his power to persuade them to listen to reason.

I inclose an extract from the "Aion" newspaper, which usually supports Government, but which speaks in severe terms of the want of energy or ability shown by the Minister of War in this matter. I likewise inclose copies of the "Courrier d'Athènes," another Government paper, which gives a tolerably correct account of the whole affair, but which declares most positively that no intimation was given to the authorities by Her Majesty's Legation of the intended excursion of our countrymen to Marathon. I have requested Messrs. Zaïmis and Valaority to contradict this statement, as they are well aware that I sent twice to the Director of Police,—on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the occurrence,—to ask for a military escort, which was given; and it is my intention to write to the papers on the subject myself in case the promised contradiction is not inserted immediately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Erskine.

(Extract.) *Near Oropos, April* 16, 1870.

MANY thanks for your letter, which I got an hour ago. I am afraid matters are not progressing very well, for Arvanitakis, who has been engaged with the messengers ever since their arrival, insists on my writing to you what I wrote last time, viz., he desires me to tell you that, unless he has the money and his amnesty within two or three days, he will not release us, but will do the other thing. He is not disposed to talk to-night, but insists on my writing the above. By amnesty he does not understand anything but a guarantee that he and his band will not be molested for past offences. I have not spoken to the person sent, because I am not allowed to do so; but I doubt their having power to explain matters to him at all authoritatively. You mentioned that the King would pardon them if they were tried at Athens. They say they might be tried in their absence and pardoned. I suppose it would be impossible for the King to write a letter to you or Minerva, promising them freedom from punishment for past offences. My own opinion is that if it were not for the persistence of the Captain, the band would accept proffered terms. As it is I do not know what he will do, only he will not stay here long. He says he will wait here, or near, for a few days for an answer. We know that he has private communications with Athens, on which I presume he acts.

We are tolerably comfortable here for the present, though I am afraid we are going to move. The Captain says he is going to mass to-morrow in the village church with all his band, and as at present arranged we are allowed to go too, which will be a very strange thing, only I do not believe it will be allowed. The priest came to pay the Captain a visit to-day, but he was not very amusing. I do not think we are very unhappy, though things are not exactly comfortable.

The Captain says he would throw away his gun at once if he could get pardoned. He is a hard man after letters come from Athens,—otherwise amiable, as are all the band. He fought the Turks and was wounded in Thessaly in 1867, but does not generally take credit for much patriotism.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Erskine.

Sunday morning.

(*Received at* 6·15 P.M. *by Demarch of Oropos, on Monday, April* 18.)

I DO not write to tell you any news. We have none; but the Demarch, to whom we all went this morning, was asked by Arvanitakis to go to Athens and explain the circumstances, as the brigand says the men sent from Athens have no weight whatever. As the Demarch seemed to interest himself much in the matter, and had a long explanation with Arvanitakis, we asked him to comply with the brigands' request; and that he might not be thought to be in collusion with the brigands, I gave him a line to Valaority telling him what took place this morning. We are anxious to see Dionysius, but probably he will turn up to-night. If we then have anything more to say I shall write again. This is only to explain the Demarch's journey, which is undertaken at the request of Arvanitakis, and I believe is suggested by purely philanthropic motives. I am afraid if things do not take a favourable turn soon, it will go badly with Boyl. For the rest we are well and kindly treated, and shall be so as long as the Captain believes, as he still does confidently, that the Government will find some means of granting him amnesty or pardon for all past offences which will not be contrary to the Constitution, for which, however, they have no respect.

(Signed) E. HERBERT,

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Erskine.

April 17, 1870.

(*Received* 19*th, at* 7 P.M., *by Dionysio.*)

DIONYSIO turned up last night and brought us our letters. I have had a little conversation with the chief since the receipt of your letter. I need hardly say that he is thoroughly dissatisfied; whether time will bring him to his senses, or not, of course I do not know. I had better tell you what he says you ought to do, and you will judge how impracticable his views are. He says that the Representatives of England and Italy should say to the Greek Government that they do not care at all how the thing is done, whether by amnesty or no, whether an amnesty be legal or not, but that all they require is the return of their people, *faute de quoi* the fleets of England and Italy will destroy Greece. On such a representation, he says, the Greeks would find a way quickly, as he says they do not care for laws, &c. As I have given his message entire, I may as well include the postscript, which contains the usual threat in case his terms are not complied with. I think he is quite capable of executing his threat, but I can hardly imagine that either he or his band would throw away so large a sum of money merely because they failed to obtain a thing to which few of them attach much importance. Meanwhile, he is anxious to see the result of the Demarch's proceedings. I have no doubt the Government of the King will do what it can, but of course they see that having taken the matter up themselves, they have made it almost impossible for us to treat separately, because the interest shown by the Government, thoroughly kindly and sincere as it is, of course has a tendency to make them think that protection will be extended to us under all circumstances. Pray do not suppose we wish to lose that interest and protection, for it seems now to be our only chance. He does not seem to entertain the idea of expatriation, but he asked Alexander some time after I had alluded to the subject, where Malta was. You see I tell you the facts just as they occur. I do not think he will make any distant move until he hears from the Demarch what are the views of the Government. He says always, that if they choose they can make things right. However that may be, I have by no means given up hope of a happy solution, though things are not progressing very favourably. Boyl is much better and we are all flourishing. I hope Valaority did not think I wrote to him for help; it was only because the Demarch seemed afraid of going to Athens on a brigand mission without some such letter, and I abstained from saying anything with reference to our circumstances. I hope, also, that you will assure M. Zaïmis we had nothing to do with a very silly letter written to him by Alexander. The captain always says the emissaries sent to him were not qualified to speak with authority, but he hopes to hear something by the Demarch.

(Signed) E. HERBERT.

P.S. (In letter of April 17, but probably written on the morning of April 19, Tuesday.)—The captain has made me add another postscript to say that if things were not settled to his satisfaction quickly, he means to take us into Thessaly.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Mr. Lloyd to Mrs. Lloyd.

(Extract.) *Saturday, near Oropos.*

THINGS are not looking so well, that is to say, I am afraid they will be protracted more than I had hoped. The difficulty is that our captor cannot trust the Government. He requires an amnesty for himself and his band; this, in the legal sense of the word, the King has no power to give. What he wants, in substance, is an assurance of pardon for all past misdeeds. I should suggest that this might be done by a letter from the King, addressed to the English and Italian Ministers, stating that if the Chief and his band will submit to trial and sentence, either by submitting themselves to the authorities at once, or by allowing sentence to go by default, the King will thereupon grant them a free pardon. I see no other way out of the difficulty. Further, it is of absolute necessity that the troops all over the kingdom should have precise orders not to molest our band in any movement of retreat; otherwise our lives will be in some danger. I should wish my letter, or its precise words, to be stated to Mr. Erskine. Herbert may very likely not feel entitled to write so strongly as I do, but I feel if something is not done at once, we may be in a very awkward position. Another thing most important is, that some man of real importance should conduct the negotiation. Do not be alarmed, but impress on Mr. Erskine and Lord Muncaster the necessity of satisfying the Chief. We are well treated, but very anxious, and shall probably be here or hereabouts for three or four days,—after, I know not where.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

M. Zaïmis to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagenis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel,

NOUS avons pris connaissance de la lettre que vous avez adressée à M. le Capitaine S. Apostolides par laquelle vous faites voir que vous soupçonnez le départ des Arvanitéï. Nous nous hâtons de vous transmettre l'ordre, en cas d'un refus de la part des Arvanitéï de délivrer les captifs en en reçevant la rançon, de donner ordre aux détachements militaires de faire le blocus d'Oropos et d'en empêcher, de toute leur force, la sortie des Arvanitéï avec leurs captifs. Dès qu'ils seront étroitement cernés dans Oropos, vous proposerez de nouveau aux Arvanitéï qu'ils peuvent, après avoir reçu la rançon et délivré les captifs, se retirer où ils voudront.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Extract from the "Αἰῶν" of April $\frac{2}{14}$, 1870.

(Translation.)

WE will not undertake to describe the grief which the horrible and sinister event of Monday last has caused to the entire population of the capital. It is impossible for the pen to describe it. A most destructive epidemic could not, we believe, have made a deeper impression or have thrown our fellow-citizens into greater consternation. Independently of all political or party opinion, every one has felt that the blow affects not the Government but the State. Whatever curse impends over us, God knows; the sinister event of the 11th has taken place, just at the very moment when public opinion in Europe had taken a better view of the state of security in Greece; a considerable number of strangers had come to our country, and others, particularly countrymen of ours, were preparing to settle in Greece. This wound has been inflicted in a manner which unfortunately deprives us of the means to obliterate the evil impression which it has left. Both the place where this act of brigandage was committed, the neighbourhood of the very capital, and the hour, in full daylight, and the number of the brigands, above all the position of the captives, render this act of brigandage that which was required to wound the reputation of our State and re-open wounds which had hardly been healed from a series of long past events.

But it would be neglecting our duty not to insert here, besides ours, the judgment of others, which public opinion has passed upon the unfortunate event of the 11th. How is it that for months past, in the provinces of Continental Greece, the very nest of brigands, no act of brigandage has been heard of, and that the bands which formerly infested those provinces had suffered severe defeats, that acts of brigandage are committed under the eyes of Government, and before the very houses of the capital? How is it that formidable bands of brigands sojourn in the Province of Attica, warm themselves by the fires of Athens, whilst the Government, who have at their disposal numerous troops and a numerous staff of employés, and who possess all the means required to learn what occurs or is plotted in the province, ignores their existence, and neither succeeds in discovering or attacking them? It is an unquestionable fact that a month ago the bands of Spano and of the Arvanitaki had penetrated into and were roving about the Province of Attica, and that the Government had been informed of this, the necessary military force having been demanded for their discovery and pursuit? And, nevertheless, for whose sake was it that such gross negligence has taken place, and marked indifference in the steps taken? We reject the audacious supposition of some persons that the toleration of the bands of brigands in Attica, and the laxity manifested in their pursuit, are attributed to the position of the Minister of War, who, as one of the greatest proprietors in Attica, is obliged, in order to secure his property, to negotiate with the brigands and protect them. The character of the person accused does not permit such a supposition. We should, indeed, despair for public security in Greece, and even for all social and political ties, should such an accusation be proved against a Minister. Nevertheless, how can we deny the manifest relaxation in the pursuit of brigandage in Attica, the blind conviction that no danger exists for those who travel? After the event of last Monday, the conduct of those in charge of the pursuit of brigands, from the highest to the lowest, becomes inexplicable, nor must we be surprised if this has obtained for the above audacious supposition some public credence. For if the Government ignored what was known to private persons, as to the presence of bands of brigands in Attica, or, knowing it, failed to take measures against them, and left the public in unfounded confidence, no logic or argument can exonerate them from the responsibility.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of April 16, 1870.

Athènes, le 15 Avril, 1870.

LUNDI dernier, 12 Avril, vers les neuf heures du soir, tout à coup le Gouvernement a reçu la sinistre, la fatale nouvelle d'un acte de brigandage déplorable, désolant, qui vient de se produire à la distance de deux heures d'Athènes. Cette funeste nouvelle se répandit avec la rapidité de l'éclair et frappa la capitale de stupeur, comme d'un coup de foudre, et jeta les habitants dans une triste et profonde émotion. Nous croyons devoir donner à nos lecteurs le récit exact et détaillé de cet événement qui, depuis cinq jours, tient la population en émoi, et les hommes politiques dans la plus pénible préoccupation.

Dans la matinée de Lundi sont partis de l'Hôtel d'Angleterre, dans deux voitures, se dirigeant à Marathon pour visiter le champ de bataille, Lord Muncaster avec sa femme, M. Frédéric Vyner, Anglais, M. Herbert, Secrétaire de la Légation Anglaise, le Comte Buil, Secrétaire de la Légation Italienne, et M. Lloyd, avocat Anglais avec sa femme et sa jeune fille. Ces étrangers étaient accompagnés d'un domestique Italien et d'un des guides attachés au service de l'hôtel, Alexandre Anémoyannès, qui connaît la langue Anglaise. Sur la demande de ces étrangers, le commandant de la gendarmerie et le directeur de la police ont mis à leur disposition, suivant l'usage en pareille circonstance, quatre gendarmes à cheval, comme gardes pour les accompagner pendant leur excursion. Toutefois ces quatre gendarmes leur ont été donnés plutôt pour se conformer à un usage habituel que par des motifs de crainte réelle qu'aurait pu avoir le commandement de la gendarmerie ainsi que la police, au sujet de la sûreté des voyageurs dans leur excursion. L'autorité était intimement persuadée qu'il y avait pleine sûreté dans l'Attique, et qu'il n'y avait nu danger pour qui que ce fût de la parcourir d'un bout à l'autre. Malheureusement cette excursion devait aboutir à un fatal et sinistre événement. Après avoir visité Marathon et les environs, les voyageurs revenaient à Athènes complètement satisfaits, lorsque à quatre heures et demie, au détour d'un chemin de Pikermis à Spata, aux confins des dèmes de Kropia et de Marathon, les voyageurs tombèrent dans une ambuscade de brigands. Aussitôt que l'avant-garde des brigands parut, les deux gendarmes à cheval s'élancèrent contre elle, firent feu et dégaînèrent; mais ils ne purent rien contre le grand nombre des brigands en face desquels ils se trouvèrent soudain; et ils avaient été mis hors de combat dès les premiers coups de feu, l'un ayant été blessé grièvement au menton et l'autre au ventre. Aussitôt les voitures furent entourées par plus de vingt brigands, et les étrangers qui étaient dedans furent obligés de descendre. A l'instant même les brigands enlevèrent à Madame Muncaster un bijou en diamant, et invitèrent tous les voyageurs capturés et les deux autres gendarmes à les suivre. Ils furent conduits dans un endroit à un quart d'heure de distance, dans la direction du Pantélique. Là ils étaient attendus et furent reçus par six autres brigands plus âgés. Ces derniers étaient les chefs Arbanitès et Spanos, à ce qu'on dit, avec leur état-major, auxquels furent remis les étrangers capturés. A ce moment est survenu un détachement de six soldats qui ouvrirent le feu contre les brigands; mais, d'un côté, le nombre de ceux-ci était bien plus grand, puisqu'ils étaient une trentaine, et, d'un autre côté, la menace qu'ils ont faite de tuer les prisonniers, si les détachements continuaient le feu, ont réduit les soldats à cesser l'attaque et à laisser les brigands se retirer tranquillement. Ne voulant pas sans doute avoir l'embarras de la présence des femmes, qui devaient gêner leurs mouvements, vers les sept heures du soir ils les ont mises en liberté; puis ils leur ont donné pour les accompagner le domestique Italien, et ils les ont conduites à cheval au village de Charvati, où les attendaient les voitures avec lesquelles elles sont revenues à Athènes. Avec ces dames sont aussi revenus les deux gendarmes blessés, qui ont reçu dans la voiture toute sorte de soins de la part de ces nobles Anglaises. Dès que les brigands furent arrivés dans leur camp, c'est-à-dire, dans leur repaire, ils ont donné à leurs prisonniers du papier, une plume et de l'encre, afin qu'ils annoncent à Athènes qu'ils ont été capturés, et qu'ils fassent connaître le montant des rançons exigées par eux pour les mettre en liberté. Au moment du départ des dames, le chef des brigands les rassura au sujet de la sûreté de la vie de leurs époux et de celles de leurs compagnons de voyage, ajoutant qu'ils leur donneront tous les soins possibles, et qu'elles les reverront aussitôt que les rançons seront payées. Les brigands ont demandé par leurs lettres, d'abord 32,000 livres sterlings pour mettre les prisonniers en liberté, et ensuite 50,000 autres livres, ou leur amnistie; et ils ont demandé en outre la suspension de toute poursuite de la part de la force publique jusqu'à la fin des pourparlers. Suivant nos informations, le Gouvernement, cédant aux représentations des Ministres Plénipotentiaires d'Angleterre et d'Italie et aux instances des femmes des prisonniers, a suspendu toute poursuite contre les brigands; et l'on attend au plus tôt leur délivrance. On ignore où ont été conduits les prisonniers et quelle direction ont prise les brigands, qui, naturellement, et vu qu'ils connaissent bien le pays, emploieront tous les moyens pour mettre leur butin en lieu sûr, et pour ne rendre à la liberté leurs prisonniers qu'après qu'ils auront assuré leur retraite contre tout danger.

Il serait difficile de dépeindre la douloureuse anxiété, les regrets mêlés de tristesse et de crainte qu'a causé à tous, sans distinction de parti, la situation de ces nobles étrangers, laquelle, vu les exigences des brigands, ne pouvait laisser sans inquiétude.

Les faits que nous connaîtrons plus tard nous feront voir si le brigandage a été poursuivi, s'il a été réprimé comme il devait l'être: mais néanmoins si, bien qu'il ait été refréné, la bande des Arbanités ayant échappé à la poursuite persévérante qui en a été faite en dernier lieu dans la Locride et la Béotie, est parvenue à pénétrer dans l'Attique et a osé perpétrer un crime exécrable, cela ne prouve pas que le brigandage n'a pas été poursuivi, e encore moins qu'il est dans une situation florissante. En présence de ce grand malheur, de cette vraie calamité publique, nous ne pouvons nous défendre d'exprimer combien il nous est pénible que, dans ces tristes conjonctures, aucun des organes de l'Opposition ne nous ait épargné le regret de nous voir obligé de signaler la malveillance avec laquelle tous à l'envi ont cru qu'ils ne pouvaient avoir d'autre souci plus profitable à leur parti que de lancer contre le Ministère, à l'occasion de l'événement que déplore toute la population d'Athènes, des accusations qui n'ont de base que dans leur imaginative, accusations qui ne peuvent être considérées que comme tout-à-fait gratuites par la conscience publique, jusqu'à ce que la lumière puisse être portée dans l'obscurité qui enveloppe cet événement sinistre, dont il nous semble qu'on ne peut faire un grief pour personne, si ce n'est pour ceux qui ont perpétré le crime.

Des organes de l'Opposition ont dit, comme grief accusateur contre le Ministère, que M. le Ministre d'Angleterre a demandé au Gouvernement des renseignements sur la sûreté publique pour les communiquer aux voyageurs Anglais, et qu'il avait même réclamé au Gouvernement une force militaire pour les accompagner et les protéger durant leur excursion. Cette assertion des organes de l'Opposition est tout-à-fait mensongère. Aujourd'hui il est positif qu'il n'a été fait auprès de l'autorité aucune autre démarche, si ce n'est que avis d'une excursion à l'intérieur a été donné à la police, sans doute par le maître d'hôtel des voyageurs, et par la police au commandant de gendarmerie, pour qu'il donnât, suivant l'habitude, trois ou quatre gendarmes à cheval pour accompagner les voyageurs dans leur excursion. Mais ni le Ministre d'Angleterre, ni quelqu'un de sa part, ni aucune autre personne n'a donné avis au Gouvernement que des étrangers de distinction devaient aller hors d'Athènes; comme il n'a point été demandé non plus de renseignements sur l'état de la sûreté publique, dans le but, soit de les empêcher d'exécuter leur projet, soit de faire prendre au Gouvernement des mesures propres à les mettre à l'abri de tout danger pendant leur excursion. Mais malheureusement plusieurs circonstances viennent corroborer le soupçon que le projet de l'excursion que devait faire ces étrangers a été trahi d'ici même, et que les brigands en ont été instruits dans la Mégaride, où ils étaient poursuivis encore deux ou trois jours avant celui de l'événement.

Dans tous les cas, nous regardons comme très regrettable que M. le Président du Conseil se soit trouvé éloigné d'Athènes ces jours-là. Car quand nous nous rappelons que précédemment, dans une circonstance analogue, M. Zaïmis, inspiré par la prudence, et même malgré un avis contraire, a fait accompagner des voyageurs étrangers par une trentaine de soldats pour leur sûreté, nous ne pouvons nous refuser de croire que s'il eût été à Athènes lorsque ces étrangers de distinction ont voulu faire cette excursion, il aurait su prévenir cet événement, dont les effets pourraient être si funestes au pays.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 21, 1870.

SINCE I addressed your Lordship this morning a messenger has arrived from Colonel Théagénis, who is the bearer of a letter to M. Zaïmis, containing so positive a refusal of the conditions he was authorized to propose to the brigands that he considers his mission at an end, and requests leave to return to Athens. If a translation of this letter can be prepared in time for this mail I will forward it in a postcript, but in the meantime I inclose copies of letters from Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd, as also one from Mr. Noel, which will give your Lordship a sufficiently detailed account of the state of affairs.

M. della Minerva and I immediately met the Ministers in Council. M. Provelegios, Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, was sent for, and he concurred with the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior that the proposal made by the brigands, that a Court of Assize should be held at Oropos for the trial of the brigands, was altogether out of the question. There remained nothing, therefore, but the slight hope held out by Mr. Lloyd in his letter to Lord Muncaster, that the brigands might after all consent to leave the country in a British man-of-war.

I consequently saw Commander Prowse of the "Cockatrice," and having ascertained that he would, on my responsibility and requisition, receive these scoundrels on board, for removal to some place out of Greece, I made up my mind to sanction the arrangement.

A quarter of an hour afterwards a telegram arrived from Mr. Noel, from Chalcis, of which a translation is herewith inclosed, saying that the brigands were to go this evening to Sykamenon, a quarter of an hour from Oropos; that they must not be molested by the

troops, and that they would give way. I at the same time heard from M. Zaïmis that he had also received a telegram from Chalcis, which explained that what the brigands intended to accept was, that they should leave the country in a British vessel of war. All this may be a mere feint, to enable them to get to a place where escape would be less difficult that from Oropos; but at all events I have, without awaiting your Lordship's orders, assumed the grave responsibility of treating with the brigands on the terms I have mentioned.

I trust that your Lordship has not refused to sanction this measure, but an immediate decision on my part was indispensable to save the lives of the captives, and if I have done wrong I can only appeal to the indulgence of Her Majesty's Government.

By Mr. Noel's last telegram your Lordship will perceive that he has now come back to Oropos to negotiate, and I hope soon to be in a position to inform your Lordship that the ransom of 25,000*l.* has been paid to the brigands, that they have embarked on board the "Cockatrice," and are on their way to Malta; and finally, that the captives have been released.

Since I began this despatch another letter from Herbert, of which I transmit a copy, has been brought me dated this day. It is more hopeful than any I have yet received from him, although he does not seem to think that the brigands have yet made up their minds to banishment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Erskine.

Oropos, April 20, 1870.
(*Received at about* 1 P.M. *on Thursday, April* 21.)

NOEL arrived last night and the Colonel this morning. They have had a good deal of conversation with the brigands, but have failed to come to any understanding. The former (Noel) will write to you his view of the case, and I do not doubt that Colonel Théagénis will inform the Government of the situation. Since their arrival I have had no talk with the Captain, but I understand that he and his band will not make submission at Athens or to any force of the Greek Government. What they demand is, that a "Procureur du Roi" should be sent to them, and that they should be tried and condemned here and then pardoned. Such trial would, of course, be a farce, if ever it could be arranged, though in substance it is no more a farce than their trial at Athens would be if they had the promise of a pardon. This is what I understand them to say now, and they seem little disposed to think of exile; but I have no doubt others will inform the Government more exactly of the state of things.

The Colonel tells me that the disposition of the troops is such that we cannot go north without a collision, and he seems satisfied that whatever the result to us of such collision, their speedy destruction would follow.

I do not know that I have more to say.

If things do not look bright, I do not see that they can be altered; so that we have but to make the best of them. If the Government could grant these terms, I believe we should be all right. If not, our only chance is that when they know the troops are sent out in force in Bœotia they may wish to save their lives. For the present, I do not think we run much risk unless we meet the soldiers, and in that case we shall have the satisfaction of believing that they will not go unpunished.

But the Captain desires me to say that he considers any movement of troops against him a violation of the written promise given him by you, which said he should not be molested, without adding anything about Attica.

He seems to think himself entitled, so long as he treats us well, to take us where he pleases; but there must of course be some limit to this.

At present we are on the frontiers of Bœotia, and I believe the Captain's wish is to move a little nearer Thebes,—that is, to get nearer a country he and his band know better than they do this.

The Captain desires me so say that since he has seen Colonel Théagénis' orders he does not feel himself safe even here, and requests a further assurance from you, in writing, as to where they are safe, and for how long,

He says he will wait till to-morrow night for an answer. Vyner is well, and, I think, pretty cheerful. Boyl, as I told you before, is better than he was. Noel may, I think, be of great use to us; but he seems to think that all the demands of the brigands ought to be complied with. Meanwhile the situation is not improving.

(Signed) HERBERT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Mr. Lloyd to Lord Muncaster.

My dear Lord Muncaster, *Oropos*, *April* 20, 1870.

I CANNOT say that negotiations have been satisfactory. The brigands will not agree to undergo imprisonment until trial, upon a promise of pardon; because they say they have so often been deceived before, and I cannot undertake to say that any assurance of pardon, more formal and solemn than has hitherto been given would satisfy them. It might do so, and I think no means should be left untried to induce the Government to agree to this.

They propose as an alternative to surrender on parole, and go through their trial in some village in this neighbourhood. No doubt this would be informal, but we all know that for their own people no informality is too monstrous, and I therefore think the Government should be strongly pressed to concede, to provide the means of executing it. I shall be glad if you will show this letter to Erskine and support my views (if you can do so) with all your energy.

The brigands have promised Mr. Noel to take us off to the mountains, and keep us safely there for six months, if necessary, and I dare say they might so keep us for some time; but if the Government did not come round in the end, I do not see that we should be any better off than now, perhaps worse, with the further risk of illness, &c. They have not absolutely declined the plan of expatriation, but I have much doubt if they would adopt it; and besides, we are not able to promise it in definite terms.

Our great danger is, that they may determine to move into the arms of the troops. We shall do all we can to keep them in Attica, where I presume they will be safe for a few days longer; more one can hardly expect. If it comes to a fight, I believe the force against them will be overpowering, and I hope it will be so. It will be hard to die, but some consolation if they are all exterminated as well.

Give my love to my wife and child. I shall not write to them till we leave this for the north, unless in the meantime we have another messenger from Athens. The present envoy is all that could be wished, but he has not done much.

With respect to the movements of the troops, you must remind Mr. Erskine that the undertaking on the part of the Government was that the brigands should not be molested as long as we were with them; if their march is now interrupted they may have a right to complain of a breach of faith, for which we shall most undoubtedly and irremediably suffer.

Mr. Noel's man, who is a brother of the Chiefs, has just said that he believes they might accept expatriation if the trial, as they propose it, cannot be granted; but get the trial if you possibly can.

The great thing is to gain time for negotiations, and not to hurry to an open conflict. I have suggested what I can to that effect, and leave it in your hands and those of our friends in Athens to do the best for us. You must not rely much on pressure to persuade these men to our terms.

With best wishes to Lady M. and yourself, yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWARD LLOYD.

P.S.—The Chief says since he has seen the order now in the hands of Colonel Théagénis, viz., that they are not to be allowed to cross the Asopus. They cannot believe that they are safe even here, and they require some assurance from Erskine that they will not be molested in Attica, fixing the time they will wait here till to-morrow evening for an answer, which I beg you to procure without fail.

E. L.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Sir, *Oropos, April* $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

I HAVE been here since this morning, and after every endeavour I am unable to come to any understanding with the brigand chiefs; they persist in being amnestied. They will not agree to deliver themselves up to the authorities, notwithstanding the King's promise of pardon after trial. From my acquaintance with the country and the people we have to deal with, some prompt measures must be taken in order to save the lives of the captives.

I know you will excuse my taking the liberty of writing thus freely, from your knowledge of the painful situation in which the captives are placed; however, I will write you again from Chalcis.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, April* 21, 1870, 1·40 P.M.

BRIGANDS this evening at Sykamenos, quarter of an hour from Oropos. Detachments must not pursue. Brigands will consent. Answer.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Noel.

(Telegraphic.) *Thursday, April* 21, 1870, 3·30 P.M.

LE Gouvernement consent à ne pas les inquiéter à Sykamenos. Allez à Oropos avec l'Aphroessa et traitez pour l'embarquement à bord d'un navire de guerre Anglais.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, April* 21, 1870, 4·13 P.M.

I HAVE this moment received your telegram, and start for Oropos.

Inclosure 7 in No. 2.

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Mr. Erskine, *Oropos, April* 21, 1870.

THE question of the movement of the troops is at this moment the most urgent. Arvanitakis insists, with some reason, that as your letter to him made no mention of Attica, but only told him to take us into houses in the country, to treat us well, and to have no fear, he is not fairly dealt with when told he may not move. He says he can never stay long in any village, but he disclaims any idea of taking us north. He says he wishes to be near Chalcis, to make use of Noel as a negotiator, and of course he denies the right of any one to limit his movements. I think he has some grounds for saying he ought not to be attacked after the promise made to him, though, obviously, that promise could not be meant to be without limits. He is evidently getting more disposed to negotiate than he was, and I think if he is not molested for the next week or two, he will come to some terms, could the armistice be prolonged for a little time, and limited, perhaps, to Bœotia and Attica, or to the neighbourhood of Thebes and Chalcis, though the latter designation is perhaps too vague. We are to move to-day, but only to a village a quarter

of an hour distant on the other side of the river, and I do not suppose we shall be attacked there.

The Captain asks you to let Naso Yani Kosta (who was recently sent here) know that he expects him either to send the ornaments he ordered or the 30*l.* which he gave him with which to buy them.

The band, I have no doubt, will come to terms. They strongly hope they may be tried by a Court in some village out here, and if that is impossible I think they will eventually accept exile. They have perfect confidence in the power of the British Government and Legation, though they will trust no Greek whatever, and for the latter reason I believe they would never go to prison for a day. I wonder whether the Turks would give them an amnesty.

(Signed) E. HERBERT.

Inclosure 8 in No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Marcopoulo, le $\frac{8}{20}$ Avril,* 1870.

CE matin, malgré la pluie, je me suis rendu à l'Echelle d'Oropos avec cinq des cavaliers sous mes ordres, pour y rencontrer M. Noel, arrivé de Chalcis avec un des frères des Arvanitéï: mais je n'ai pas pu l'y trouver; car Christo Arvaniti avec quatre de ses compagnons s'était rendu dès le soir de la veille à la rencontre de son frère, et l'ayant pris avec lui ainsi que M. Noel il est allé au village d'Oropos, où sa bande et les prisonniers Européens sont installés.

Je me suis donc décidé de me rendre aussi au susdit village. A mon arrivée, j'ai trouvé les brigands devant la maison de Scourtanioti, qui me reçurent et me conduisirent à l'habitation des prisonniers. Je me suis empressé de remettre les lettres que j'avais à l'adresse de ces messieurs, sans avoir rencontré aucun obstacle.

Après quelques mots échangés, je me suis rendu avec Taco Arvaniti, qui se dit le chef de la bande, et avec M. Noel, dans une chambre à part, et j'ai commencé avec eux des pourparlers pour la délivrance des prisonniers. Je lui ai représenté d'un côté toutes les difficultés qui s'opposent à l'admission de leurs demandes, et d'autre tous les moyens que le Gouvernement veut bien mettre à sa disposition dans leur intérêt matériel aussi bien que pour la sûreté de sa bande, en lui faisant voir, en même temps, les périls certains et sa complète destruction s'il insistait à ses demandes impossibles et s'il continuait à détenir les étrangers. Je lui ai lu mes instructions, et je les ai commentés sous plus d'un point de vue, mais tout a été en vain. Ni lui, ni son frère Christo, qui est venu prendre part à la conversation, ont voulu consentir. C'est à l'amnistie qu'ils s'accrochent toujours; et quand je leur ai expliqué que le Gouvernement est bien disposé même à cela, mais que ce n'est pas dans son pouvoir de la leur accorder, la Constitution s'y opposant, "Et qui est ce qui a fait la Constitution?" m'ont-ils demandé. "La nation," leur répondis-je. "Eh bien! que la nation s'assemble pour la modifier; qui peut faire, peut aussi défaire. Nous ne sommes pas pressé, nous saurons attendre et dix mois même." "Comment, donc, en gardant les prisonniers?" demandai-je. "Mais certainement," m'ont-ils répondu. "C'est Dieu qui nous les a envoyés pour nous sauver," &c.

Telles étaient en général leurs prétentions insensées. Ensuite nous sommes venu à parler de la mesure de leur grâce, et je les ai assurées que ceci est bien possible, la grâce étant une des prérogatives Royales, mais qu'un arrêt préalable est de rigueur. "Alors, qu'une Cour d'Assises vienne ici pour nous juger et nous condamner," répondirent-ils, "afin que la loi soit exécutée complètement."

Leurs prétentions, comme vous voyez, étaient aussi insensées que repoussantes. Quand je leur ai dit enfin qu'ils devaient rester à Oropos aussi bien en faveur des étrangers que pour leur propre sûreté—car ici ils ne sont pas poursuivis, tandis que s'ils se hasardaient de s'éloigner d'Oropos ils pouvaient rencontrer des détachements qui pourraient très bien ne pas respecter l'inviolabilité qu'ils trouvent à Oropos, ils s'irritèrent et me dirent, "Nous le voyons très bien; des embuches nous sont dressées, mais nous tuerons les prisonniers."

Après quelque temps ils ordonnèrent des préparatifs de départ et bientôt ils changèrent d'avis. Ils ont obligé cependant les prisonniers d'écrire à MM. les Ministres ces détails et de demander une réponse jusqu'à demain soir. Ils prétendaient que cette dernière résolution est contraire à celle prise précédemment, d'après laquelle ils avaient cru comme générale et absolue la promesse de se servir de maisons de campagne. Après avoir maintes fois répété mes conseils, mais toujours sans aucun résultat, et ayant vu qu'aucun arrangement ne pouvait être espéré, mais qu'on répétait toujours qu'il voulaient sauver leurs têtes et les sauver sur le lieu même, j'ai été obligé de m'en aller.

D'après ce que j'ai compris de leurs expressions, je suis convaincu qu'ils espèrent que le Gouvernement sera obligé par MM. les Ministres d'accepter leurs propositions, quoique j'aie tâché de leur expliquer l'opinion de MM. les Ministres, qui approuvent les décisions du Gouvernement.

Il paraît qu'ils ont l'intention, ou plutôt la résolution, d'avancer vers la Béotie et plus en avant, et une attaque contre eux ne peut qu'exposer à un péril inévitable la vie des prisonniers, péril que prévoient parfaitement ces messieurs.

Demain, avec les cavaliers sous mes ordres, je me rends à Salessi pour communiquer à MM. les Capitaines Apostolidis et Liacopoulo, qui s'y trouvent, la résolution du Gouvernement d'empêcher, même par la force, l'avancement de la bande d'Arvanitéï vers la Béotie. C'est dans ce village que j'attendrai les ordres du Gouvernement, qui peut-être croit, comme moi, que ma mission est terminée après ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui exposer.

J'espère que le village de Salessi, ainsi que d'autres positions favorables, ont été aujourd'hui occupées par les soldats, comme du reste le démontre la lettre ci-incluse de M. Apostolidis. Ce qui m'a frappé cependant c'est que les brigands n'ont eu aucune connaissance des mesures qui sont prises.

Il y a quelques heures qu'un bateau-à-vapeur Royal est venu ancrer à l'Echelle d'Oropos. J'ai envoyé demander à M. le Commandant s'il avait apporté quelque chose ayant rapport à ma mission, et il m'a répondu qu'il ne faisait que croiser.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) B. THEAGENIS.

GREECE. No. 3 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 4 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—98.] *Price* 1*d*.

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 1.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 23, 1870.

MY time has been so completely taken up this morning by the arrangements for landing the remains of Messrs. Herbert and Lloyd, and their funeral, which is to take place this afternoon, that I can only write hurriedly to your Lordship, and must defer till next post-day to report in more detail all the sad occurrences of the last few days.

I may mention, however, that I am in receipt of a considerable number of cyphered telegrams from your Lordship, almost all of which reached me in a more or less unintelligible condition, and all many hours after the captives had been killed.

I shall likewise by next mail answer your Lordship's questions as to certain discrepancies of dates in my telegrams, which I have not even had a single moment's leisure to go into as yet.

Mr. Herbert, as I reported by telegraph, was killed near Dhilissi on Thursday afternoon the 21st instant, and it was at first thought that the second body found was that of M. de Boyl, the Italian Secretary, but it was eventually recognized as that of Mr. Lloyd. The two other gentlemen, viz., Mr. Vyner and M. de Boyl, appear to have been killed a good way in the interior of the country, in the vicinity of Skimatari. Their bodies have not yet arrived, but the "Affroïssa," which brought round the remains of Messrs. Herbert and Lloyd this morning, will return for them to Chalcis immediately.

The details of the whole affair are more harrowing than I can now describe, but I shall attempt hereafter to give your Lordship an account of the way in which the bodies were mutilated.

The King called at Her Majesty's Legation yesterday to express his profound grief at the dreadful fate of these gentlemen, and the whole Diplomatic Body have waited upon me for the same purpose.

I inclose a translation of the deposition of the brigand Allexis, taken by the troops in the encounter near Dhilissi, which throws some light on the movements and proceedings of the brigands both before and after the capture. I transmit likewise a translation of a telegram on the subject of the collision from Colonel Théagénis, General Church's aide-de-camp, who had been sent to the brigands to endeavour to induce them to embark on board a British man-of-war, or leave the country by the Turkish frontier unmolested.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaimis.

(Translation.) *Schimatara, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870, 9·30 P.M.

THE band of the Arvanitéï has unfortunately put into execution the threatened murder of the ill-fated strangers, their captives.

After 2 o'clock P.M. to-day they passed the river, flying from Oropos. Immediately on learning this, the detachment under Captain Apostolidis and the Cavalry hastened to stop their flight, but they had great difficulty in crossing the River Asopo, it being swollen. The brigands in their hasty retreat, alas! murdered the strangers. The soldiers perceiving the slaughter got infuriated; the attack was most fiercely made; six of them have been found killed, and one has been captured alive. Amongst the dead were recognized the two brigand Chiefs, Christos and Takos* Arvanitéï, and the remainder are probably wounded and hidden, because the last that left were only eight in number. The bodies of the murdered captives have been put on board the steamer; that of the youngest has been brought here.

(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 2.

Deposition of one of the Brigand Gang.

To the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, Athens.

THE brigand Alexios Basileo Tossini, who was arrested, has undergone an examination. He states that the band started from a place about three hours distant from Vilia, some of the inhabitants of which place furnished them with food; that during the night they passed by Siossa on their way to Marathon, where they arrived on the morning of the day on which the capture took place; that they occupied from that morning the bridge on the Marathon road, and were there when the carriages of the captives were on their way to Marathon; that the captives were taken in the afternoon on their return from Marathon; that from this place they went to two huts near the Pentelicus, where they passed the night; that the day following two men in foustanel dress, having the air of military men, approached the band, conversed with them and departed; that he would recognize them if he saw them, but does not know who they were; that from there the brigands went to Oropos, and thence, by a concerted plan, they set out with a view to reach Agrapha with their captives; that they had come into contact with the Government troops; and that, according to the description given by some soldiers, he presumes Christo Arvanitaki has been killed.

This brigand will hereafter undergo another examination; meanwhile there is information that this man, with some others, kept guard over the two ill-fated Secretaries of Legation,† and that he himself is their murderer.

Chalcis, April 10, 1870, 4 *o'clock* P.M.

The Nomarch of Eubœa,
(Signed) PH. MICHALOPOULOS.
The Procureur du Roi,
BEUTSI.

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* Not confirmed.

† N.B.—The body supposed at first to be that of the Italian Secretary was that of Mr. Lloyd. It is here alluded to.

GREECE. No. 4 (1870).

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 5 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—101.] *Price 2d.*

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 6.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 27, 1870.

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 20th instant, I have the honour to state that on sending Mr. Lambros to the Telegraph Office to inquire as to the discrepancy in the dates of my telegrams to your Lordship of Sunday and Monday, the 17th and 18th instant respectively, he brought me back the accompanying paper which he extracted from the office register, and which is signed by the clerk in charge, showing the hours and dates at which these telegrams were received and transmitted.

From this statement I gather that the first telegram, although written by me and handed to the messenger overnight, was not delivered to the Telegraph Office until 8 A.M. (the hour at which it opens) on the following morning, nor sent off until 10·40 A.M., probably because other telegrams had precedence. Now as your Lordship informs me that this telegram bore the office date of April 18, 8 P.M., it is clear either that it was not dispatched until twelve hours after it was delivered at the office, or that the date of transmission was erroneously given.

The second telegram, dated Monday night (April 18), is alleged to have been received at the office at 8·50 A.M., and sent on at 9·40 A.M. I have questioned the Legation messenger as to the hour at which he delivered this telegram, and he asserts very positively that it was at 8 o'clock, and not at 8·50 A.M.; and as he is a very careful man I am inclined to believe what he says. But I think your Lordship will see that the real mistake has been that the clerk here has in both cases entered the hours as P.M. instead of A.M.

I regret to add that the mistakes at the Telegraph Office here are so frequent that I despair of any real amendment until a very superior class of clerks is employed; and as this would imply a knowledge of French and English, and consequently a large increase of the rate of payment, there is, under present circumstances, but little hope of anything effectual being done.

Even telegrams *en clair* reach Athens in such a state as to be all but unintelligible, whilst it is the exception when those in cypher can be made out at all.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 6.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 28, 1870.

I HAVE already informed your Lordship that the bodies of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd were brought up to Athens early on the 23rd instant, and deposited in the English Chapel.

The funeral took place at 4 P.M. on that day, in the presence of their Hellenic Majesties, the Archbishop of Athens, the Holy Synod, the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Body in uniform, and of most of the principal personages here.

In the absence of the Chaplain of Her Majesty's Legation, the funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Hill.

Although I had requested your Lordship to ascertain the wishes of Mr. Herbert's family as to his interment, I was recommended by the surgeon of the "Cockatrice" to proceed with the funeral at once, and I could not, therefore, wait to hear from your Lordship on the subject; but on the receipt of your telegram of the 24th instant, Mr. Herbert's body was disinterred, embalmed, and placed on board Her Majesty's steamer "Antelope" for removal to Malta.

Late at night on Sunday the 24th, the Greek gun-boat "Affroessa" returned from Dilessi, with the bodies of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl, which were landed on the following morning at the Piræus, in boats kindly placed at our disposal by the Russian Admiral, who throughout this sad affair has shown the most compassionate interest in the fate of our countrymen.

The coffins were carried to the railway station by sailors and marines from Her Majesty's ships "Cockatrice" and "Antelope," and followed, as in the case of Messrs. Herbert and Vyner, by boats from every vessel of war in the harbour.

Later in the day Count de Boyl's funeral took place from the Italian Legation, the same honours being paid to him as to Mr. Herbert.

On Tuesday afternoon the three bodies were re-conveyed to the Piræus and placed on board the "Antelope" with all due care and respect.

His Hellenic Majesty has since called on Mrs. Lloyd to express the grief with which he had learnt her bereavement, and nothing can exceed the kindness and sympathy he has shown to all who are affected by this terrible event.

From what His Majesty said, both to me and to Mrs. Lloyd, I infer that it is His Majesty's intention to provide amply for the family of the late Mr. Lloyd, and I am satisfied that it may safely be left to His Majesty to determine in what way this intention may most satisfactorily be carried into effect.

I am desirous of conveying to the Admiralty my warm approval of the tact which Commander Prowse has displayed in the necessarily complicated arrangements for landing the bodies, and subsequently carrying them to the English chapel and churchyard, and my admiration of the energy and good-will with which he and the officers and men of the two ships have laboured on this occasion; and, finally, I should feel much gratified if your Lordship would thank the Russian Government for the assistance afforded by Admiral Boutakoff.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 6

My Lord, *Athens, April* 28, 1870.

I REGRET that it has not been in my power to forward to your Lordship copies of my letters to Mr. Herbert respecting the steps which were being taken with a view to his release. These letters were usually written in great haste, and while a messenger was waiting for some urgent communication required by the brigands. Their tenor can, however, be gathered from Mr. Herbert's replies, copies of which were forwarded to your Lordship at the time. The only letter therefore which has been preserved is one I wrote on the 21st instant, the day of the catastrophe, and which was subsequently returned to me by General Soutzo unopened: a copy of that letter is inclosed herewith. I have to apologize to your Lordship for its informal tone, and I trust you will bear in mind that I had not then the least reason for supposing that Her Majesty's Government would sanction the proposed embarkation of the brigands. In fact, the measure was one of so unusual a nature that I hardly hoped it would be permitted.

The second paper sent herewith is an extract from the note-book of Mr. Lloyd, which was found on his body, and which has been copied for me by his widow. The third is an extract from Mr. Vyner's last letter to Lord Muncaster.

I likewise inclose copy of a letter from Mr. Noel, written after the event, and a copy of a note from M. Valaority, in answer to my remonstrance, shortly after the original capture.

No satisfactory evidence has yet been produced as to the immediate cause of the collision with the troops. The only living witnesses of what occurred at Sykamenon on the afternoon of the 21st instant are the Dragoman Alexander and the five brigands who are now under examination, and whose depositions, or a summary of them, I shall forward to your Lordship hereafter. Nor am I aware of the existence of any testimony by an eye-witness as to the circumstances under which the captives were murdered, with the exception of Colonel Théagenis' report sent herewith.

Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd were found lying dead, about twenty yards apart, near and on this side of Dilessi; that is to say, almost exactly on the line of boundary between Attica and Bœotia, five or six miles from Oropos. Both gentlemen had been stabbed repeatedly in the back, and Mr. Herbert had received cuts from a sabre or yataghan about the head and arm, besides three gun-shot wounds through the body. Mr. Lloyd, in addition to three wounds in the back, was shot behind the neck, and must have died instantaneously. I annex a report drawn up by Mr. Bolton, surgeon of the "Cockatrice," as to the condition of the four bodies when examined by him.

Little or nothing is yet known as to the last moments of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl, beyond the fact that their bodies were discovered some way beyond Dilisi, on the way to Schimitari. Mr. Vyner was shot through the heart and must have died instantly. I infer that he was killed by the brigands, as a pistol ball, which caused his death, dropped from his clothes on board the "Cockatrice," and is now in the possession of Mr. Watson; it is hardly conceivable that the troops were sufficiently close to use their pistols.

Mr. Yates, the Scotch engineer of the "Affroessa," has given me an account of the condition in which he discovered the bodies shortly after he came on shore, but I cannot recollect any particulars that throw much light on the cause of the actual collision. I requested him to give me a statement in writing of what he had seen, but being in the service of the Greek Government he appeared reluctant to do anything that might displease his employers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

P.S.—Since writing this despatch I have received the letter in which Colonel Théagenis transmitted two letters found on the brigands, translations of which are annexed.

E. M. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Herbert.

My dear Herbert, *Athens, April* 21, *Thursday,* 7 *o'clock.*

TIME is so precious that I cannot answer your two last letters in detail, but I gather from them and from Noel's telegram that things look more promising, and that the Arvanitéï are at last disposed to treat. I have requested Noel to return to Oropos, or rather to Sykamenon, with this view; but as I had no opportunity of communicating with him in detail, I will now do so through you.

In the first place the idea of a special Court of Assizes at Oropos is, as you must have foreseen, altogether out of the question. You say yourself that they would not surrender to the authorities for a day, whereas all the usual forms would have to be gone through, and, in short, M. Privilegios, the first lawyer in Greece, has declared the thing impossible; on the other hand, a Turkish amnesty does not appear practicable. I cannot say whether the Turks would or would not agree to it, but it would take time which we have not at our disposal; and after all, perhaps, they would not trust the Turks more than they do their rivals—possibly less.

Remains, therefore, the question of exile in a British vessel, and although I have not a word on the subject from Lord Clarendon, I authorize you and Noel to propose to them to embark immediately on board the "Cockatrice," Commander Prowse, now here. The ransom would be on board, and would be given at once into their custody. I would give them a paper in the most authentic form in which it can be drawn up, pledging the honour of the British Government to their being conveyed safely to Malta (or wherever else they may select, but I cannot think of any country that would receive them), whence they would be at liberty to go with their ill-gotten wealth wherever they pleased. I need hardly tell you that they would be disarmed, but you need say nothing of this. Very possibly I may be disavowed and blamed for this, but there is no time to discuss the matter with Lord Clarendon and show him the urgency of the case, and I must take my chance. We are even thinking of sending the "Cockatrice" to-morrow with the ransom, and perhaps it might tempt Tako, if you took him on board and let him see it, leaving your companions to answer for the realization of our promises.

I really cannot enter into a discussion with Tako as to whether we have or we have not kept faith with him. Surely he cannot suppose that the Government ever meant to allow him to wander about the country with impunity. It would infallibly ruin your health, if it did not kill you, and it appears to me that as long as he is not molested where he is he ought not to complain. If he is in earnest he is far better at Oropos or Sykamenon than he could possibly be elsewhere. But I am again authorized by all the Ministers to say that let him not attempt to go away, and he will be allowed a reasonable time to complete his bargain.

In your interest believe me we must now be firm. Why should he care to move away except for an evil purpose? I gave his message about Naso Yanikosta and the 30*l.* to Valaority, who sent off immediately for that worthy, and I trust he will force him to disgorge or send the ornaments. But I am not responsible for this little business.

Say to Mr. Lloyd that I will attend to his wishes as to the letter, but that I trust to return it to him before many hours are over.

These Greeks and Albanians take such a time to make up their minds that I am dreadfully afraid Lord Clarendon will come and put a spoke in my wheel; but still I have told Noel to negotiate and must stand by what I said.

Your ever,
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Extracts from Mr. Lloyd's Note-Book.

Monday, April 11, 1870, 4·30 P.M.

Cold, mist, rain, 6 P.M. to 5·30 A.M.

Wood of Raphini, captured by band of Arvanitakis. Night on Pentelicus. Language-lesson to brigands. Supper on mountain, 2 A.M. Reached first Shemena in Stamata; little copse on hill-side; discussion of terms with brigands. Spend the day. Sixteen soldiers passed along road below in the afternoon. Alarm of all parties.

Tuesday.—8 P.M. to 6 A.M.

Left after dark along high road towards Cephissia. Halt in plain. Alarm of parties near. Brigands surround us, ready to shoot. Sleep on thorn bush. Resting-place in pine-wood. Very wet and cold. Brigand warms Dormouse (Mr. Vyner), by lying down close to him. Roused at dawn, and go to other pine-wood, a short way off, for the day.

Wednesday.

Day in pine-wood. Heavy rain. Caught two peasants, and borrowed their capotes for us. Lighted fire for toast, and broiled lamb. Sent off peasant with Muncaster at 9 A.M. After dark moved off to hut of peasants for night. De Boyl's servant came with grub.

Thursday.—Brigand reads two hours history—Keramide St. John.

Rainy and cold. Hut 60 × 20, our end badly closed by pine branches. Fires, but hard to keep warm. Roast lamb again, and more presents of liver. Evening came Dionys and agents from Athens. Scene by night—negotiating at one end, feasting at ours. Warmer at night, with my oilcloth from Poly.

Friday.—8 A.M. to 7·30 P.M. Very fine day, and view of Mount Delphi in Eubœa covered with snow.

Left at 8 A.M. 7 brigands, self on mule, Herbert and De Boyl on white horses, Dormouse on brown without saddle. Baggage horse. Other brigands to follow. Pass wood of Tatoe; defile. Magnificent view over Athens, W.; Eubœa, E. Halt almost in sight of guard-house to breakfast. By Pass of Deceleia, 3,000 feet above sea. Guard-house. Fraternise with four soldiers. Alarm on descending to plain. Alexander sent on with Erskine's toe (?) to troops seen below. Peace. Officer lunches with us and brigands. Across plain and through fine wooded country, Marcopoulos. Received by Demarch, and general fraternization with Albanian inhabitants. Fresh eggs. Reached village of Wallack shepherds.

Saturday.—Coraki.

Village twenty-five huts; shared one with Chief and five brigands, circular, 30 by 20 diameter. Five in middle; people make everything for selves; spinning and weaving. Hut pretty warm. Walked up to Acropolis; cloudy. View over Plain of Oropos, village of La Scala, and house of Paparigopoulos. Two agents from Athens. Dance of brigands.

Sunday.

Down to church in morning. Blessing of palms; had one. Visit to Demarch and house of Pap.: coffee and raki; friendly meeting. Demarch to go to Athens to negotiate.

Monday.

Jumping and throwing stone by brigands very good. Music at night, singing and fluting. Evening, came Dionys. and Grisner, who slept.

Tuesday.

Servants left. Afternoon marched over to Oropos; good house, room with fire-place, and seven brigands. Fine day and pleasant half-hour's walk.

Wednesday.

Very rainy. Colonel Théagenis come to treat; also Noel, who stopped all night. Long discussion as to terms.

Thursday.

Messenger fr. Athens. Armistice partly withdrawn. Troops *en cordon.* We not to move. Chief says he will go to a place a quarter of an hour off on Ocyoupos. Know troops are in force; danger impending. Love to J. and Erskines in worst case. Noel left early. Fine view of mountains in Eubœa. Covered with snow from Delphi to N.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Mr. Vyner to Lord Muncaster.

(Extract.) *Saturday,* 11·30 (*apparently April* 16).

THE Captain has just come in to say that should an amnesty, or rather an equivalent to it, not be given before the end of five days (Thursday), he will put an end to us; perhaps only a threat, but I think a serious one. The other thing he demands is, that an emissary of higher rank should be sent by Government, as these he deems as inferior men. At present we are comfortable, but I think he means moving us north. There is some one in the background at Athens, who fills his head with extravagant ideas; says you are the twelfth richest lord in England and first cousin of the Queen; but I think we have convinced him that it is untrue. . . . . . As long as things take a favourable turn, write to my mother; if the worst should come, to De Grey. Your letter dated Good Friday reached us only to-night at 8·30. I am strongly in favour of a responsible man being sent, as things have gone too far to be done by halves; and these scoundrels should be told what they can and what they cannot have, and not be put off by shuffling.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Mr. Vyner to Lord Muncaster.

(Extract.) *Thursday,* 6·15 A.M. (*apparently April* 21).

TELL Mr. Erskine I only wrote it because I thought that, coming from a private source, it might do good, and not from any want of confidence in him, to whom I am deeply grateful. Would it be possible to prevent the soldiers molesting us in Attica or some line drawn a little further north? as I have the faintest of hopes that, their progress being arrested north, and being forced to remain here, they might come to our terms sooner. They have a horror of prison—mistrusting the Greek Government; but they have a full trust in the English Government, and put more trust in Erkine's pass than anything else. They urge that a Court should be sent here. Is this an evasion of law?

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Sir, *Chalchis, April* $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

THE sad news, of which you are fully acquainted, reached us at 12 o'clock last night. The death of the captives was certain, as I previously wrote, the moment the troops came into collision with the brigands. Before leaving yesterday morning the two brigand Chiefs promised me to accept the proposition of being conveyed away in an English man-of-war if their other propositions failed. This adds to the sadness of the case; for had the Government suspended all hostilities for only a few days longer, everything would have been arranged satisfactorily. I was with the captives up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and had the Nomarch, whose note I inclose, been more active, I might have been back in time to prevent the collision with the troops. As soon as I returned from Oropos yesterday my boat was arrested and boatmen threatened with being fined by the Telones, because I had departed last Tuesday without his leave. If you require any further particulars on this melancholy subject I shall be glad to supply them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

M. Michalopoulos to Mr. Noel.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Chalcis, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

THE boat "Methoni" cannot possibly take you to Oropos, because it is intended for the duty of patrolling during night-time the two harbours and the neighbouring coast. It is therefore requisite that you should have recourse to a private boat.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TH. MICHALOPOULOS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{10}{22}$ *Avril*, 1870.

AU lieu de répondre à la communication que vous m'avez faite par votre office en date du $\frac{31\text{ Mars,}}{12\text{ Avril,}}$ concernant l'arrestation et la séquestration de MM. Herbert, Secrétaire de la Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique, Vyner, et Lloyd, avec M. le Comte Boyl, Secrétaire de la Légation de Sa Majesté de Roi d'Italie, par les brigands, j'ai mieux aimé m'entendre avec vous, ainsi qu'avec M. le Ministre d'Italie, sur les mesures à prendre pour sauver la vie des prisonniers.

Malheureusement, et le Roi et son Gouvernement en déplorant cette calamité, tous les efforts, bien que poussés jusqu'à l'extrême limite de ce qu'il leur était possible de faire, sont restés infructueux.

Devant le dénouement terrible que vient d'avoir ce triste évènement, le Roi et son Gouvernement n'ont pas d'expressions pour vous en témoigner de leurs douloureux regrets, et il n'y a pas de sacrifices que mes collègues et moi ne nous imposerions pas, en ce qui nous concerne, pour en rendre l'expression solennelle.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) SPIRIDION VALAORITY.

Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

Report of Colonel Théagénis.

AUJOURD'HUI, dès le matin, me conformant aux ordres du Gouvernement, je me suis rendu au village de Salessi, dans le but de m'entendre avec les Capitaines Apostolidès et Liacopoulos sur les mesures que nous devions prendre pour cerner le village d'Oropò. A cet effet et après avoir pris l'avis de M. Apostolidès, j'ai mandé à M. Liacopoulos de venir avec la force armée sous ses ordres.

Nous espérions pouvoir cerner Oropò avant le départ des brigands, car nous croyions qu'ils auraient entrepris leur départ projeté pendant la nuit. Mais, contrairement à notre attente, les brigands se mirent à préparer leur départ vers deux heures de l'après midi. Dès que j'en fus informé par un homme que j'avais envoyé exprès, nommé Stavro Biati, habitant de Salessi, j'ai contremandé ma dépêche antérieure à M. Liacopoulos, puisque les circonstances étaient changées, et je l'ai invité de poster ses soldats sur les environs de Sycamino, d'où les brigands avaient l'intention de passer. En attendant, moi et M. Apostolidès, avec toute la force armée qui se trouvait auprès de nous, nous marchions vers Oropò. Mais en route nous avons appris de quelques villageois de Sycamino que les brigands d'Oropò venaient d'être aperçus près de leur village, après avoir traversé la Rivière d'Asopò ; et à la suite de cette information nous avons été obligés de changer notre plan, et de nous diriger aussi vers Sycamino dans l'intention d'y cerner la bande des brigands. La Rivière, pourtant, d'Asopò, qui, à cause des dernières pluies, avait monté, présentait de tels obstacles au passage des soldats que c'est avec peine que les cavaliers eux-mêmes ont pu la franchir. Ce retard a permis aux brigands de gagner de terrain en courant vers Dilessi ; les soldats les poursuivaient sans néanmoins arriver à un engagement avec eux, à cause de la distance qui les séparait ; des rares coups de fusil étaient seulement entendus tirer par les brigands.

En passant de Sycamino, les brigands avaient amené avec eux plusieurs villageois et quelques bergers ; ils conduisaient aussi à pied les malheureux prisonniers. Il paraît que leur plan était de mettre à couvert eux-mêmes, en exposant ces hommes au feu des soldats. Mais les villageois, ainsi que les bergers, n'ont pas tardé de se retirer, et il n'y restèrent que les prisonniers, qui étaient traînés de force. Lorsqu'ils approchèrent de Dilessi, et que les prisonniers épuisés de fatigue ne pouvaient plus suivre, les brigands ont premièrement tué les Secrétaires des Légations d'Italie et d'Angleterre, puis l'Avocat de la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer, et un peu plus tard le jeune Anglais.

Exaspérés par ces massacres, les soldats ont tiré sur les brigands et ils en tuèrent le Chef, Christo Arvaniti, et les brigands Yeroyanni, Elie Stathaki, Verfani, Tzakanica, Katarahia, Sotori Zioma, et ils blessèrent Alexi Chimarioti, qui a été fait prisonnier. Ce ne sont pas cependant les seuls. Il y a encore d'autres qui n'ont pas été trouvés, parcequ'une recherche minutieuse n'a pu être faite. Cela est à présumer du nombre de ceux qui sont encore poursuivis, qui ne sont pas plus de neuf, d'après les dernières informations. Quoi qu'il en soit la bande des Arvanitéï a gravement souffert, puisqu'elle a perdu Christo Arvaniti et les plus distingués de ses partisans. Si l'information erronée, qui m'avait été donnée et que j'ai télégraphiée au Gouvernement sur la mort de Taco Arvaniti, se vérifiait, on pouvait avec raison considérer cette bande comme tout-à-fait détruite.

La mort des quatre étrangers, si distingués, est certainement un grand malheur, mais leur délivrance n'était pas possible, si l'on prend en considération qu'on avait à faire avec des bêtes féroces auprès desquels tous nos efforts devaient échouer.

Des trois cadavres que le bâteau à vapeur devait transporter, on n'a pas pu trouver que les deux ; le troisième, trouvé aujourd'hui, va être enterré ici avec le quatrième.

Toutes les exhortations et les ordres donnés aux soldats afin de préserver la vie des prisonniers ont été en vain, à cause de la férocité de ces scélérats, qui avaient décidé d'avance leur mort.

Pendant que les brigands paraissaient en quelque sorte tranquilles et espérants à Oropò, l'apparition du bâteau à vapeur leur a suscité des craintes et des soupçons, qui ont hâté leur départ à une heure inaccoutumée, comme il résulte de la lettre ci-jointe, et ont fait manquer notre plan de cerner Oropò.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) B. THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 9 in No. 3.

Report of Dr. A. Bolton, M.B.

Mr. Herbert.—Two flesh wounds of right arm, one being situated three inches above the wrist and upon the external surface of the arm. It was an inch and a half long by an inch wide. The second was also upon the external surface of his arm, situated two inches below right shoulder. It measured three inches by four and extended almost into the shoulder-joint under the muscles. Both wounds exposed the bone. He had also three wounds of the head; one extending from the posterior and inferior angle of the right parietal bone to the molar bone; the bone being exposed for the whole length of the wound. The second wound of head extended from immediately below the tip of the right ear to the angle of the mouth and cut through the vamus of the lower jaw and divided the internal maxillary artery. The third wound of head (or rather of face) was made by a pointed instrument; it was situated in the right side of lower lip, and was an inch in width. The first two wounds were made from behind; the latter from in front. He also sustained three gun-shot wounds. One ball entered on right side of spine opposite third bone of sacrum, and travelled down to outer side of right thigh, at the junction of lower with middle third. The ball could be felt under the cuticle in this position. It was an inch long and conical at both ends. The other two shot wounds existed at the very extremity of the coccyx, and were about the sixth of an inch apart. They took a direction inwards and lodged in the pelvis. From the direction of these balls, I believe they were fired while Mr. Herbert was lying on the ground. I also think that they were inflicted by a single discharge. He was perfectly drained of blood, the hæmorrhage coming from the internal maxillary artery.

Mr. Lloyd.—There were three sword wounds and one gun-shot. The former were situated upon the right side of the body; two entered from behind. They penetrated the liver. The third entered below the lower edge of liver, and wounded the bowels in its course. The gun-shot wound was situated upon the top of the right shoulder. It was two inches in diameter, the charge entering the upper outlet of the thorax upon the right side. It must have been inflicted while Mr. Lloyd was down, as, from its direction, it could not possibly have been done while he was in a standing or running position. Two small wounds of exit existed at the right sterno-clavicular articulation. The greater portion of the charge remained inside the thorax. The right clavicle and several of the ribs were shattered. The skin around the wound and the hair upon the right side of the head were burned by the flash from the discharge.

Mr. Vyner.—April 24, 5 A.M.; Dilessi. Body in a running attitude; left leg being slightly flexed. Arms bent and held out slightly in front of chest. Features calm, and in no way indicative of having sustained pain. There was an immense quantity of condensed foam or saliva around the mouth, and this fact, when taken in connection with the muddy state of his trousers and boots, renders it probable that he must have run to the full extent of his endurance. He only sustained one wound, viz., a bullet wound. The ball entered on the left of the spine, opposite the centre of the dorsal vertebra, and after piercing the heart, made its exit half-an-inch below and an inch-and-a-half internal to the left breast (nipple). Death must have been instantaneous and painless. The body was not disfigured in any way.

M. Boyl.—Sustained two gun-shot wounds. The first entered immediately below the lower angle of the right scapula, and lodged in the right lung. The second entered three inches below the lower angle of left scapula, and made its exit on a level with and three inches to the right of umbilicus. He sustained no other wounds and was not disfigured.

No regular post-mortem of any of the bodies was made, as the cause of death in each case was too painfully evident.

(Signed) A. BOLTON, M.B.,
Her Majesty's ship "Cockatrice," Piræus.

P.S. *April* 26, 1870.—To-day we discovered in Mr. Vyner's clothes the bullet which inflicted the fatal wound in Mr. Vyner's case. It was an ordinary old-fashiond round ball, weighing about an ounce, and having the runner still attached to it. Some small portion of the runner had been cut off roughly. I think that the condition and kind of this ball proves that Mr. Vyner could not have been killed by a random shot from the soldiers.

(Signed) A, BOLTON, M.B.

Inclosure 10 in No. 3.

M. Théagénis to M. Zaimis.

Mon respectable M. Zaimis, *Schimatari, le* $\frac{11}{23}$ *Avril,* 1870.

JE vous soumets deux lettres, saisies l'une sur le Chef de brigands Christo Arvanitaki, l'autre sur un autre des brigands tués. Vous remarquerez dans l'une les conseils qui étaient donnés aux brigands, de persister à l'amnistie. Le nom qui paraît à la signature est, je crois, symbolique (fictif) ; celui également de compère, qui y est mentionné, est conventionnel. Vous apercevrez dans l'autre que celui qui écrit était un employé public, puisqu'il se plaint de sa revocation, ayant des rapports avec ses mêmes brigands.

M. Liacopoulo a une montre en or, ainsi que quelques autres petits bijoux appartenant à un des Anglais arrêtés par les brigands. Il vous les enverra.

Je vous, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 11 in No. 3.

M. Kölliote to M. Panaghi.

(Traduction.)

Mon ami M. Panaghi, *Kiourka, le* $\frac{15}{27}$ *Février,* 1870..

JE m'empresse de demander par la présente des nouvelles de votre santé, qui nous est si précieuse, et si vous demandez pour la nôtre, grâces à Dieu nous nous portons bien. Je vous prie de m'envoyer par le porteur de cette lettre le pistolet que vous connaissez, c'est-à-dire, le pistolet de mon compère Clio Ghiliati, car je lui ai donné ma promesse ; c'est pour cela que j'envoie quelqu'un expressément, et vous m'obligerez si vous me l'envoyez. J'aurais voulu venir moi-même, mais je n'ai pas le temps, étant obligé de me rendre à Athènes, où MM. Koussei m'ont fait nommer à un autre poste.

Votre ami,
(Signé) KOLLIOTE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 3.

M. Yanon to MM. Demetrius and Christo.

Frères, *Chalcis, le* $\frac{6}{18}$ *Avril,* 1870.

NOUS nous portons bien, et nous espérons que vous portez de même. Ce que vous avez fait pour les prisonniers est bien fait. D'après les informations que nos amis nous donnent ne demandez pas de l'argent. Vous devez insister autant que possible pour l'amnistie. Tous nos amis nous assurent que ceci se fera. Quand ils passeront par un certain endroit, ils seront à pied; autrement, prenez garde d'envoyer quelqu'autre personne à notre compère. Nous avons aussi une commission que vous devez en tout cas recevoir. J'ai vu aujourd'hui notre compère, qui vous envoie ses compliments.

Je suis, &c.
(Signé) GEORGE YANON.

P.S.—Tenez bien à l'amnistie autant que vous pouvez.

A MM. Demetrius et Christo, partout où ils se trouvent.

No. 4.

Sir A. Paget to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord, *Florence, April* 26, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith an extract from the "Italie," giving a translation of an interpellation addressed in the Chamber of Deputies to Signor Visconti Venosta, relative to the recent deplorable occurrences in the neighbourhood of Athens, and to a conflict reported to have taken place between the Italians and the natives of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, together with his Excellency's reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 4

Extract from the "Italie."

(Translation.)

The President.—The Honourable M. Sormani-Moretti is desirous of putting a question to the Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the measures which he will take in regard to the melancholy events which have occurred in Greece and in South America. I ask the Foreign Minister when he will reply.

M. Visconti-Venosta.—I am under the orders of the Chamber.

The President.—The question is postponed until to-morrow.

Cries of "No, no! To-day."

The President.—Then M. Sormani-Moretti can put his question.

M. Sormani-Moretti.—Grave and painful news has come from Athens and from South America. At Athens, one of our fellow-citizens, Count de Boyl, has been captured and murdered. At Monte Video, conflicts have taken place between Italians and natives, as also at Buenos Ayres. According to the reports in the papers, it is estimated that there have already been more than 300 victims. Our flag must cause Italian interests to be respected abroad.

I ask of the Foreign Minister what measures he intends taking in order to protect our settlers in South America, and to avenge the death of Count de Boyl.

M. Visconti-Venosta.—I thank the Honourable Sormani-Moretti for having made himself the interpreter of the grief of the country at the news of the death of our Agent, Count de Boyl. I can assure the Chamber that our Minister at Athens used every effort to obtain the release of Count de Boyl. He was authorized to pay the ransom, under the reservation of repayment. Up to the present time I have only received telegraphic news. I do not know the particulars and the circumstances of the catastrophe. When the Reports arrive the Ministry will see what share of the responsibility should fall upon the Hellenic Government.

In regard to the collision which is said to have taken place at Buenos Ayres, I have no precise information; I only know what certain papers have published. As soon as I am in possession of the official news I will inform the Honourable Sormani-Moretti.

The President.—Is M. Sormani-Moretti satisfied?

M. Sormani-Moretti.—After the assurances of the Honourable Minister, I shall wait until the necessary information is received.

GREECE. No. 5 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 6 (1870).

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RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

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[C.—102.] *Price 4d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 8.)

My Lord, *Athens, April* 30, 1870.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram of the 26th instant, I yesterday requested M. Valaority to have the dragoman Alexander examined in the presence of the Italian Minister and myself, and he at once agreed that we should meet for the purpose at the Foreign Office, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It would have been quite useless to examine Count de Boyl's servant, a Piedmontese, who has only been three or four months in this country, who does not know a word of the language, and who was only present with the band for a couple of hours, when the travellers were first taken, returning to Athens with the ladies the same night.

I now inclose a translation of Alexander's deposition, as taken down by M. Valaority himself in our presence. I inclose also some notes which I drew up on my return home, as to what was said by Alexander, and which may, perhaps, throw some fresh light on the affair.

At my request, Commander Prowse has had the goodness to furnish me with a tracing from the Admiralty Chart, which I annex, and which may enable your Lordship to understand in some measure the topography of the scene of this disaster. I have marked the spot at which the bodies of two of the captives were found, and also the direction, as I gathered it from Alexander, in which the soldiers were approaching Sykamenos when first seen by Takos.

M. Valaority has promised me that he will allow me to be present to-night, or as soon as possible, at the examination of one or more of the wounded brigands.

I regret to say that there has been a mistake in the number of prisoners in the hands of the authorities. It was at first thought that there were *five* in all, that is to say, Alexis, who was sent by sea from Chalcis, and four others at Thebes; but, owing to one of the men being known by two names, he was counted twice over. In addition, therefore, to the seven brigands killed, there are four in the hands of justice—in all eleven—and ten at large, which accounts for the whole band.

Messrs. Zaïmis and Valaority having promised me that they would, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 21st instant, correct a mis-statement as to the manner in which application was made for an escort, I waited some days in the hope that the promised rectification would appear; but M. Valaority at last admitted to me that the editor of the "Courrier d'Athènes" declined to insert the rectification. I consequently applied to the editor of the "Aion" newspaper on the subject, a copy of whose statement is transmitted herewith.

Since this despatch was begun I have been informed by M. Valaority that the Government have received intelligence, on which they implicitly rely, to the effect that Takos and three other wounded brigands are at this moment concealed in a cave in the Province of Megara; a detachment of picked men under a determined officer will start after dark this evening, and there seems to be every prospect that the wounded brigands will be either killed or taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Deposition of Alexander Anemoyanni.

(Translation.)

ALEXANDER ANEMOYANNI, examined in the presence of the Ministers of England and Italy as to what took place during his stay at Oropos, and when they departed from that place, answered:—

On Thursday about 2 o'clock P.M. we left Oropos. The captain of the brigands, Takos, told me that we were to leave shortly that place; he had, however, no knowledge of the existence of the troops, as we had not seen a single soldier. We forded the river on horseback, which operation lasted for some time, directing ourselves towards the village of Sykamenos, which was in front of us; from thence only we perceived the military. The distance which separated us from the troops was about half-an-hour. Takos, alarmed by the presence of the troops, immediately ordered me to tell our officer, who was on the other side of the river, whose name, I believe, is Crochinopoulos, not to follow with his men. This person in reply told me to apply to Colonel Théagénis, which I did. I told this officer that the captives begged him to discontinue the pursuit of the brigands. M. Théagenis replied that the brigands would not be pursued if they remained where they were. This distance from Sykamenos to the place where I found M. Théagénis is not more than twenty minutes. The troops were divided into two bodies; one of them separated from the brigands by the river, and the other with Colonel Théagénis on the same side as the brigands. Having received M. Théagénis' answer, I took the road to Sykamenos, and during the passage of half-an-hour I did not hear a single gun-shot. Only at that place I heard several gun-shots, and directed my steps towards Dilessi. On approaching I found two brigands who had been killed, and further on I saw the prisoner Alexis, and near him they were transporting the body of Mr. Lloyd. The Mayor of Oropos told me that there was also the body of Mr. Herbert. I did not perceive at all the cavalry, but merely the infantry.

Being examined as to whether during the sojourn of the brigands at Keramides and Oropos they had seen persons strangers to the band come to visit them, he replied that he had not seen any others but the three persons sent by Government, and another by name Sayani, and peasants of the place.

Examined also as to the ransom demanded by the brigands at first, that is, whether it is true that they would have been satisfied with the sum of 25,000*l.* or the amnesty, replied, that this they not only had told him (Anemoyanni), but also to Mr. Herbert. Next day, however, they changed their mind, and to my observation on such a change, Takos replied that he had never thought of such a thing, but that, perhaps, it may have been a misunderstanding.

The said Anemoyanni states that he had heard from the brigands that they had been since one, two, or eight days in Attica, with a view of capturing Serpieri. They said that they had friends in Athens. At Calivia, Takos told me, when I begged him to set the captives at liberty and content himself with the sum of 25,000*l.*, that from that sum other persons not belonging to his band had to take a share.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Minute of Examination of Alexander Anemoyanni, in the presence of Messrs. Valaority, De la Minerva, and Erskine, April 29, 1870.

ON being asked to describe what had occurred on the 21st April, he stated that he had left Oropos for Sykamenos, with the brigands and their captives, on that afternoon at about half-past 2 o'clock. That although the distance might be performed in a quarter of an hour it took them on this occasion upwards of an hour, owing to the River Asopos being much swollen by rain. They crossed it just opposite Sykamenon on four horses—ten brigands remaining on each side of the river. Nothing was seen of the troops the whole time. On their arrival at Sykamenos they established themselves in one of the best houses in the village, belonging to Paredros; he, Alexander, being busy preparing to cook a hare procured by the brigands at Oropos. After about a quarter of an hour, Takos called his attention to a body of men hovering in the distance half-a-mile off up the Asopos, and on the right bank, in the direction of Parnes. After an anxious scrutiny of these soldiers, Takos desired Alexander to go off to them with the paper given him by the English Minister and warn them not to approach any nearer. Alexander at once did as he was desired, and in about twenty minutes was able to communicate with the officer apparently in command—Krikeropoulos (?)—who was on the opposite side of the river. This officer declined, however, to take upon himself any responsibility, and referred Alexander to a group of persons who were advancing on his own (the left) side of the stream, and who proved to be Colonel Théagénis, an officer of rank (probably Colonel or Captain Apostolides), and their escort. Colonel Théagénis told Alexander with some warmth that Takos had been warned not to leave Oropos, and that he had no business to cross the stream. He desired Alexander to return to the village and caution the brigands that they must not stir from where they then were. Whilst this conversation was going on one of the partly suddenly drew the Colonel's attention to a body of men escaping from the village in the direction of Dilessi, and which evidently consisted of the brigands and their prisoners, with a number of peasants whom they had carried off to act as a rampart in case they were attacked. The troops immediately put an end to the conversation and started in pursuit—those on the right bank doubtless crossing over to join their companions. Alexander in the meantime went back to Sykamenos, where he found the people in great distress at the violence which had been used towards their relations, some of whom had been carried off to screen the retreat of the brigands and others from motives of personal vengeance. The brigands in the meantime were running up a steep acclivity in front of the village, and shortly afterwards Alexander, according to his own account, followed to convey Colonel Théagénis' message to Takos.

When he was within a few minutes of the top of the ascent, he heard shots fired; but as they proceeded from persons who were already out of sight, he affirms that he knows nothing as to how the conflict originated. As he approached Dilessi, he came upon two dead bodies of brigands, and was informed that others were lying about, and amongst them that of Christo Arvanitaki. He met also the prisoner Alexis Khornova being led away wounded by the crew of the "Affroessa," and soon afterwards he was shown the bodies of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd, the latter being taken for that of Count de Boyl, and Alexander's assertion to the contrary discredited.

There is no necessity for recording this part of his evidence, as we are already in possession of the facts of the case as derived from Mr. Yates and other more trustworthy eye-witnesses.

Alexander was then asked to state all he knew as to the persons by whom the brigands were visited at Keramidi, but he professed complete ignorance on the subject—those who wished to avoid notice being received by the brigands outside the hut and beyond the immediate vicinity of the prisoners. He would only own to having observed the three emissaries sent by Government, and two or three peasants who had been detained to enable Lord Muncaster to go into town. But on being confronted with Dionysios, Mr. Herbert's servant, who had been sent out to the prisoners from Athens with provisions, and who stated that he had seen two men drinking and singing with the brigands, one of whom he had subsequently met in the streets of Athens, and who had been pointed out to him as the brother of a brigand, Alexander admitted that he also had seen this man, and spoke of a second unknown individual as the owner of the barn in which our poor friends were quartered.

In short, no clue whatever was obtained as to the identity of the people who are pretended by the Government to be the abettors or instigators of this plot.

I questioned Alexander as to his alleged omission, whilst at the well on the Plain of Marathon, to inform the travellers that the officer commanding the military detachment they met wished them to drive slowly in order that the detachment might accompany them through the dangerous parts of the road; but Alexander indignantly denied that any such observation had been made to him, and related minutely what the guide, named Spiro, a native of Chemaria, had really said.

Although there is something false and fawning about this man's manner, I cannot say that I noticed more than the amount of reticence and concealment usual amongst Greeks.

Mr. Noël had been good enough to accompany me to the Foreign Office to repeat to Mr. Valaority what he had previously told me, namely, that he had seen a note in pencil from Colonel Jacopoulos to an officer named Leonidas Stamat, commanding the detachment at Dilessi, ordering him to proceed at once to Sykamenos, for the purpose of attacking the brigands in case they should pass that way. But it must be owned that even if the expressions in this note were exactly what Mr. Noël recollects them, they would not amount to much, as the immediate cause of collision was the attempt of the brigands to escape from Sykamenos, owing to the approach of a detachment from the right bank of the river, and there is no reason to suppose that the detachment stationed at Dilessi took part in the engagement. Besides, the note was not produced, and might depend upon a word.

The impression I brought away from this examination was, that Colonel Théagénis had signally failed to carry out the conciliatory measures which were the main object of his mission; whereas he appears to have been chiefly intent upon surrounding the brigands by a military cordon, which was quite a secondary part of his duty. If our letters had reached Oropos in time to prepare the brigands for the sight of the troops the collision might perhaps have been avoided, and the band might have been induced to come to terms. To-morrow I am to assist at the examination of one or more of the captured brigands.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Athens, April 29, 1870.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Sketch referred to in Mr. Erskine's despatch.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Extract from the "Αιῶν" of April $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

THE assertion that the English Minister, Mr. Erskine, never informed the authorities of the intended excursion of his countrymen to Marathon, is unfounded. As customary, Mr. Erskine sent, on Saturday, the Clerk and Translator of the Legation, Mr. Lambros, to inform the Director of the Police that the excursion was fixed for Monday. The Secretary of Police, in the Director's absence, answered that he would do what was wanted, and arrange with the Mirarchy. In consequence, four mounted gendarmes were given, and orders sent to the commander of the detachment at Kephisia to see to the safety of the tourists; but these steps were rendered nugatory by the tourists not complying with the advice given them by the officer to go slowly, so as to enable the soldiers to keep up with them. A direct communication between Mr. Erskine and the Minister was altogether unnecessary. It might have been interpreted into a want of confidence in the repeated assurances of the Government as to public security. It has always been the custom to give information in this way of any intended excursion, and Mr. Erskine acted in the usual manner.

No. 2.

M. Braïlas-Armeni to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 7.)

My Lord, *Légation Hellénique, le* 6 *Mai,* 1870.

JE remplis un très pénible devoir en me rendant auprès de votre Excellence, par l'ordre exprès de Sa Majesté le Roi mon Auguste Souverain et de son Gouvernement, l'interprète du profond chagrin et des douloureux regrets qu'ils éprouvent, avec la nation toute entière, pour la catastrophe horrible dont l'un des Secrétaires de la Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique à Athènes et deux de ses sujets ont été les victimes. La Grèce portera longtemps le deuil de ce terrible événement, qu'elle ressent comme une grande calamité nationale.

S'il m'était permis d'ajouter à ce témoignage solennel de la douleur de tout un peuple mes sentiments personnels, je n'aurais pas d'expressions pour vous dire, my Lord, qu'elle est la consternation dans laquelle m'a plongé ce crime atroce qui a coûté la vie à trois enfants de ce noble pays où je reçois tous les jours un accueil si hospitalier.

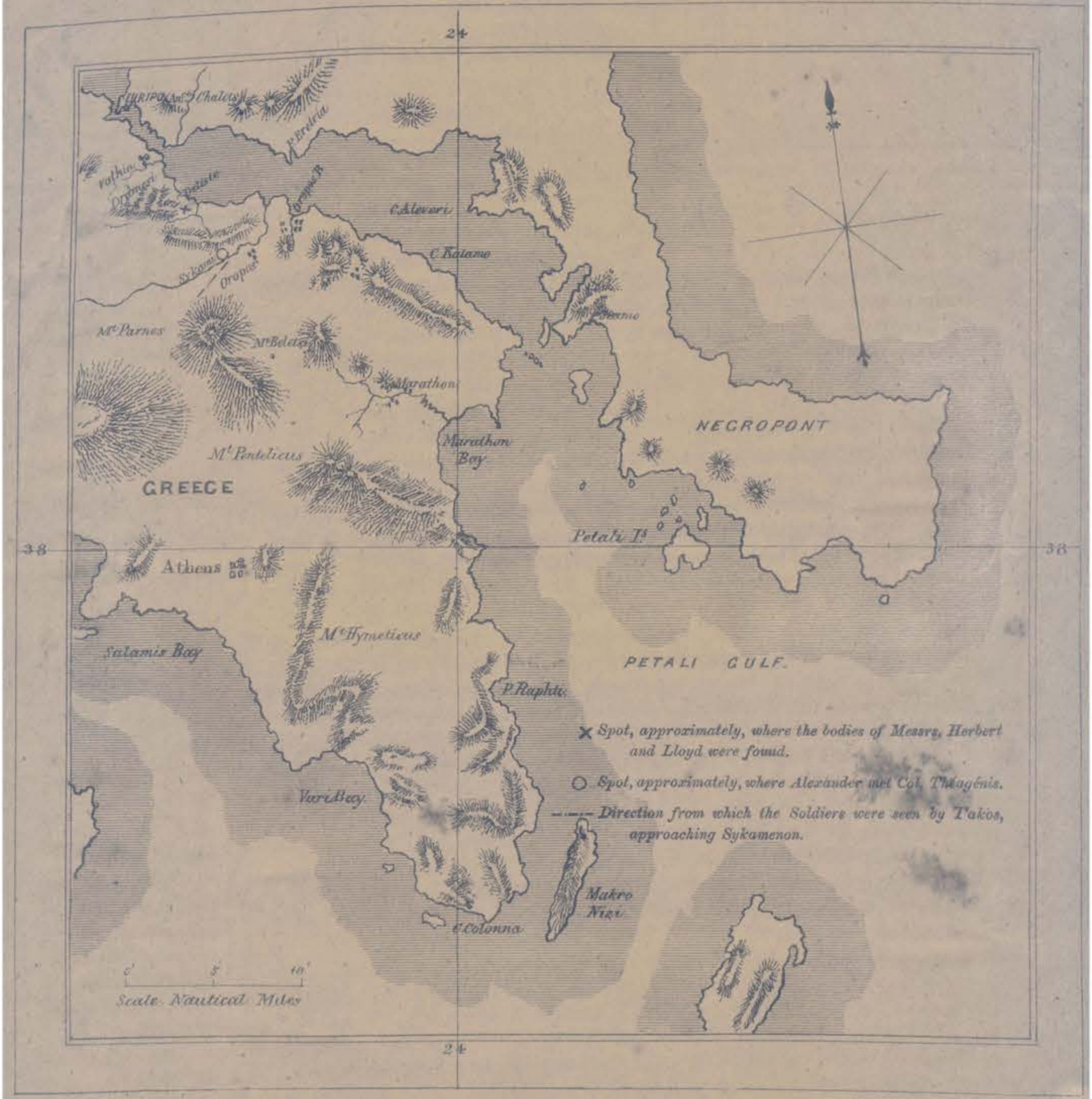
Veuillez bien, my Lord, agréer encore une fois ses profonds regrets et les sympathies douloureuses de mon Roi et de son Gouvernement, ainsi que les assurances, &c.

(Signé) P. BRAILAS-ARMENI.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *Hellenic Legation, May* 6, 1870.

I FULFIL a very painful duty in interpreting to your Excellency, by order of His Majesty the King my August Sovereign and of his Government, the profound grief and painful regrets which they, as well as the whole nation, experience at the horrible



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catastrophe of which one of the Secretaries of Her Majesty's Legation at Athens and two of her subjects have been the victims. Greece will long mourn this terrible event, which she feels as a great national calamity.

If I might be permitted to add my personal sentiments to this solemn assurance of the grief of a whole people, I should not find expressions to convey to you, my Lord, the consternation into which this atrocious crime, which has cost the life of three children of this noble country, where I every day receive so much hospitality, has plunged me.

I beg your Lordship to accept once more the profound regrets and the sorrowing sympathy of the King my Sovereign, together with the assurances, &c.

(Signed) P. BRAILAS-ARMENI.

No. 3.

The Earl of Clarendon to M. Braïlas-Armeni.

M. le Ministre, *Foreign Office, May* 7, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th of May, expressing, by order of the King your Sovereign and of his Government, the deep concern and sorrow which, with the entire nation, they feel at the horrible catastrophe of which one of the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Athens and two other of her subjects have been the victims. Greece, you say, will long mourn this terrible event, which she feels as a great national calamity; as for yourself, you add, M. le Ministre, that you could not find expressions to declare the consternation with which this atrocious crime has overwhelmed you, costing, as it has done, the life of three subjects of this country, in which you daily receive so much hospitality.

I have the honour to state to you, in reply, that I will not fail to make public your communication, as an evidence of the feeling which animates the Greek nation upon the horrible catastrophe which has brought disgrace on the country; and I must take this opportunity of repeating that which I verbally stated to you yesterday, that the best proof of the sorrow of the Greek Government will be found in the investigation of this atrocious crime being thorough, complete, and sincere, in its disregard of persons, of whatever category, whom it may reach, and having for its sole object the truth.

In demanding this, Her Majesty's Government do not go beyond the strictest requirements of justice; and if the Greek Government neglects this opportunity of purging the country from the scandal of general brigandage, when the nation is roused to a sense of its fatal consequences, it may never again recur, but it will be some satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government if the fate of their murdered countrymen should serve to improve the condition of Greece, in which England has always taken a lively interest.

I cannot omit this opportunity of acknowledging the deep sympathy and sincere regret manifested by the King; and I well know, from my communications with yourself, M. le Ministre, how profound has been your grief at the dreadful calamity that has occurred.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

GREECE. No. 6 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 7 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE CAPTURE AND MURDER BY BRIGANDS OF BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS IN GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—104.] *Price* 2½*d.*

BOMBAY BRANCH
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CLASS

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 28, 1870.

MY several telegrams will have conveyed to you such instructions as could conveniently be given to you by the electric telegraph, but the confused manner in which cypher telegrams from Greece reach this Office renders the use of cypher for communicating with you a very unsatisfactory, though it may be, when time is an object, a necessary method of correspondence.

I would not therefore, in my cypher telegrams of yesterday, make any detailed observations on your despatch of the 16th instant;* but that despatch has furnished materials for very serious consideration and inquiry. It suggests, on apparently the best authority, that, with a view to their own particular aggrandizement, certain leading politicians at Athens entered into communication with the brigands while in possession of their prisoners, and successfully urged them to insist on conditions which it was well known the Greek Government would not grant, but which, if acceded to, would have laid them open to reproach, which might be urged against them in Greece, but which, with a knowledge of what has passed in former times, would not be admitted as well-founded by foreign Powers, as having violated the Constitution in order to save the lives of foreigners, which, without such violation, must be sacrificed.

Now this is a very serious matter, and one on which Her Majesty's Government would, if it became necessary, have a right to insist on receiving complete and distinct information, which, however, they are convinced the Greek Government will of itself be ready and anxious to give. M. Zaïmis would scarcely have made to you the communication which he appears to have made, without having some foundation for it; and the honour of King George and of the Greek Government, and indeed of the Greek nation, imperatively calls for the most searching inquiry into so grave a matter. You will say this to M. Zaïmis, and you will offer such co-operation as you may have the means of affording for clearing up the point.

There is nothing as yet before Her Majesty's Government to throw light upon the fate of the dragoman Alexandros and of the Italian servant who were in attendance on the party. If they have escaped the massacre, and were not directly or indirectly in league with the brigands, and if they have returned to Athens, their testimony might be most important in clearing up the doubts by which the question is now beset. They should at once be examined and their evidence subjected to the severest scrutiny. Her Majesty's Government will not assume that either of them may have been in league with the brigands; but they may possibly have the means of indicating those who were. These may consist of two categories—one who gave information to the brigands of the projected excursion to Marathon, and the valuable prize that would await a well-concerted attempt to gain possession of the party; the other, who, when the capture was effected, encouraged, as I have said before, the brigands to insist on conditions which were known would scarcely be complied with. Each and every person coming within these categories should be immediately brought to trial, according to the several degrees of crime to which they were parties; and you will state to M. Zaïmis that Her Majesty's Government and the British nation will expect, and cannot doubt, that this will be done promptly and efficiently.

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* See "Greece, No. 2," page 1.

It is a scandal to civilization and an offence to the Powers who called Greece into existence as an independent State, and as such have protected her, that, after the lapse of more than forty years, such things should occur.

I need scarcely say that Her Majesty, the Government, and the country at large look forward to your further and detailed reports with the greatest interest and anxiety. As yet, with the exception of your despatches of the 12th and 14th instant, received on the 22nd instant,* and that of the 16th instant received yesterday,† the only official information we have received is that which you have transmitted by telegraph; and, though I fully appreciate the activity you have shown in the employment of that means of communication, yet after all it affords but an insufficient and unsatisfactory channel of imparting intelligence of such momentous importance as that which it has been your painful duty to convey to this Office. But it affords me the greatest satisfaction to assure you that, as far as they have been enabled to judge of your conduct, it has met with general approbation, not only on the part of Her Majesty's Government, but on that also of Parliament and the public at large.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 2.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 2, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd April,‡ and your telegram of the 29th. In the former you inclose the deposition of one of the captured brigands; in the latter you report what had been elicited from the dragoman Alexander, at an examination at which the Italian Minister and yourself were present.

I telegraphed to you immediately not to let Alexander go. It is impossible to deny that a comparison of the brigand's evidence with Alexander's statement tends to throw great suspicion on the conduct of the latter.

It appears that the quarters of the brigand band were not in the neighbourhood of Marathon immediately preceding the attack, but at a short distance from a place named Vilia, not far from the upper waters of the Gulf of Lepanto, and a short distance to the south of Thebes, and that departing from thence they arrived in the morning of the day the capture took place and established themselves at the bridge near Marathon.

It seems highly probable that this movement originated in information sent to them from Athens at their quarters near Vilia; and who better than Alexander could have been acquainted with the time at which the travellers might be expected to arrive at the ambush?

But then comes Alexander's own account of his escape on the fatal day of the death of the captives: he did not, he says, witness their death, and consequently he was not carried off by the brigands with them. If he had not been in league with them, why, after having detained him for ten days, doubtless to serve as interpreter between them and their prisoners, did they let him depart unmolested on leaving Oropos, as the captured brigand says, for Agrapha, on the other side of Greece? This of itself leads to the inference that this was not the first occasion on which Alexander had been in relation with the brigands; at all events it suggests doubts which, even for the sake of Alexander himself, it is important to clear up.

The brigand, in his deposition, speaks of the band having been visited on the day after the capture by two persons in "foustanel" dress having the air of military men. If this means that the persons in question appeared to be of a different class from such as might be expected to be found in the mountains, and so far to have attracted the attention of the brigands, they surely must have been noticed by Alexander, and he might be able to give such a description of them as would lead to their detection, if their ordinary place of abode was Athens.

I have already authorized you to apply to the Greek Government to offer a reward for information which should lead to the arrest and conviction of any parties, whoever or wherever they may be, who have abetted the brigands, and even, if necessary, to offer one yourself, though after previous communication with the Greek Government.

From the brigand's confession it seems probable that the remainder of the band, if it escapes pursuit, may seek refuge in the neighbourhood of Agrapha, in the hope of finding, if hard pressed, refuge within the Turkish territory. I have apprized Mr. Barron of this,

* See "Greece, No. 1," pages 3 and 5.

† See "Greece, No. 2," page 1.

‡ See "Greece, No. 4."

and you will take care to keep him informed, as far as you can, of any other road towards the Turkish frontier which may be selected by the brigands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 3.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Barron.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 3, 1870.

I THINK it convenient to record the instructions which I sent you by telegraph on the 26th and 27th April, and 2nd May, in anticipation of the brigands concerned in the capture and massacre of the British prisoners seeking refuge in Turkish territory. In the first of these telegrams I instructed you to request the Porte to give orders to its frontier authorities to arrest and deliver over to the Greek authorities any such persons whom it might apprehend.

In the second I instructed you to suggest to the Porte to allow Greek troops on the track of any of the brigands to continue their pursuit even on Turkish territory.

In the third I desired you to request the Porte to cause the frontier near Agrapha more especially to be watched, as it seemed likely, from the confession of one of the captured brigands, that the band might proceed in that direction.

The Turkish Ambassador in this country, to whom I have successively made known the nature of the instructions sent to you, has most warmly entered into the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and from his Excellency as well as from yourself I have received, by the channel of the telegraph, the most satisfactory assurances of the friendly disposition of the Turkish Government, and of the readiness with which they had provided for giving effect to them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 4.

Mr. Barron to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, April* 29, 1870.

I COMMUNICATED your telegraphic instructions of the 26th in the morning of the 27th to Aali Pasha, at the same time requesting, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that the Porte would send orders by telegraph to the frontier authorities to arrest, and deliver to the Greek authorities any of the brigands implicated in the Oropos massacre who should take refuge on Turkish territory. I received a promise that this would be done, and I can assure your Lordship that telegraphic orders to this effect were despatched on the same day to the Vali of Janina, to the Mutessarif of Tricala, and to the General in command of the division on the frontier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

No. 5.

Mr. Barron to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, May* 2, 1870.

I LOST no time, on the receipt of your telegram of 27th April, in carrying out your Lordship's instructions by asking Aali Pasha, with reference to the great importance of capturing the remainder of the Greek band of brigands, whether the Porte would allow any Greek troops who might be close on their track, to follow them into Turkish territory, in the event of there being no Turkish troops at hand, adding that Musurus Pasha had expressed an opinion that no objection would be made.

His Highness replied that the Porte could make no difficulty in complying with your Lordship's request, especially as Article V of the Convention of 20th April, 1856, expressly provides for such a contingency:—

"Si un détachement de poursuite atteignait la ligne frontière en suivant la trace des brigands, il pourra continuer à leur donner la chasse, jusqu'à ce qu'il ait rencontré un détachement de l'autre Etat. Arrivé là il cessera la poursuite, après avoir indiqué à ce dernier la direction des brigands, à moins que son concours ne soit demandé par l'officier commandant ce détachement, auquel cas il sera obligé de lui donner son appui."

I have, nevertheless, obtained a promise that Aali Pasha would remind the Vali of Janina by telegraph of these provisions of the Treaty, in order that no possible doubt or hesitation should occur.

I have this day received your Lordship's telegram of this date, and have seen Aali Pasha with a view to have the Agrapha frontier carefully watched. His Highness assured me that orders would be sent accordingly to the frontier authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

No. 6.

Lord Muncaster to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord, 1, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, May* 10, 1870.

MY attention has been directed to a statement in the papers (No. 6) of the "Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece," and headed Inclosure 4 in No. 1, extract from the "*Αιῶν*" of April $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870, in line 6 of which extract appears:—"In consequence, four mounted gendarmes were given, and orders sent to the commander of the detachment at Kephisia to see to the safety of the tourists; but these steps were rendered nugatory by the tourists not complying with the advice given them by the officer to go slowly, so as to enable the soldiers to keep up with them."

I beg leave to state to your Lordship what happened to my knowledge on that subject. On leaving Athens about 6 A.M. on Monday, the 11th April, we were preceded by two mounted gendarmes, and followed by two others. We were not told or in way informed of any other escort having been warned on our account; but on leaving Marathon, about 2·30 P.M., we passed from thirteen to fifteen soldiers on foot, and I asked the dragoman, Alexander, "What are those soldiers doing?" He replied, "They have nothing to do with you; they are police on duty in the mountains, and are returning to Athens," or words to that effect.

About 3 P.M. we stopped at a watering-place; and the second carriage, in which Mr. Lloyd was, came up there to ours, and he said, "I gave the leader of those soldiers 25 drachmas, was it enough?" I said to Alexander, "You hear what Mr. Lloyd has done; was it enough to give?" Alexander made a gesture of surprise, and replied, "Those men had nothing to do with you." If any words passed between Alexander and any of the soldiers, we were entirely ignorant of them, or of their meaning, as we did not understand the language; and we had not the slightest idea of the soldiers having been sent as our escort, or that they had requested us to go slowly, in order that they might keep up with the carriages. The place where the capture was effected, was at least six miles further on nearer to Athens.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MUNCASTER.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 1, 1870.

AT half-past eight 8 last night I accompanied the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Italian Minister to the prison, to be present at the examination of the four wounded brigands who were captured on or after the 21st of April.

Their names are:—

Alexis Khormova, one of the first taken, and who was brought to Athens by sea;
Pericles Lioris, a native of Vilia in the Province of Megara;
Costa Agraphiotis, alias Monachos, from the Turkish village of Derkli;
Photis Economos, alias Miutzithras;

all young villainous-looking men; two of them being so badly wounded that they could not sit up, and were examined in their cells.

The Advocate-Fiscal was present, but took little or no part in the examination, which was conducted principally by M. Valaority, I and the Italian Minister occasionally suggesting questions, which, as well as the answers, were taken down by a person who accompanied M. Valaority. A copy of those minutes will be furnished to me as soon as it can be prepared. The Advocate-Fiscal had previously examined the prisoners, and the whole of the proceedings will be communicated to Her Majesty's Government hereafter: but I will in the meantime endeavour to give your Lordship a general idea of the statements made by these men. They all profess, and I daresay truly, to have been mere instruments in the hands of their Chiefs Tako and Christo Arvanitaki, whom they obeyed as implicitly as a soldier obeys his officer, or, according to their own expression, they were their slaves. As a rule they were not consulted as to what was going to be done. When desired by Tako to take their guns and follow him they did so, but occasionally they were told the essential points of what was going on; and they all said repeatedly that they should have been quite satisfied to take the ransom offered and abandon the amnesty, although they would have been very glad to get that also. Tako, they said, cared more for the amnesty, money being with him a secondary consideration, as he had already accumulated 40,000 drachmas; whereas these young men were still poor. On my asking Pericles why, if the band generally disapproved Tako's obstinacy on this head, they did not oblige him to take the money and release the prisoners, he said that they were much divided among themselves; that Tako was surrounded by a sort of body-guard, consisting of six persons, who were all his near relations or countrymen, whilst he and Zomas were the only members of the band from this part of the country, and that they could not induce the others to combine for any purpose. In short, Tako and Christo seemed to have done pretty much as they liked.

According to the statement of all the prisoners, they entered Attica six or eight days before the capture. On one occasion they just missed capturing a party of American tourists, and they do not appear to have come especially for the party which unhappily fell into their hands on the 11th April.

One of them mentioned that they were waiting for a brother of the Arvanitaki, in the service of Mr. Noel, with whose assistance from Athens their operations were to be conducted. This man is, probably, a certain Dino or Constantino, who is believed to be now at Salonica, and for whose extradition the Greek Government have applied to the Porte. He was suggested to me by the Minister of War, on the 12th April, as reported in my despatch of the 12th April,* as a proper person to open communication with the brigands; or the statement of the brigands may apply to another of these brothers, named George, also in Mr. Noel's service, who is accused of being the author of the letter found upon Christo after his death, of which a copy was inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship of the 28th ultimo, and who is now in prison at Athens.

The movements of the band, up to their arrival at Sykamenon on the 21st of April, are so well known that I will not trouble your Lordship with an account of what they said on this subject; they did not appear to know anything of the secret emissaries who are alleged to have been in communication with them, whilst they were at Keramidi, between the 13th and 15th; all such matters, as they continually repeated, being left to the management of their Chiefs.

We questioned them very closely as to the cause of the actual collision on the 21st, and they all agreed that, on perceiving that they were being gradually hemmed in by the troops, they were told by Tako to resume their march, which they said was to have been towards the Turkish frontier, but without, as far as they knew, any fixed point. After leaving Sykamenon they were pursued by the troops, who commenced firing from a distance, and several of their party were wounded; the fire, they said, was of course returned, but owing to the distance from which the soldiers fired, and the inferiority of the brigands' arms, they knew that their fire must be ineffectual, and they only discharged their guns to make a show of defence.

Each of the prisoners pretends to have been wounded quite at the outset of the conflict, and, of course, none of them will own to having had any hand in the murder of the captives. Mr. Herbert, they allege, was being dragged along in the custody of Barbayanni and Katarachias, by one or both of whom he was killed.

One man (I think Costa, *alias* Monachos) said that when Barbayanni was wounded and fell, his companion Katarachias fell upon Mr. Herbert with his yataghan and dispatched him. Another (I think Pericles) said that Mr. Lloyd was eventually shot by Elia Stathaki, one of the men whose heads were exposed here.

They professed to know nothing as to the murder of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl, and, as was to be expected, they attributed the death of all the captives to men who were killed by the soldiers, and who could no longer be affected by the charge.

Some state that they had been a fortnight in Attica; others, six, eight, or nine days;

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* See "Greece, No. 1," page 3.

† "See "Greece, No. 5," page 2.

but they never appeared to take any exact account of time. The original theory, therefore, of General Soutzo and others that the band had come all the way from the neighbourhood of Vilia, in Megara, to Pikermes in one night is disproved, as much as anything can be disproved by the evidence of such persons.

They admit that Tako was wounded in the head, and that he had been so demoralised by the death of his brother Christo, and by the disastrous turn events had taken, that his presence of mind completely deserted him.

He repeatedly exclaimed that he now bitterly repented not having accepted the ransom, and asked his companions to put an end to him.

Of course, anything that is said by such scoundrels as these men is little deserving of belief; but as I was present when they were questioned, immediately after their arrival from Thebes, I have thought it right to give your Lordship my impression of the examination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

P.S., May 2nd.—Since this despatch was written M. Valaority has communicated to me a translation of the notes taken on this occasion, of which copies are annexed.

E. M. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Examination of Pericles Lori.

LE brigand Pericles Lori a exposé—

Qu'il est du village de Vilia;

Que la bande des Arvaniti, dont il forme part depuis une année, est entrée en Grèce dans le mois de Janvier de l'année courante; que cette entrée n'a été conseillée par personne, que la bande fut battue d'abord à Levadia, où elle a eu des membres tués ou blessés;

Qu'ensuite elle s'est rendue à Ritzona, où elle a été battue une seconde fois, et de là à Himadia dans le village de Vilia, où elle recevait des secours par les paysans;

Qu'il ne se rappelle pas le jour où la bande est arrivée à Marathon, mais il pense qu'elle s'y trouvait quinze jours avant le dernier brigandage;

Que les Chefs de la bande, qui étaient Christo et Tako Arvaniti, Démos Patzaoura et quelques autres, connaissant que des touristes visitent d'ordinaire à cette époque le village de Marathon, les y avaient conduits et mis en embuscade;

Qu'en effet, cinq ou six jours avant le fait de Pikermi la bande a fallu prendre prisonniers des touristes Américains;

Que cet échec ne découragea pas les Chefs, qui décidèrent de rôder aux alentours en attente d'autres touristes qui, disaient-ils, allaient arriver;

Que les mouvements de la bande étaient ordonnés par les Chefs, qui n'en parlaient point aux autres membres;

Qu'il n'était pas dans la confidence d'aucun des Chefs, attendu qu'il était étranger à la pluralité des brigands, qui étaient orginaires de la Turquie;

Que le confidant de Tako et de Christo était leur cousin Elie;

Que de même que l'exposant d'autres aussi de la bande se plaignaient de ce que les Chefs ne prenaient pas grand soin d'eux;

Que pendant que les Chefs recevaient des bergers du lait, du fromage, et du pain, de bonne qualité, les membres subalternes de la bande se nourrissaient de farine, qu'ils boulangeaient eux-mêmes et faisaient cuire sous les cendres;

Que deux jours (*sic*) avant le fait de Pikermi, comme ils rôdaient aux alentours, ils ont vu les infortunés prisonniers se rendant à Marathon; que n'ayant eu le temps de s'en emparer ils se mirent en embuscade et les prirent au retour; qu'à ce qu'ils surent après, il y avait un peu plus loin d'eux un détachement militaire;

Qu'aussitôt qu'ils se sont emparés des voyageurs, ils crièrent au cicerone de faire en sorte que le détachement ci-dessus, qui dans le temps était arrivé dans le lieu, ne fit feu;

Qu'en effet le cicerone, remuant un mouchoir blanc, empêcha le détachement de charger la bande;

Qu'il ne se rappelle pas l'endroit où ils ont conduit les prisonniers après le fait de Pikermi, parce que la nuit était déjà tombée et il ne pouvait pas s'apercevoir des lieux qu'ils traversaient;

Q'après le départ du Lord Muncaster (qui était désigné par eux par l'épithète de "grand"—*ὁ μεγάλος*) ils reçurent la visite d'un domestique des touristes, porteur de comestibles ;

Que le jour après, le soir, d'autres encore qu'il ne connaissait pas, mais parmi lesquels il se rappelle d'avoir vu le Capitaine Gako, Nasso, Seliami, Liaco, vinrent voir les Chefs ;

Qu'il ne lui a été possible d'apprendre ce que les nouveaux arrivés avaient dit aux Chefs de la bande, parce que ceux-ci ne communiquaient pas qu'entre eux ce qu'ils pensaient de faire ou les nouvelles qu'ils recevaient ;

Qu'ils se sont rendus à Oropos pour que les prisonniers y pussent être plus à leur aise, la pluie qui tombait à verse les ayant fait souffrir ;

Que les Chefs, après avoir dit à Lord Muncaster que, pour relâcher les prisonniers ils exigeaient la rançon de 25,000 livres sterling ou l'amnistie, ensuite ont changé d'opinion et ont mis comme condition au relâchement l'un et l'autre ;

Que les membres subalternes de la bande, parmi lesquels il y avait l'exposant lui-même, conseillaient les Chefs de se borner à la rançon; mais Tacos et Christos répondaient qu'ils étaient parfaitement indifférents au sujet de l'argent, mais qu'ils tenaient beaucoup à l'amnistie ; qu'en effet Tacos et son frère avaient beaucoup d'argent ;

Que Tacos exerçait sur la bande une autorité absolue, attendu qu'il y avait parmi les membres, outre son frère Christos, quatre de ses consius, Demos, Patzaoura, Lareada et Elie, au moyen desquels il imposait aux autres ;

Que les lettres qui arrivaient aux Chefs étaient lues par un certain Zomas, de Thèbes ;

Que si la rançon eut été apportée, les membres subalternes de la bande se seraient révolté contre les Chefs et ils s'en auraient emparés et enfuis ;

Qu'il ignore si Tacos, en avançant la condition, y avait été poussé par des conseils qui lui venaient de dehors, attendu que, arrivée que fut la bande à Oropos, les Chefs, suivis des prisonniers, s'établirent dans des maisons, tandis que les membres subalternes avaient logé dans les cabanes ;

Que comme après le désastre les restes de la bande en faisaient reproche à Tacos, celui-ci leur répondait en pleurant que la faute n'était pas à lui, mais à ceux qui lui écrivaient de Chalcide d'insister sur l'amnistie;*

Qu'il qualifiait les personnes susmentionnées du titre de *μεγάλοι* (hauts personnages) sans pourtant en mentionner les noms ;

Qu'il ignore si des conseils du même genre avaient été donnés à Tacos d'Athènes aussi ;

Qu'après être restés deux ou trois jours à Oropos, les Chefs ne considérant pas cette place trop sûre, décidèrent de se rendre à Sykamenos, où ils avaient déjà fait aprêter des logements ;

Qu'en effet ils se mirent en route sans savoir qu'aux alentours il y avait des détachements ;

Que les Chefs ayant exprimé aux envoyés qui étaient arrivés d'Athènes l'idée de se rendre à Sykamenos, furent conseillés par eux à ne bouger pas et à accepter la rançon sans insister sur l'amnistie, afin qu'ils n'eussent à s'en repentir (comme ces envoyés leur dirent) ;

Que cette phrase alarma les Chefs, qui dès lors décidèrent à effectuer leur retraite sur Sykamenos ;

Qu'il ignore si les personnes arrivés d'Athènes ont fait aux Chefs d'autres propositions ayant trait au transport de la bande à l'étranger, &c. ;

Qu'arrivée à Sykamenos, la bande fut prévenue par l'avant-garde qu'il y avait des troupes, parmi lesquelles une quarantaine de chevaux ; qu'alors Tacos tira de sa ceinture un papier qu'il donna au cicerone avec l'ordre de se présenter aux troupes et leur demander le passage libre ;

Qu'en attendant la réponse la bande se mit de côté, mais le cicerone n'étant revenu, elle continua sa marche sur Dilesi ;

Qu'après une heure environ les troupes ont ouvert le feu ;

Qu'alors la bande jeta les capotes et se mit à courir à toutes jambes, suivie des prisonniers ;

Que ceux-ci étaient gardés par les Chefs, l'un desquels, Christo Arvanitis, étant blessé n'était armé que d'un pistolet ;

Qu'ayant aperçu les troupes, les Chefs crièrent, "Ne faites pas feu ;" mais celles-là, aussitôt que la bande fut au tir des fusils, fit feu sur elle et lui (l'exposant) étant dans l'avant-garde, fut le premier à être blessé ;

Que la bande n'a riposté au feu des troupes qu'à son arrivée à Dilesi ;

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* See Inclosure 12 in despatch of April 28 ("Greece No. 5," page 9), that is to say, the letter found on Christo's dead body, and signed by Mr. Noel's man, George Yanon, a brother of the Arvanitéï.—E.M.E.

Qu'il n'a pu voir le meurtre des prisonniers, attendu qu'à cause de sa blessure il marchait avant eux soutenu par deux de ses compagnons; mais il a appris ensuite par ceux-ci que le nommé Catarrahias, un des brigands de la bande, en avait tué quelqu'un.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Examination of Costa.

LE brigand Costa expose :—

Que l'idée de l'amnistie fut donnée aux Chefs par Lord Muncaster lui-même ;

Que Tacos demanda la rançon de 50,000 livres sterling, ou 25,000*l.* seulement et 'amnistie ;

Que le soir du jour où la bande fut attaquée par les troupes, Tacos répondant aux reproches que lui faisaient ses compagnons d'avoir été la cause du dénouement sinistre de l'affaire, leur dit que la faute n'était pas à lui, mais à de hauts personnages qui lui conseillaient d'insister sur l'amnistie ;

Que M. Théagénis dit aux Chefs que l'amnistie ne pouvait leur être accordée, qu'ils devaient se contenter de la rançon, qu'ils auraient eue sauver la vie, et qu'ils feraient bien de rester à Oropos ;

Qu'il ignore si M. Théagénis garantit aux Chefs la retraite ;

Que malgré cela les Chefs insistèrent sur l'amnistie, parcequ'ils avaient toujours l'espérance d'y réussir, mais ils auraient fini par accepter ses offres si dans quelques jours ils se seraient convaincus que toute espérance était perdue ;

Que Tacos agissait en maître envers le reste de la bande, qui, toutefois, l'aurait abandonné si la rançon eut été payée ;

Qu'ayant décidé de se rendre à Sykamenos ils avaient l'intention de continuer leur route sur Levadie, et de là, par la Phtiotide, vers la Turquie ;

Qu'arrivés à Sykamenos ils s'aperçurent de la présence des troupes, auxquelles ils envoyèrent le cicerone afin de prévenir qu'elles fissent feu ;

Que le cicerone n'étant revenu, la bande jeta les capotes et continua à toutes jambes sa marche par crainte d'être entourée ;

Qu'une demie-heure environ après ils rencontrèrent les troupes, qui firent feu sur elle ;

Qu'arrivée à Dilesi, la bande fut chargée de front et par derrière par les troupes, et la cavalerie avança pour la faire reculer ;

Que les brigands Catarrhia et Barbayanni furent tués par les troupes ;

Que Mr. Herbert (désigné par les brigands par l'épithète "l'homme à la barbe longue") marchait au milieu de ces deux brigands, qui l'y aidaient, et qui le tuèrent aussi, voyant qu'il ne pouvait continuer sa marche ;

Que Mr. Lloyd (qualifié du titre de ὁ ανγευμενος—"marié") fut tué après que les troupes ont tué Christo et d'autres brigands ;

Qu'il a appris plus tard tout cela de ses compagnons, parceque, étant blessé, il marchait en avant et il ne pouvait par conséquent voir ce qui se passait derrière lui ;

Que c'est pour cela qu'il ignore aussi les meurtriers de M. Boyl (de "l'Italien" comme les brigands l'appelaient) ;

Quant à Mr. Vyner ("l'enfant" selon les brigands), il a appris qu'il avait été tué par Xephloudas, parceque ayant perdu les forces il ne pouvait continuer sa marche ;

Que la bande, tout en connaissant que les armes ne les auraient pas atteintes, a riposté au feu des troupes, qui étaient à la distance d'un quart d'heure environ d'elle ;

Que Tacos, qui dans la mêlée avait été blessé à la tête, s'était repenti de n'avoir accepté la rançon ; et il pleurait et criait par la douleur d'avoir perdu son frère et ses compagnons, et par crainte des conséquences du désastre ;

Qu'il ignore si Tacos, en insistant sur l'amnistie, y était poussé par dehors, mais avant la capture des Anglais il disait que son frère allait arriver d'Athènes ;

Que pas un des membres de la bande est jamais venu à Athènes ;

Qu'ils savaient que des touristes seraient passés par la place où ils étaient en embuscade depuis plusieurs jours ;

Que six jours avant le fait de Pikermi ils avaient fallu capturer d'autres touristes ;

Qu'ils ne connaissaient pas avec qui ils avaient affaire ;*

Que Tacos ne tenait conseil qu'avec ses confidants ;

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* This is confirmed by Lord and Lady Muncaster and Mr. Lloyd, who describe their dancing and singing for joy when they discovered whom they had taken.—E.M.E.

Qu'il ignore si Tacos a reçu des lettres, mais il l'a vu plusieurs fois parler avec ceux qui apportaient à la bande des vivres;

Que des frères de Tacos il ne connaissait pas que celui qui est au service d'un Franc en Chalcide (Noël);

Qu'il ignore ce que les frères ont dit entre eux;

Qu'il ne connaissait pas les lieux, n'étant pas du pays;

Que la bande des Arvaniti n'est pas en bons termes avec celle de Spanos, attendu que celle-ci rançonne les parents des Chefs de l'autre;

Qu'il ignore comment Catarrahià a tué Mr. Herbert;

Que Mr. Lloyd a été tué par Stathaki;

Qu'il n'a pas vu tuer ni M. Boyl ni Mr. Vyner, parceque, comme il a dit plus haut, il était blessé et marchait en avant;

Et que de Sykamenos à la place où Mr. Herbert fut tué, il y avait, selon lui, une distance de deux heures environ.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Examination of Alexis Tzounis.

LE brigand Alexis Tzounis expose lui aussi que si la bande a insisté sur l'amnistie, cela a dépendu de Tacos, qui y dominait d'une manière absolue;

Que d'abord Tacos avait accepté la proposition de Lord Muncaster, d'avoir la rançon de 25,000 livres sterling ou l'amnistie, mais ensuite il s'en repentit et mit toutes les deux conditions au relâchement des prisonniers;

Qu'il ignore si Tacos reçut des lettres d'Athènes ou d'ailleurs;

Que cinq individus sont arrivés d'Athènes à l'endroit où campait la bande;

Que Dinos, le frère de Tacos, lui était parfaitement inconnu;

Que la bande s'est éloignée de Sykamenos précédée par les prisonniers, qui étaient gardés par Tacos lui-même;

Qu'il ignore qui fut qui tua les prisonniers, mais que ce furent les troupes qui firent feu pour les premières.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

Examination of Photi Conemos.

LE brigand Photi Conemos, originaire d'Agrapha, expose:—

Que Mr. Herbert fut tué par Catarrahia et Barbayanni;

Que quant à Mr. Lloyd, il croit que ce fut Tzacanicas qui le tua;

Qu'il ignore parfaitement qui fut le meurtrier de MM. Boyl et Vyner;

Qu'étant blessé il précédait la bande, soutenu par ses compagnons, et il ne pouvait pas, par conséquent, s'apercevoir de ce qui se passait derrière lui;

Que les membres subalternes de la bande avaient conseillé à Tacos d'accepter la rançon et de n'insister pas sur l'amnistie; mais Tacos, étant très bien fourni d'argent, a refusé;

Qu'il ignore le motif qui poussait Tacos à insister sur l'amnistie et à refuser l'argent;

Que cinq ou six jours avant le dernier brigandage la bande avait vu d'autres touristes traverser la route dans les environs de laquelle ils rôdaient;

Qu'elle avait résolu de s'en emparer, mais le temps lui a manqué;

Qu'ils sont partis de Vilia, où ils étaient depuis quatre ou cinq jours;*

Qu'ils avaient résolu d'abandonner Sykamenos parcequ'ils s'aperçurent de la présence des troupes; et,

Que Mr. Herbert fut tué par Catarrahia et Barbayanni: celui-ci donna un coup de yataghan dans la nuque, à la suite duquel il tomba visage contre terre; alors Catarrahia le dépêcha.

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* Contradicting, therefore, the original statement of the brigand Alexis Tzounis, at Chalcis.

No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 12.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 2, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 21st April,* reporting the despatch of Colonel Théagénis to treat with the brigands on behalf of the Government, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, a translation of the instructions given to that officer by the Council of Ministers. I had frequently applied to M. Valaority for a copy of this document, but in all the hurry and confusion of the last fortnight the matter was overlooked, and I have only just received it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 8.

The Council of Ministers to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction du Grec.)

M. Théagénis, *Athènes, le* $\frac{6}{18}$ *Avril,* 1870.

VOUS savez le douloureux évènement de la capture de deux Secrétaires de Légation et d'autres voyageurs. Les Ministres d'Angleterre et d'Italie ont demandé que toutes poursuites cessassent contre les Arvanitis, et le Gouvernement se vit obligé d'y consentir, tant que les captifs resteraient près d'Athènes. Cependant, au lieu de rester à Keramidi, les Arvanitis, emmenant leurs prisonniers, se sont éloignés de la capitale et dirigés vers Oropòs. Des émissaires envoyés auprès des Arvanitis leur ont itérativement déclaré et expliqué que le Gouvernement ne pouvait leur accorder une amnistie, la Charte Constitutionnelle ne lui ayant pas reconnu ce droit. Les Arvanitis persistent cependant à demander qu'on leur paie la rançon et qu'on leur accorde tout ensemble le bénéfice d'une amnistie.

Confiants en votre habileté nous vous prions donc de vous rendre à Oropos, et donner à ces hommes les assurances et les explications que voici :—

Premièrement, qu'après les renseignements qui nous ont été fournis par les intéressés, la rançon à leur payer est tenue à leur disposition, et qu'ils peuvent en prendre livraison et sortir du territoire Hellénique, soit par terre, soit même par mer, en s'embarquant sur un bâtiment de guerre Anglais, si faire se peut ;

Secondement, qu'il est impossible qu'ils soient amnistiés ;

Troisièmement, qu'ils doivent bien faire attention à ce que le moindre mal ne soit fait à aucun de leurs prisonniers, à ce que même l'ongle d'aucun ne soit pas endommagé ; car, autrement, le Gouvernement les traitera avec la dernière rigueur ;

Quatrièmement, qu'ils ne doivent sous aucun prétexte s'éloigner d'Oropos, afin que les prisonniers puissent facilement communiquer avec leurs Ministres respectifs ; que si la bande quittait Oropos, le Gouvernement serait affranchie de l'obligation prise avec les Ministres étrangers de suspendre toutes poursuites contre les Arvanitis.

Pour tout le reste, nous nous en remettons à votre prudence et à votre habileté.

(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.
TH. P. DELYANNI.
S. VALAORITY.
A. D. AVIERINOS.
G. TOMBASI.
D. SARAVAS.
S. SOUTZO.

No. 9.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 12.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 3, 1870.

AFTER the insertion in the "*Αἰῶν*" of my contradiction of the statement made by the Government paper the "Courrier d'Athènes," that no communication had been made to the authorities by Her Majesty's Legation in regard to the intended excursion to Marathon of the party captured by brigands on the 11th ultimo, the editor of that paper seems to have thought better of his refusal to contradict his original misstatement, and I now inclose copies of the last number of the "Courrier d'Athènes" acknowledging that he had been misinformed on the subject, and that the usual notice was given to the Director of Police by an official of this Legation. I now again repeat that Mr. Lambros went on the subject to the Police Office both on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the day on which the excursion took place.

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* See "Greece, No. 3," page 1.

I inclose, likewise, a translation of the letter addressed by the Director of Police to the Commandant of the Gendarmerie informing him of the intended excursion, and also of a letter from the latter to the officer commanding the flying column in Attica, putting him also on his guard.

I think it right to forward these documents because General Soutzo has seen fit to publish a sort of apology of his conduct, in which he asserts that it has been the invariable practice to apply for an escort to either the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, or the Minister of War—a practice, however, which was wholly unknown to me, and which was never observed in the case of British travellers except when they wished to travel in more distant parts of Greece. If, as the General alleges, this was the proper course, why did not the Director of the Police refer me to one of the Ministers in question? At this time of the year such applications are very frequent, and were always made by me to the Director of Police, not because I had any preference for that officer, but because he appeared to consider it his duty to attend to such matters.

I likewise inclose a translation of a letter dated the 30th March/11th April, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, M. Avierinos, to the chief of the flying column in Attica, in which he warns that officer that he has reason to believe that a band of brigands was concealed in the neighbourhood, and yet neither General Soutzo nor M. Avierinos would appear to have taken any steps to save the unfortunate travellers, who were at that very time within reach of the brigands.

Statements vary as to the number of soldiers who were at or about Pikermes when the travellers were attacked; but there cannot have been less than twenty-nine men in that immediate neighbourhood at the time, a force which ought to have been amply sufficient to prevent the disaster if a messenger had been sent to warn the travellers, or their escort, of the impending danger.

But it is now notorious that many persons in Athens were aware, several days before the 11th of April, that the band of the Arvanitéi was lurking somewhere in Attica. The Government alone were ignorant of so grave a circumstance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of May 1, 1870,

DANS notre feuille No. 90 nous avons dit, d'après des renseignements inexacts, que la Direction de la Police avait été prévenue par l'hôtel où étaient logés les voyageurs Anglais que la Grèce pleure aujourd'hui, qu'ils allaient faire une excursion à Marathon. Nos renseignements étaient inexacts; car c'est d'un employé de la Légation Anglaise que la police a reçu cet avis; et la Direction de la Police en a informé le commandant de la gendarmerie, qui a envoyé des gendarmes pour veiller à la sûreté de la route.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

The Direction of the Administrative Police of Athens and the Piræus to the Mirarchy of Attica.

(Translation.) *Athens*, March 29/April 10, 1870.

ENGLISH travellers staying at the Hotel d'Angleterre, situated on the Square of the Constitution, intend, as has been communicated to this Direction, going to-morrow, the 30th instant, o. s., at 5 o'clock in the morning, to Marathon, on a pleasure trip.

In informing you, Sir, of this, we beg you to give orders that their journey to Marathon be secured by mounted gendarmes.

The Director, and for him, the Secretary,
(Signed) PAPPAELION.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

The Mirarchy of Attica-Bœotia to the Commander of the Flying Column in Attica, at Kephissia.

(Translation.)
(Most pressing.) Athens, March 29/April 10, 1870.

TO-MORROW, at 5 o'clock in the morning, English travellers are going to Marathon; we therefore beg you to see that the public road leading from Athens to Marathon be secured, and you will continue so to do until next Wednesday, as some other angers also intend visiting Marathon.

(Signed) Z. D. BASDEKI, *Sub-Mirarch.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

The Minister of the Interior, ad interim, *to the Commander of the Flying Column in Attica.*

(Translation.) *Athens*, March 30/April 11, 1870.

IT is suspected that a portion of the band of brigands of the Arvanites is concealed between the positions of Plexiza, Jerotsikouli, Retsina, as far as Daou in the Demos of Marathon.

In informing you of this suspicion, we instruct you to see that strict search be made by an adequate detachment, placed under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Angheli Georgiou, and you will report upon the result.

The Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*,
(Signed) A. D. AVGERINOS.

No. 10.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 4, 1870.

I HAVE already mentioned to your Lordship that His Hellenic Majesty called on Mrs. Lloyd before she left Athens, to condole with her on her bereavement. On the following day she was received by the Queen, who likewise evinced the warmest sympathy and did her utmost to console her.

M. Valaority placed in Mrs. Lloyd's hands, on behalf of the King, a sum of 1,000*l.*, which is intended to defray the expense of her journey hence, and to provide for her immediate wants. He also gave her a letter from the King to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

I am assured by M. Valaority that whatever sum may ultimately be fixed upon as a pension for Mrs. Lloyd, a Bill sanctioning the arrangement will be submitted to the Chamber. Should the Chamber make any difficulty as to the amount, His Majesty will, at all events, take care that Mrs. Lloyd is liberally provided for.

No. 11.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 5, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of Colonel Théagénis' report upon the events of the 21st ultimo, which led to the disastrous collision between the troops and the brigands. It is, I think, now clear that it was provoked, if not commenced, by the soldiers attempting to prevent the escape of the brigands and their captives to a part of the country where the former might have held out for any conditions they thought fit to impose.

From this statement I infer that if Alexander had been in earnest, and had hastened to rejoin the brigands, they might possibly have been induced to retrace their steps to Sykamenon, and to believe in the assurances of Colonel Théagénis that the terms originally offered were still open to their acceptance; but as Alexander did not make any effort to

overtake the brigands before the fatal collision had taken place, it would now be a waste of time to discuss what they might under other circumstances have done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président,

Thèbes, le $\frac{13}{25}$ Avril, 1870.

J'AI eu déjà l'honneur, par mon rapport de Schimatari en date du 10 de ce mois, de vous annoncer les malheureux événements de la veille. Mais comme cet exposé succinct était le résultat de mes premières impressions et des informations instantanées, qui ne sont pas toujours très exactes, j'ai cru devoir vous rapporter par la présente tous les événements qui ont lieu depuis le 7 jusqu'au 10 du mois, afin que vous soyez plus exactement informé de tout ce qui s'est passé.

Conformément aux ordres du Gouvernement en date du 6 ce mois, j'ai quitté Athènes le lendemain et vers le soir je suis arrivé à Marcopoulo, village de la commune de Péréa. M. Æconomidés, Démarque de la dite commune, n'ayant pas voulu se rendre à Oropo pour informer les brigands de mon arrivée et de ma mission, qui a été ordonnée à la suite de la lettre qu'ils avaient fait apporter au Ministère par lui-même, j'ai envoyé à sa place un habitant, nommé Karyda, lequel, ayant trouvé les brigands à Oropo, leur fit connaître ce que je l'avais été chargé de leur dire. Ceux-ci répondirent que je devais me rendre à Oropo dès l'apparition de la lune, ou, au plus tard, au point de jour ; et comme ils pourraient ne pas se trouver à Oropo, ils y auraient laissé quelqu'un pour me conduire à l'endroit où ils comptaient s'arrêter. Le temps était pluvieux, et pendant la nuit j'ai reçu une lettre de l'échelle (Scala) d'Oropo, envoyée par M. Noël, par laquelle il me priait, à la suite des ordres que M. Erskine lui avait transmis, de ne pas me mettre en rapport avec les brigands avant d'avoir un entretien avec lui. M. Noël emmenait avec lui un frère des Arvanitis dans l'espoir de faciliter par son intermédiaire son entente avec les brigands. Christo, le frère de celui-ci, ayant appris son arrivée à l'échelle d'Oropo, s'était rendu à son rencontre accompagné de quatre de ses compagnons, et a couché avec ceux-ci dans la même chambre que M. Noël.

Si quelqu'un m'avait informé de cet incident, la délivrance des prisonniers était certaine ; car j'aurais accouru avec les troupes pour les arrêter et les échanger contre les prisonniers.

Le lendemain matin, 8 du mois, je me suis rendu à l'Echelle d'Oropo à la rencontre de M. Noël, conformément au désir qu'il m'en avait exprimé dans sa lettre, mais je ne l'y ai pas trouvé. J'ai cependant appris des habitants qu'il était allé avec les brigands susmentionnés et les frères des Arvanitis au village d'Oropo, et pour ne pas tarder notre entrevue je me suis dirigé, moi aussi, vers Oropo. A mon arrivée, les brigands m'ont conduit à la maison de Scourtanioti, où j'ai vu les malheureux prisonniers et j'ai parti avec eux. Après cela, ayant pris à part Tacos Arvaniti, je lui ai communiqué, en présence de M. Noël, les propositions contenues dans mes instructions en date du 6 du mois, concernant la délivrance des prisonniers. Mais celui-ci, aussi que son frère Christo, qui était venu prendre part à la conversation, accompagné de quelques autres, prétendaient qu'on devait leur accorder l'amnistie aussi bien que la rançon. C'est en vain que je leur ai proposé d'autres moyens de sûreté, comme de partir sans être nullement molestés par terre ou par mer, en prenant d'ôtages sûrs, moi-même en premier lieu, s'ils voulaient s'en aller par terre, et le pavillon Anglais, s'ils voulaient partir par mer. Après de longues et vaines discussions, je leur fis enfin connaître qu'ils devaient au moins, dans l'intérêt des prisonniers, rester à Oropo ; car c'est sous cette condition que le Gouvernement a consenti à ne pas les poursuivre : tandis que s'ils s'éloignaient, ils pouvaient rencontrer des détachements, parce que le Gouvernement regarde comme n'existant plus l'engagement qu'il a pris vis-à-vis des Ministres, sur leur demande. Quand les brigands entendirent cette menace indirecte, ils s'irritèrent et voulurent partir de suite, en persistant à soutenir que la promesse qui leur avait été donnée était absolue, et qu'ils pouvaient se rendre à Thèbes, à Locride, à Lamie, et partout ailleurs. Après être resté pendant plusieurs heures, en m'efforçant, toujours en vain, de faire comprendre à ces scélérats leur propre intérêt, aussi bien que leur propre salut, je me suis décidé à partir ; et étant entré dans la chambre des prisonniers je les ai priés d'écrire leurs lettres s'ils voulaient. Pendant que ces messieurs écrivaient, Tacos Arvaniti est entré dans la chambre et m'a dit, " Je vais à l'instant les tuer." Puis se tournant vers les prisonniers, il a ajouté, "Ecrivez à vos Ministres que si cette affaire n'est pas terminée jusqu'à demain soir, je vous couperai la gorge, car c'est ainsi que le veut M. le Colonel, puis qu'il nous menace avec les détachements." Enfin, après avoir pris les lettres, j'allai partir, et avant de monter à cheval, j'ai adressé un dernier conseil à Tacos Arvaniti, qui m'accompagnait. Mais celui-ci m'a répondu comme à l'ordinaire, "Quelque chose se fera."

Sur le soir du même jour j'étais de retour au village Marcopoulo. C'est de là que je vous ai fait connaître le résultat de mon entrevue avec les brigands. Le 9 du mois courant à 4 heures et demi du matin, j'ai reçu l'ordre du Gouvernement en date du 8 courant, de cerner les brigands à Oropo, et à 6 heures du matin je partis et arrivai à 11 heures à Salessi, pour m'entendre avec le Capitaine M. Apostolidés et le Capitaine M. Liacopoulo, qui se trouvait à Schimatari. M'étant concerté avec M. Apostolidés j'écris à M. Liacopoulo de s'empresser de venir à Salessi, avec la force qu'il avait auprès de lui et d'ordonner en même temps aux autres détachements de le suivre. J'ai fait ceci :—

1. Parce que pour pouvoir cerner effectivement Oropo, il nous fallait la co-opération simultanée de toutes les troupes disponibles, afin d'entourer le village et rendre vaine toute tentative des brigands de faire une sortie, après avoir tué, comme c'est leur habitude, les prisonniers ; et,

2. Parce que les troupes sous les ordres du Capitaine Liacopoulo, en restant à Sycamino, au delà de la rivière, devenaient inutiles et ne pouvaient pas nous servir à Oropo, les pluies incessantes ayant rendu difficile le passage de la rivière.

Pendant que j'y attendais l'arrivée de M. Liacopoulo, le nommé Stavro Liati, habitant de Salessi, qui était envoyé par le Capitaine Apostolidés observer les mouvements des brigands, vint nous informer que ceux-ci se préparaient à passer à Sycamino.

Après ces informations je me suis empressé avec les troupes du Capitaine Apostolidés de marcher vers Oropo dans l'intention de cerner le village même par cette force seulement, si nous parvenions à devancer les brigands et à les surprendre à Oropo et de leur couper la fuite ; en même temps j'ai contremandé mes premières instructions au Capitaine Liacopoulo en l'invitant, lui aussi, de se poster aux environs de Sycamino pour empêcher les brigands de fuir, dans le cas où nous autres nous n'aurons pu les surprendre à Oropo. Mais, pendant notre marche, à 3 heures de l'après-midi, nous avons rencontré des villageois qui nous ont assuré que les brigands avaient déjà traversé la rivière et qu'ils se trouvaient à Sycamino. Nous dûmes alors changer aussi notre route et nous diriger vers Sycamino pour les empêcher de s'éloigner de cette position, afin de les obliger à se renfermer dans le village et de les forcer ainsi nécessairement à accepter les propositions qui leur ont été faites. Malheureusement la rivière était grossie, et le passage présenta beaucoup de difficultés et causa des retards. Les brigands en profitèrent pour fuir en courant vers Dilessi avec les prisonniers et quelques paysans et bergers qu'ils emmenaient de Sycamino.

Avant et après le passage de la rivière par les soldats, j'avais donné l'ordre aux officiers de ne pas tirer aucun coup de fusil, mais de se borner à empêcher la fuite des brigands, en s'efforçant de leur couper la route, espérant ainsi les renfermer à Sycamino. Mais les brigands pressèrent leur marche et les plus agiles des soldats couraient pour les approcher. Ceux-là tâchaient de les éloigner par des coups de fusil et par de cris, "Ne nous approchez pas, car nous tuerons les Anglais et vous serez perdus." A ces coups de fusil les soldats répondaient de temps à autre, mais sans aucun résultat.

Après le passage de la rivière et tandisque nous nous occupions avec MM. les Officiers de régler la marche des soldats, nous avons vu de loin l'interprète Anémoyanni, qui venait vers moi, et qui, s'étant approché, m'a dit que les prisonniers vont être tués, et qu'il ne fallait pas poursuivre les brigands, car ils avaient l'intention de rester à Sycamino ; comme ce village appartient au district d'Attique, je lui ai répondu de se hâter de prévenir les brigands qu'ils pouvaient rester tranquilles et sans rien craindre à Sycamino, car les soldats avaient l'ordre de ne pas tirer sur eux, et que là ils pouvaient recevoir l'argent et sortir de l'Etat sous les conditions de sûreté que le Gouvernement leur avait promises.

Celui-ci montrait de l'empressement pour exécuter cette commission, mais d'autre part il prétexta qu'il ne pouvait pas les rejoindre à pied, et il se dirigea vers le village pour pouvoir trouver un cheval. Cependant il ne fit rien ; je crois qu'il l'a évité par fraude. Je dis par fraude, car j'ai d'autres raisons précédentes de me méfier de sa sincérité, ayant remarqué quand je parlais à Oropo avec les prisonniers dans une langue étrangère et inconnues aux brigands, que ceux-ci ont fait voir de la manière dont ils s'exprimaient qu'ils connaissaient mes conversations.

Comme je l'ai déjà dit, les brigands avançaient en tirant de coups de fusil, et ils étaient suivis de loin de quelques soldats, qui tiraient aussi de coups de fusil sans aucun effet ; et quand ils approchèrent de Dilessi, le Secrétaire de la Légation Britannique, l'infortuné Mr. Herbert, s'étant fatigué et ne pouvant plus courir, quoiqu'on le forçat, a été tué par les brigands. Je suppose cela, parcequ'on n'avait aucun autre motif pour le tuer, et parceque, environ trente pas avant le lieu où il a été tué, j'ai trouvé moi-même son pardessus jeté par terre—ce qui indique qu'il le gênait, fatigué qu'il était de la rapidité de la course. Après cette triste mort on a commencé à ajuster les fusils sur les brigands, et quelques uns ont été tués. Après le deuxième massacre, c'est-à-dire, après la mort de l'avocat de la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer, Mr. Lloyd, lequel a été tué par les brigands une quarantaine de pas plus loin que Mr. Herbert, plusieurs brigands ont été blessés et tués et la poursuite était poussée avec fureur. Elle continuait encore lorsqu'on a trouvé tués les deux autres prisonniers, le jeune Mr. Vyner et le Secrétaire de la Légation d'Italie, dont la mort, à la suite d'informations erronées, a été présumée avoir eu lieu avant les autres. La poursuite continua jusqu'à la nuit, et à une longue distance.

Si la force armée de Chalcis, qui avait reçu l'ordre de se poster à Délium et que nous y croyions, car nous pensions que le bateau-à-vapeur qui est arrivé à Oropo l'avait déjà débarquée, avait accompli sa mission, le résultat de la poursuite aurait été tout-à-fait différent; cette force, faisant à l'improviste front aux brigands, se serait opposée à leur passage; les troupes qui avançaient à leur derrière les auraient cernés. De cette manière la destruction complète de la bande, et peut-être la délivrance de quelques uns ou de tous les prisonniers, aurait été effectuée; car avant Délium personne encore n'avait été tué, et les brigands dans un tel instant de trouble et de péril n'auraient pas eu le temps de les tuer.

Il y avait à Delium un détachement des troupes commandées par M. Liacopoulos, mais malheureusement il n'a pas répondu aux exigences des circonstances; car la moitié des soldats s'est enfermé dans les maisons, et n'a pas pu empêcher la fuite des brigands et donner ainsi du temps à la force qui les poursuivait de les atteindre.

Les brigands qui ont été blesses en fuyant vers Délium se cachèrent dans les buissons environnants, et ont été tués après par les soldats qui les ont découverts. Christo Arvaniti et Yannaro, quoique blessés, ont fait feu contre les soldats, qui les tuèrent en ripostant. Alexis Khimara seul se rendit sans aucune résistance, et ayant été embarqué à bord du bateau-à-vapeur, il a été transporté à Chalcis.

Les brigands tués par les soldats sont les suivants: Christo Arvanitaki, chef de bande, Sotiri Zoma, Jean Verphani, Elie Stathaki, Georges Catarahia, Yéroyanni ou Yannaro, et Démétrius Tzaranica. Alexis Khimara a été fait prisonnier. Il y a eu d'autres encore blessés qui se cachèrent; car aux derniers instants de la poursuite on n'en a compté que neuf seulement. Et en effet, plus tard trois autres ont été découverts et faits prisonniers—les nommés Photis Œconómou, Périclès Liori, et Constantin Monakho; d'après la déposition de ces deux derniers, il y a encore deux blessés.

Si les brigands étaient restés encore une nuit à Oropo, et l'investissement avait lieu, la délivrance des prisonniers ne pouvait pas être douteuse; car on aurait encore permis aux brigands de choisir entre la rançon et le sauf conduit qui leur était proposé, ou leur destruction dans le cas contraire était inévitable. Mais l'investissement du village n'a pas pu être effectué, car nous n'en avons pas eu le temps nécessaires. Le Gouvernement s'était décidé à prendre cette mesure le 8 du mois, et sa résolution m'a été communiquée le lendemain, pendant que je me trouvais encore à Marcopoulo, qui est distant de cinq heures de Salessi, où les deux compagnies de soldats se trouvaient. Je devais donc perdre le temps en marches; de plus, M. Liacopoulo était à Schimatari, qui se trouve à trois heures de Salessi, lequel est à une distance de deux heures et demie d'Oropo; de sorte que, quelque diligence qu'on eût fait, c'est à peine vers le soir que l'investissement aurait pu être effectué. Il aurait été beaucoup plus sûr si la force armée pouvait approcher du village pendant la nuit des différents côtés, et se montrait le matin du 10 du mois sur toutes les positions favorables. Elle aurait eu pendant la journée le temps de rendre l'investissement inforçable.

Comme l'investissement n'a pu être fait à cause de la fuite des brigands, leur poursuite devenait nécessaire, conformément aux ordres du Gouvernement; mais pendant qu'on la pressait, les obstacles que nous a présenté le passage de la rivière ont malheureusement retardé la marche des troupes, tandisqu'au contraire ils ont favorisé la fuite des brigands. Mais malgré toutes ces difficultés, la destruction des brigands eut été certaine, et le salut des prisonniers ou de quelques uns d'eux probable, si Délium avait été occupé par les troupes.

La mort douloureuse d'étrangers si distingués est certainement un grand malheur. C'est ainsi que tout le monde la considère, et tous la regrettent et s'en affligent. Comme ils ont eu le malheur de tomber entre les mains de bandits aussi féroces qu'impies, et que les circonstances ci-dessus ne les ont pas favorisés, leur salut était impossible. Les usages des brigands dans de cas pareils concernant les prisonniers sont généralement connus. Les malheureux prisonniers étaient chaque jour menacés, et à chaque instant, quand j'étais à Oropo, on leur répétait qu'on allait les tuer.

Si la bande des Arvanitis n'a pas était tout-à-fait detruite, elle a souffert cependant

considérablement, car elle a perdu Christo Arvanitis, qui la commandait réellement, comme étant plus hardi et plus rusé que son frère Tacos. Les autres aussi qui ont été tués ou pris étaient les plus redoutables. La perte de ces malfaiteurs donna du courage aux habitants abattus, et elle contribuera à leur inspirer une ferme confiance dans la force des lois et du Gouvernement.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) B. THEAGENIS.

No. 12.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 5, 1870,

I HAVE been informed by M. Valaority that a reward of 18,000 drachmas* (643*l*.) has been offered by Government for the destruction or capture of Tako Arvanites, the Chief of the band of brigands who committed the atrocious act of the 21st of last month, and that proportionate rewards have been promised for the other members of the same band. He likewise informs me that the Government have received information on which they implicitly rely that Tako, with three of his band, is now lying wounded in a cave somewhere in the mountains between Megara and Thebes. A detachment of fifteen picked men under an energetic officer named Axelos has been sent out to take or destroy these men, and the Government appear to be very sanguine that they will ere long succeed in their object. Moreover, flying columns to the number of 500 or 600 men are occupying all the points by which the brigands are likely to pass, and the Government are determined, if possible, to prevent the escape of any of the band.

A reward has been offered to any person who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons who were in league with the brigands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

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* Since increased to 20,000 drachmas.—E.M.E.

GREECE. No. 7 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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[C.—106.] *Price* 1½*d.*

BOMBAY BRANCH
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Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Mr. Clare Vyner to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

7 A, *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square,*
May 11, 1870.

My Lord,

AS I have reason to believe that your Lordship is desirous of receiving all possible information with respect to the murders committed by brigands in Greece, I have the honour to inclose a statement made in my presence by Louis Gleissner, a German courier, who accompanied Lord and Lady Muncaster and my brother on their journey.

This statement was taken down from Gleissner's mouth by a shorthand writer, and, having been read over to him, he has signed it.

As some of my brother's letters to Lord Muncaster have been made public in the papers laid before Parliament, I inclose, with Lord Muncaster's permission, copies of all that is not of a private nature contained in the other letters which Lord Muncaster received from him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. F. CLARE VYNER.

Inclosure 1.

Statement of Louis Gleissner, made on the 11*th May,* 1870.

ON Sunday, the 10th of April, Alexander, the guide, called on me and asked me to ask Lord Muncaster when this excursion was to take place, and I asked him, "What excursion?" "Don't you know?" He said, "They intend to go to Marathon." "Oh," I said, "I don't know anything about it; I shall ask his Lordship." So I asked Lord Muncaster, and Lord Muncaster said to me, "I don't know; it is Mr. Herbert and the Count de Boyl who have arranged this excursion, and, as we are only invited, I can't tell you. I have heard nothing yet as to what has been settled, but I daresay I shall be able to tell you this evening." In the evening Lord Muncaster told me that it was to take place the next day (the 11th), and that I was to call them at 5 o'clock in the morning, without fail, because Mr. Vyner used to like to stay a little in bed in the morning. So at 5 o'clock in the morning I called the gentlemen, and they started a little before 6. Now, in the evening previously, I asked Lord Muncaster whether I was to go with them or not; so his Lordship said, "I should be very glad, Gleissner, if you would come, but I don't know whether there would be any room for you or not." So I prepared myself, anyhow, to be ready to start, without knowing whether there would be room or not.

So the next morning (Monday, the 11th) I packed up the different baskets of provisions for them; and Mr. Herbert and the Count de Boyl came; but Count de Boyl brought his servant with him, wishing to take him with them. When the party took their places in the carriages, I asked again if I should go with his Lordship or not; so Mr. Herbert, who was in the same carriage with Lord Muncaster, Lady Muncaster, and Mr. Vyner (those four), said, "I am afraid you will not find room, because the Count de Boyl wishes to take his servant with him." So I said, "Very well, Sir, I shall stay here." Lord Muncaster turned round and said, "I am very sorry, Gleissner, but there is no room." So I stayed in Athens. It was at a little before 6 o'clock that the party started, and I expected them back at 6 o'clock in the evening. I was standing at the door of the hotel expecting them back from 6 o'clock till 7 o'clock, when I mentioned to the landlord that I was afraid something had happened. I was not at my ease. So he said, "Oh, don't be afraid, there is nothing, because, you see, first it is a great distance, and then they might have had their lunch a little delayed, or they stayed at lunch a little longer, or they liked the spot where they were, and started too late; perhaps they will arrive one minute or the other." So I said, "It is 7 o'clock; I shall go and have my dinner. If you see anything you will call me." I was at my dinner with the ladies' maid, when one of the interpreters of the hotel came and looked at me earnestly, and said, "Do you know the news?" I said, "What is the matter?" "Your family has been taken by brigands." I took hold of my hat, and I asked him who it was that brought the news. He told me it was a soldier that brought the news to the Minister of War. I took my hat and went to Mr. Erskine about it; and Mr. Erskine said, "My dear man, I don't believe it; nor would you if you knew Greece, and if you knew Athens, and what those fellows say, and all they relate. They are all liars. I don't expect them back until 9 or 10 o'clock. Anyhow, it puts me in anxiety as well. You say it was a soldier who brought the news to the Minister of War? Let us go at once." So Mr. Erskine and myself went to the Ministry of War, and there we found out that it was the truth. I mentioned to Mr. Erskine that I intended to start on horseback if I could get a horse. So Mr. Erskine said, No, it would be of no use, because I would not know where to go to, and the brigands had very likely carried off the party into the mountains; and he was almost sure that they would release the ladies, as they usually do. So I could not start, and at 11 the ladies came back—Lady Muncaster and Mrs. Lloyd with the child, 5½ years old, and the two gendarmes, and the valet of Count de Boyl. I found the ladies at the Embassy. Some small things were missed—Mr. Vyner's opera-glass and some other small things—all the other things had come back. So I took the ladies to the hotel; and Lady Muncaster said, "Oh, there is no fear; the brigands' conditions are—not to be pursued; not to have any troops sent after them, or the lives of the prisoners would be in fear; and as soon as the ransom is paid, it will be all settled." This was at 11 o'clock in the evening.

On the 12th we had no news; and on the 13th, in the morning (it might have been by about 8 or half-past 8 o'clock), Lord Muncaster came back in a cart, and his Lordship told me that he was released by the brigands, and when they came down the mountain they found two men cutting wood, and they took one of the men, and told the other how he had to take Lord Muncaster to Athens, to the Hôtel d'Angleterre, and had to bring back what Lord Muncaster would give him; and in the meantime they kept his companion. So when his Lordship arrived he was in a very muddy state, and very hungry and tired. He at once changed himself and took a bath, and I ordered a good breakfast for his Lordship; and I went to Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Erskine came to see Lord Muncaster. This was on the 13th. On the same day Count de Boyl's servant was sent up to the brigands in the same cart with provisions, and with some letters, and with some clothes to change. I bought capotes just to put them on for those gentlemen, because those capotes are very good for the rain; the rain does not go through them. Count de Boyl's servant reached the brigands at night, and he came back the next morning.

It was on the 14th or 15th that Mr. Herbert's servant was sent with provisions. He was a Greek named Dionyse: he returned next morning.

On the 16th, in buying provisions and other little things, as candles, and rum, and tobacco, and paper, and all those things, and coffee, I and Dionyse met, near to the Hôtel d'Orient, in one of the principal streets of Athens, five individuals: one of them shook hands with Dionyse, and so did the others afterwards, and asked him in Greek, "How are you?" (I could very nicely understand those little things)—and he said, "Very well." So one of those individuals just gave him a knock on the shoulder, and he glanced at me, and I could understand that he asked him who I was; and Dionyse told him who I was, and what we were doing. Whether it was Dionyse who asked him to have a glass of wine, or whether it was he who asked Dionyse to have a glass of wine I do not know; any how, we went into the next shop and had a glass of wine together, and after we had gone from this shop we left them in there, and Dionyse told me, "Do not look back;" and I said, "No." He said, "Did you observe the one with a white handkerchief on his head?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Well, he was up there with the brigands last night at 9 o'clock." I said, "Oh, indeed; how is it that he walks round here just like anybody else?" They had knives and just a Greek dress. "Oh," he said, "those are spies; either they are of the same company, or they are spies employed by the brigands; that would be just the same, and there are plenty more of them in Athens." This little incident was on the 16th.

On the 18th we started in the morning at 8 o'clock. Before I started on the 18th, I asked as a favour of Lord Muncaster that I wished to release Mr. Vyner—to stay instead of Mr. Vyner—considering that he was already a week up there, and not able to change his clothes, and so on, and that he had to rove about with the brigands, I wished to stay in his stead, and to have him come back to rest himself. His Lordship said, "This can be hardly expected; but if you can do it, it would certainly be a great relief to me and to Lady Muncaster." His Lordship was very pleased about it, and I started at 8 o'clock on the 18th with Dionyse, the Greek servant, and one man. We were three in number and three horses; the man was leading his pack-horse, and we were on horseback, both Dionyse and myself. It was very wet, raining, and very windy, and we could not go fast. On arriving at the village (but I cannot tell the name of this village) this man complained that the horse could not go farther if it was not relieved of some of the luggage. We took another horse and another man with it, so that we were four of us from that village. We arrived at about 7 o'clock or half-past 7, when it began to be dark, at a mountain pass, and there was a house on our left-hand side, and a man was on our right-hand side—a shepherd. Dionyse spoke to him, and then after he was informed what he wanted, he gave a whistle, and out of this house came a gendarme, one of those mounted gendarmes in the Greek dress, and Dionyse spoke to him, and he made a sign that he wanted to come down in a moment. We rode down in the meantime, and then he came after us and took the lead of us. I thought in the first instance that it was a brigand, that it was one of the outposts, but Dionyse told me it was a gendarme, and he was very glad to have found him, because he was to guide us to the brigands; it being night, and still very far, we did not know where to go to; and he would lead us there, and when we were at a short distance off, this gendarme was speaking to Dionyse, and Dionyse was telling me, "Do you know what he wants?" I said, "What does he want?" He said, "He wants a certificate that we employed him as a guide to take us to the brigands." "Oh," I said, "If he does not want anything else, he shall have it, certainly." Dionyse said, "Certainly we must give him this, because we never would have been able to go to night to the brigands without him." We arrived at about 11 o'clock at night, and went right into the middle of the Wallachian village (as Mr. Vyner has put the name on the sketch); the men came out of the huts. There were twenty-five or twenty-six huts. Then we were surrounded by some men, and Dionyse told them what we were, and who we were, and I did not then see any more of the gendarme. We dismounted, and we were shown into one of the huts, and there I met the gendarme again, who was sitting at the fireside. I observed that he had still his pistol, and his knives, and his bayonet, or his side-sword; and his gun was leaning behind him. He seemed to be rather friendly and knowing almost everybody, as I could see, smoking a cigarette, and conversing with the rest of the brigands who were in there. So Dionyse told me, "That is the Chief—that is the Captain;" so I shook hands with him, because I was to be as civil and as polite as possible just for the sake of those gentlemen. All the provisions and the luggage were brought into this hut where the Captain was then. I had Mr. Vyner's bag. It is a travelling bag for which Mr. Vyner had asked, and I had several small things in it, such as a sketch-book and several other things that he wanted, and shirts and socks—and for the other gentlemen as well. So the Chief opened this bag, and just looked at the small things, and put them back again; and the other ones looked at them as well, and put them into the bag again; and nothing was taken of anything I had taken up there. Then the provisions were taken in. So after he had looked at the bag I went to take the bag, but the Chief made a movement as much as to say, No, leave it here. I said, "Dionyse, will you tell him, if you please, that I should like very much to go with this bag, if I might be allowed, to those gentlemen, because they would be very pleased to see somebody from Athens, and to give up the letters. He may look into the bag; he has already searched it. There is nothing in but clean linen and so on which those gentlemen require for having a change." Then Takos was told of this, and he stood up and took us over to the other hut himself where those gentlemen were. Those huts are of a conical shape, and there was only one entrance, which is very low; one has to stoop to get in. The hut was round, and in the middle was a round fireplace in which a wood fire was burning. On each side of the door, at a little distance, the capotes and cloaks were laid all round the fire. Those gentlemen were opposite the entrance. Opposite the entrance, on the right hand side, was Count de Boyl; next to Count de Boyl was Mr. Herbert; next to Mr. Herbert was Mr. Lloyd; next to Mr. Lloyd was Mr. Vyner; and next to Mr. Vyner was Alexander, the guide. I found them lying down asleep. This was after 11 o'clock at night, on the 18th. On each side were four or five brigands, sitting between those gentlemen and the door. Of course they were coming in, and relieving each other; but there were always sufficient to watch them, armed, and ready to be alert on the first sign; and there was no chance of those gentlemen going out without having to go over the brigands.

The gentlemen were roused at once, and were very glad to receive news from Athens. We delivered the letters, and the bag I brought for Mr. Vyner, and took out everything, and they began at once to read their correspondence. Now, Takos, the Chief, who came in with me, and several others, were sitting next to Mr. Vyner; and looking very attentively into the faces of those four gentlemen while they were reading the letters—fixing them—and so were the others, I observed. I think it was just to get the expression, whether they were joyous, or surprised at what they were reading, just to get out what news they had received. Afterwards, Takos spoke, through Alexander, to those gentlemen; but Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd understood Greek very well and Mr. Herbert spoke Greek very well also. I have heard him speaking with Takos about this matter of the amnesty. Now, those gentlemen began at once to write their answers; and as there was no other light in this hut but the fire, there was a candle lighted (I had brought candles with me), and they had a little bit of a wax light there; and one of the gentlemen was holding the candle, and the next one was writing, and the third one was holding the inkstand, and so it went on, every one in his turn. There were two of them writing at once, because the fourth one had nothing to do but to take out the paper and write. I had taken all those materials with me.

On the same evening I saw the Chief speaking to those gentlemen, addressing himself chiefly to Mr. Herbert, and he was in rather a furious state, knocking the floor with his fist; and after he had done his speech, Alexander translated it. Alexander said, "He just says, 'You have to write to your respective Governments or Ministers that they have to force the Greek Government to give the amnesty.'" So Mr. Herbert says, "And nothing else? Did he not say any more?" "That is all he tells me." "Did not Takos say if it would not be done he would cut our throats on Thursday?" Alexander says, "Yes, sir; but you see this is a way that they have just to frighten you." "But why do you not tell us?" So Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Vyner afterwards told me, "We do not believe" (to use the same words) "Alexander the guide has been mixed up in this affair with our having been captured, but we complain that we are not satisfied with his translation of what the Chief says. For instance, now you were present as well, and you saw Takos in what a state he was, and what he said and that; and Alexander told us only a part, and he did not tell us that if it were not done he would cut our throats on Thursday, so you see. You tell Lord Muncaster and Mr. Erskine we do not believe he has been mixed up in this affair; but we are not satisfied, and we complain of his not interpreting correctly what the Chief wishes him to tell us, and it may be of the greatest importance." Shortly afterwards Mr. Vyner asked me, "Where are you going to sleep, Gleissner?" I said, "Well, sir, I do not know yet." So Mr. Vyner spoke by signs to one of the brigands, showing him that we were certainly tired, because we had ridden for fourteen hours. He spoke a few words as well; he called them by their names; and then Dionyse and myself were shown into the same hut where we went into first, where we found the Chief, and there they gave us to eat and to drink. Some were singing, and some were playing with their things. I may just as well mention what I brought up for the Chief and for the second Chief. Dionyse, on the journey which he made before, took a silver watch down from the Chief to have it mended, and I took it back with me on the 18th. It was a silver watch with a double case, and I saw the name of "Le Roi, Palais Royal, Paris," on it. It was set with 14 stones. I brought him the watch back. The watch was mended. The second Chief, Christos, had asked, when the first provisions were sent up, for a rosary, which they use to say their prayers with. I sent him by Dionyse, on his first journey, a rosary, and he sent it back, saying it was not good enough for him, he wanted one of amber; so I bought him one of amber, a very fine one with corded tassels in a long case. I paid 40 francs for it, and I brought him this one, and he was very pleased. Another brigand (I do not know his name) had sent through the same communication a field-glass to have a new case with a strap. It had been done, and I took it up with me and delivered it to him, and he was very satisfied; and I can say that I was very kindly treated by the brigands. We had some wine and we had some meat before we were going to lie down, and some bread, and then we laid down on the floor, arranging ourselves as well as possible, and I happened to be next to Christos. Of course, I could not sleep, because I was near to the door. There were three or four between the door and myself, but the door being open, and the wind blowing in, as I had nothing else only a capote over me, I cannot say I slept well; and then I felt something touch my legs, and when I turned round it was Christos. I do not know whether it was for fear that we should go away in the night.

April 19th. We got up very early in the morning, and came over to those gentlemen again. We were allowed to walk around just as we pleased, and then the gentlemen were again busy writing. It was on the morning of the 19th that Mr. Vyner was writing his answer to Lord Muncaster,—and so Mr. Vyner said, "What do you think? Had I not better write to Lady Mary Vyner?" I said, "Certainly, Sir; it would be a great pleasure to her Ladyship to receive one of your letters in your own handwriting." "Well, I think it would be better," he said; and, as far as I know, Mr. Vyner inclosed a letter for Lady Mary Vyner in his Lordship's letter. Then those gentlemen came out. The hut was cleaned, and they walked out of the hut very freely. They were observed from all sides, but they were not in the least molested, and I brushed them all, and first Mr. Vyner. Mr. Vyner had a good wash then, and a good combing and cleaning, and I brushed his clothes and the clothes of Mr. Herbert, Count de Boyl, and Mr. Lloyd, and then they were very gay, I may say, and very cheerful. Mr. Vyner said, "Oh, if you would have only time, we would go up this hill, and you would see the Isle of Eubœa opposite—you would see it from such a fine point of view." Then he went with me to the Chief, Takos, and he said, "I wish just to show you something." They were very friendly together, and he pushed his hands right into the Chief's belt and took out his pistol, and the Chief was looking round smiling at him. He said, "It is all right. I was only showing Gleissner. There, you see what an old-fashioned pistol this is." It was inlaid with silver, and we looked at it, and then he put it back again, and he let me see all the other things, and he might do what he liked. It was a sign that they were very friendly together, and not at all ill-treated. I mentioned to Mr. Vyner, in the evening, my wish to relieve him, and to stay in his place; but he would not accept it. He said, "Oh no, no, I cannot accept that; no, no, Gleissner, do not speak any more about it. I cannot accept it." And he would not accept it. And so I insisted still a little more, and said, "I wish to have your consent first, before going to the Chief, as it would be of no use to speak first to the Chief if you would not consent,—it would look suspicious." "No, no; do not tell him about it,—do not speak any more about it." I mentioned it again the next morning before leaving. No, he said he would not hear anything about it. I think that the brigands would have allowed the exchange, as far as I knew; but I did not ask them anything about it, because Mr. Vyner would not consent, so that it would have been of no use for me to ask the Chief about it, and we had to be very careful in all these matters. Lord Muncaster told me before I started, "You may be quite sure, Gleissner, if you succeed in staying instead of Mr. Vyner, you will be looked after as well as Mr. Vyner," and this would have been explained to the Chief if Mr. Vyner would have consented; but as Mr. Vyner did not consent to this arrangement, it was useless to tell anything about it to the Chief.

In the morning we had black coffee in the Greek or the Turkish fashion in cups (I was rather surprised that they had cups up there), and sugar and bread. They were walking outside, and Mr. Vyner turned to me and said, "Do you think, Gleissner" (looking at his suit of clothes), "I shall ever be able to wear this suit of clothes again after this job is over?" I said, "Well, Sir, it can be well aired and well cleaned, and it would be just a travelling suit for you." He said, "You see I am not well off for clothes, so will you write to my servant—to Swires? I will give you the directions;" and I took out my book, and Mr. Vyner put in the directions to Swires, his servant in England, to order him several little things. I did not write to Swires because there are only two days in the week that the mail goes, on a Friday and on a Saturday, and as we expected on Thursday or on Friday to have those gentlemen back, I thought it would be better that Mr. Vyner should write himself. I did not write to Swires considering all those things, and we never thought it would end so fatally as it did. We started from there at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at about between 12 and 1 o'clock, on the road home to Athens, I met Colonel Théagénis with about twenty-five soldiers on horseback. He fell out of the rank and came to me, shaking hands with me, and asking me, "Do you come from there?" I said, "Yes, I do; are you going there?" "Yes, we are." He says, "How did you find them?" I said, "I found the gentlemen very well." He said, "I am going to treat with the brigands, because I know them very well; so I hope, and am almost certain, that I shall succeed in getting those gentlemen loose. I shall try my best; I shall do everything possible to settle this matter." So I said, "But those soldiers? you know it is not in the conditions to show soldiers." So he said, "Do not you be afraid, I go quite alone—quite by myself." He said he would leave the soldiers behind at a certain distance, and he would go quite by himself. So I took leave of this gentleman, and pursued my road home, and I met several other detachments of foot troops. I did not speak to them; but we were told by a peasant a little further on that there were troops on the other side of the mountain, going in the same direction. This was all we met on the road. Those troops were all coming from the direction of Athens. I may just as well mention that when we came to the last village (which is a German village near Athens, but I do not know the name of it), we had a glass of wine there, Dionyse and myself, and we were told there that in the morning 200 soldiers had passed there to go in this direction, the direction where the brigands were. We arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening at Athens, and I made my report to Lord Muncaster. I did not see Mr. Erskine, because Lord Muncaster wanted to tell Mr. Erskine himself, and Dioynse, Mr. Herbert's servant, made his report to Mr. Erskine. This was on Tuesday.

On Wednesday the 20th I again went shopping with Dionyse for those things that the gentlemen had asked me for,—some clasp knives and tea, and sugar,—but then I was told by Lord Muncaster, "You need not buy anything else now; wait a moment, you need not buy anything else, because I daresay it will be useless. Very likely this affair will be settled and the gentlemen will be home to-morrow."

On Thursday the 21st I was at the English Legation, because I was to meet Lord Muncaster there in the afternoon, and I judged from the expressions of the faces of those gentlemen who were passing very busily in the hall, that there must be something very sad, or no good news from there. So I asked one of the messengers who speaks good English what it was. He says, "I am afraid it is not quite as we would like it to be," and a little afterwards he came to me and said, "Come with me, I will go to the telegraph station," and then he took the message; I went with him. It was a message for Mr. Noel. "Le Gouvernement consent de ne pas les troubler à Sykamenos; allez traiter pour les embarquer à bord d'un navire de guerre Anglais." Then when I came back to the Embassy (it would have been about half-past 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon), Lord Muncaster came out, and he said, "Oh, it is all right now," just like a man relieved from a very great trouble, "to-morrow the gentlemen will be back." Then I went to the Hôtel d'Angleterre, and Commander Prowse of the "Cockatrice" was writing a note, and he told me to go down and meet one of his sailors who was expecting him at the Piræus at the station. He gave me the letter. It was directed to Lieutenant Bell, I remember, Her Majesty's ship "Cockatrice." I was to deliver this letter to the sailor that I would find at the station at the Piræus, to give this letter to Lieutenant Bell, and then meet Commander Prowse at the half-past 9 train; and then his Lordship told me that this ship was to get ready, and that we would go to-morrow (that was Friday) with the ransom, and embark the brigands on board this ship. Of course, we were all very pleased on the Thursday evening just in the expectation that it was all settled, and that to-morrow we would have the gentlemen back again. So the next morning, on Friday, a little after 5 o'clock, I was called to go down at once. When I came down Lord Muncaster was in a great state of sorrow and alarm, and he said, "Mr. Erskine has just been here, bringing us the bad news that Mr. Herbert and Count de Boyl are killed by the brigands, but Mr. Vyner has been seen running with the brigands, and of Mr. Lloyd nothing is known."

Afterwards, Lord Muncaster told me, "Well, anyhow we must do all our possible. We shall do all our possible. You must go again on horseback. Go to the Minister of War and ask for a horse; tell him you have come on my behalf, and ask him for a horse and a couple of men to escort you. You know what to do—just to find out where Mr. Vyner is or what has become of him. As you have been over there, you know pretty well what to do." I understood very well from his Lordship what he wanted. I went to the Minister of War; it was then early in the morning, a little after 7 o'clock. I went first to the office, and I was told there that the Minister was at his house, and would not be there before 8 o'clock. Then I went to the house of the Minister of War, and I had to wait a little, as the Minister of War was not dressed. He then came in and asked me what I wanted, and I made my request. He said, "I will do everything that I can, I am only sorry not to be able to do anything more. If you wish for a horse, very well, you shall have it; but I think a Greek steamer, one of the Government steamers, is to start from the Piræus,—you will be sooner there by this steamer, and it will not be so tiresome for you. I will give you a note to the Minister of Marine and he will give you a passage, and you can embark on board the steamer." I went to the Minister of Marine and delivered this letter, and the Minister of Marine told me,—"I am very sorry, but the only steamer we have in the Piræus is in a very bad condition, the boiler is out of order." He told me, "It would last too long to get her ready, and you would go sooner on horseback than to wait for this steamer, and the other steamer is gone already." I went back to the Minister of War, so he said, "Very well, I will give you a note to the Commandant de Place." He said, "Go there and you will have everything you require." I went to the Commandant de Place, and delivered the letter. I was asked where I lived. I said, "At the Hôtel d'Angleterre," and I prayed to have the horse as quickly as possible. He said, "Oh, certainly, you shall have it as quickly as possible; you shall have the horse sent round to you to the Hotel; you need not trouble yourself any further." But then I had to wait till a little before 11 o'clock before I could get my horse; an escort consisting of ten men came with my horse. I had one of the soldiers' horses, and I took a bottle of brandy with me and I started with them. Of course, I wanted to start at the quickest pace possible, but they shouted to me, "Do not go fast, Sir," and the Brigadier, who spoke French, said, "Pas si vite; nous allons fatiguer les chevaux." I said, "It would not be fatiguing the horses; go along—you will know afterwards why I am riding so fast," and I told him on the road. We arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening at a village called Cusales and there were Infantry soldiers there; I found the officers in a house, a kind of public-house, where something to eat was to be had. They were sitting round the fire, and the Brigadier went in with me, and he told them for what we had come. So I was told by those officers that Mr. Vyner was brought on Thursday evening (last night, he said) into the village of Schemadari wounded, and that he died this morning (that was on Friday morning); but it was not true that he was brought wounded—he died at once. So after I had rested a little, I told the Brigadier, "We had better start at once for Schemadari," because I hoped still to find Mr. Vyner alive. I asked for a guide, but there was none to be had. I said, "20 francs I will give to a guide"—because I was told it was about four hours' distance from there—"I will give 20 francs; I will give 40 francs; I will give 100 francs"—but nobody would go. I was obliged to stay there; I stayed over night, and the next morning with three soldiers I started about 5 o'clock, but on coming to the river, the Asopo, we had great difficulty in traversing it; we had to try in different places. There is a bridge, but if we had gone to the bridge we should have had to ride for a couple of hours in the wrong direction, and it would have taken too much time; so we at last found a shepherd—I was the one who observed him first—I said, "There is a man down there; come along, perhaps he knows where the best way goes through;" and this shepherd took us to a place where we were able to traverse the river. On the other side, after some time (it might be an hour afterwards) we met other people, peasants, and, of course, the Brigadier asked them if they knew something about it, and they said, "Mr. Vyner is dead. This one is in Dilessi." I said, "Where are we now; are we nearer Schemadari or Dilessi?" They said, "We are nearer Dilessi." I said, "Let us go to Dilessi first." So I arrived at Dilessi about 11 o'clock; I do not know the name of this man in Dilessi who had the remains in his house; it was a stable, and it was locked. He came out of his house with the key and unlocked the door and showed me in. I found Mr. Vyner and the Count de Boyl each in a case—an open wooden box—just some planks put together, and I touched Mr. Vyner's forehead. It was all over; and then I considered how to convey the remains of those two gentlemen. I could not convey them over the mountains, it would not have done. I asked the Brigadier where the next telegraph station was, and he said it was at Chalcis. I said, "Then we had better go off to Chalcis, and I shall telegraph to Lord Muncaster what I have found." We started at once for Chalcis, and rode along the seaside; and then we took a boat to go over to Chalcis. It takes an hour and a-half to go to Chalcis by boat, and there I telegraphed to Lord Muncaster that I had found the remains of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl in Dilessi, and to have a steamer as soon as possible sent to Dilessi, the transport over the mountains being impossible. At the telegraph station, remembering that the message to Mr. Noel was to Chalcis, I asked the employé, the telegraphist, if he knew Mr. Noel. He said, "Yes, Sir." I asked if he would be kind enough to send for him, "Yes," he said, and Mr. Noel was sent for, and it was not ten minutes after that Mr. Noel came. I spoke to Mr. Noel. "Oh," he said, "what a sad affair; if the brigands had not been attacked by the troops it would not have happened. This is a law the brigands have, if they are attacked they carry off their prisoners, and if the prisoners cannot go any further they kill them. Tell Mr. Erskine and Lord Muncaster not to believe anything which may be in the newspapers, or the slightest things said by persons connected even slightly with the Government. I shall be very likely able to go to Athens on Monday or Tuesday to make my report." So Mr. Noel asked me this, "I have no house here; I am only staying in a friend's house. Will you come over to this house, and have something and some refreshments." I stayed there for about an hour. Mr. Noel said, "I was up there till Thursday morning" (meaning with the brigands), "and they had then consented to embark on board an English man-of-war, and if they would have only waited" (meaning the troops) "for one single day it would have been all arranged." This Mr. Noel is a young gentleman, I judge of about 25 or 26 years of age. He is the son of an Englishman. Then I went back to Dilessi, where I arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening. On my arrival there, Colonel Théagénis and the captain (I do not known his name) were there, and Colonel Théagénis came and took my hand, and said, "How sorry I am, how very sorry for what has happened to poor Mr. Vyner! When I think that when I saw him last on Wednesday, he shook hands with me, and was so very friendly! He was a good-hearted young man." So I said, "About this matter, had the brigands been attacked?" "Oh, no," he said, "I will tell you how it happened. Alexander, the guide, came with a letter from the brigands to me; and in this letter they asked me if I would allow them to move without molesting them, without attacking them." I said to Alexander, "Go back at once, and tell them that they can move, and that they will not be attacked." But Alexander did not go back, he made his escape. Then when our soldiers saw Mr. Herbert ill-treated and stabbed about, they could not withhold themselves, but they began to fire so;" he says, "this is not attacking, this is defending." He said, "I told Alexander to go back and tell the brigands they would not be molested; they could move; we would not do anything. And after the affair was over, Alexander was there again, and he told me that when he came back to the place where he had left the brigands he did not find them again; they had gone away from there." Then I stayed in Dilessi overnight expecting the steam-boat, which arrived on the next morning—Sunday morning—at 5 o'clock. I embarked the remains of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl, and the steamer started at 6 o'clock. When I was at Dilessi I observed a spot on the hill-side where the vultures were flying round and round, and certainly there was a good amount of them, and I was told by the soldiers in Dilessi that that was the place where the bodies of the brigands lay. The bodies of the brigands were lying higher up on the slope of the hill, and nearer to Sykamenos and Oropos than where the bodies of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd were found; so I conclude that those brigands must have been killed before the others began to murder Mr. Herbert or Mr. Lloyd. [This contradicts the account given by Colonel Théagénis.] On this evening, when I met Colonel Théagénis he mentioned to me, "I have heard that Alexander has been promised 2,500*l.* sterling for this affair." Of whom he had heard it he did not tell me; but he said, "I do not trust Alexander," as if he would say, "He very likely is the man who has betrayed those gentlemen." Then I embarked the remains of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl on board the steamer. Dr. Bolton, from the "Cockatrice," was in attendance. I showed him Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl, and he at once began his statements, and had them cleaned, and so on, as is usually done, to look at the wounds, and put all right and take a statement. Dr. Bolton told me that Mr. Vyner must have been dead instantly; that in his expression there was no sign of suffering—nothing at all of the kind—just a quiet expression of face. This is a great consolation, and I am very happy to be able to make this statement. I had a conversation with a Scotch engineer of the steamer, Mr. Yates, who told me that he had seen the whole affair. He was upon the mast, and had seen it all. He would not tell me what he had seen, as, being in the service of the Greek Government, he was obliged to be quiet. He was afraid to tell. He said he wished he could tell. Dr. Bolton told me, "There, you see, is an Englishman; if he only could speak he knows it." He was talking of Mr. Yates. He said, "There must have been something wrong—they must have been attacked." So we arrived, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Piræus. I went on board the "Cockatrice," and had some letters from Commander Prowse to take to Athens, and I came up by the 9 o'clock train to Athens and left the remains of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl on the steamer. I was examined by the Procureur du Roi in French, but Mr. Erskine was not present, and I was not examined by Mr. Erskine at all.

(Signed) LOUIS GLEISSNER.

Inclosure 2.

Mr. F. G. Vyner to Lord Muncaster.

My dear Muncaster, *April* 19, *Tuesday*, 8 A.M.

WE are all fairly well, as we have food, shelter, and drink, with smoke. Our spirits are not so good, as the uncertainty of our future is at times enough to drive us wild. Gleissner told me privately that you suggested coming here; on no account do so, as it cannot better matters. Do not let the Government drop this matter; they (the brigands) will not come down, as far as money goes, be we with them ever so long.

I trust they will send a decisive answer by the Demarch, who, I think, Arvanitakos would believe more readily than the late messengers from Government.

I shall very likely send by the next messenger some letters which I desire to be kept unopened, relative to business, &c., in case anything may happen to me, when you can send them to my people.

I consider the idea of Gleissner exchanging with me impossible, and were it possible I would not hear of it for a minute. Telegraph to De Grey to ask Lord Clarendon to urge on the Greek Government to get us released, as they can do it, and will, if sufficient pressure is put on them; and write to him, or send on this letter, explaining that this is no ordinary act of brigandage, but to a certain amount political; and that we went to Marathon on the War Minister's word. Gleissner will explain about Lady M.'s chain.

I am much afraid that we shall have to go north. We are only about two hours from Bœotia. The scenery is lovely, but the strain on our nerves is great. I trust to God that negotiations will soon be finished; but the Greeks are not, to my idea, business-like. Tell my mother that time is so short I can only just scrawl a line to her; and I should deem it a great kindness if you or Lady M. would write to her by each mail. Pray to God to watch over us.

Yours affectionately,
(Signed) F. G. VYNER.

P.S.—Best regards to Lady Muncaster.

Inclosure 3.

Mr. Lloyd to Lord Muncaster.

Dear Muncaster,

THINGS do not look pleasant, and we are all in a very unhappy state of mind. You must try what you can do to get the amnesty; but we shall have to pay besides. But I see little prospect of a satisfactory conclusion, unless the Greek Government at once sends out an Agent to treat about the amnesty. They require an answer in Greek to their letter to Messrs. Erskine and Minerva. You must get something sent.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) E. LLOYD.

I perfectly agree with what has been said before, I will pay as much as I have in the world. But an Agent from the Government is, to my mind, indispensable.

God be with us.

(Signed) FREDERICK VYNER.

P.S.—Don't send the ransom by itself.

Inclosure 4.

Mr. F. G. Vyner to Lord Muncaster.

(Extract.) (*Apparently April* 20.)

THE messenger has arrived from Athens, and has, in conjunction with Noel, had a lengthened interview with the Chief; the result is unfavourable. The Chief has said to Noel that he will keep us safe for three or four months; but of course, the soldiers being set loose has done away with our security, and on the first engagement with the troops we must die, as they would kill us at once. The proposition of being sent out of the country they at present will not agree to at all. On the second proposition of being sent to prison for trial, they say rather than do that they would die fighting, as they put no trust in the Greek Government.

There is one thing they would agree to, namely, that a formal trial should be held here, and that they should be pardoned afterwards; this does not seem illegal, and thank the King and his Ministers on my behalf for their kindness, and say that I do not ask (for I am powerless to do that), but that, as a dying man, I implore of them humbly to grant this request of the brigands, and to prevent the operations of the soldiers; as if not, we must die in a day or two, besides the needless bloodshed that would ensue. The Government official regards our position as beyond hope, so we must trust to God that we may die bravely, as Englishmen should do.

* * * * *

Pray for your unfortunate but affectionate friend.

(Signed) FREDERICK VYNER.

P.S.—Show this to Mr. Erskine, if you like. No chance of a messenger; if there is, send a Bible.

These men are desperate; no pressure will avail.

GREECE. No. 8 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 9 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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[C.—111.] *Price 3½d.*

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Sir A. Paget to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord, *Florence, May* 11, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the accompanying copies of the correspondence laid before the Italian Parliament relative to the capture and murder of Count Boyl and of British subjects by the brigands in the neighbourhood of Athens, which I have only obtained this morning.

Translations of the documents in Italian are subjoined, and I trust that the haste in which they have been made may be held as an excuse for any imperfections which may be found in them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Documents relative to the Murder of Count Alberto Boyl, Secretary of the Italian Legation in Greece, presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

(No. 1.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Florence, April* 15, 1870.

IMMEDIATELY on the receipt of your telegrams, in which you inform me that Count Boyl, Secretary to your Legation, had fallen into the hands of a band of robbers, I informed his family of the fact; and Count d'Agliè, brother-in-law to Count Boyl, has this day telegraphed to me that, considering the urgency of the case, he authorized me to do what was necessary to obtain the immediate liberation of the prisoner, acting in concert with the English Legation.

In an affair of this description I cannot from here give you any other instructions, except to use all your energy in procuring the liberation of the captives. Among the questions that will arise hereafter, one will be, whether the Greek Government should not pay the sum demanded by the brigands for the ransom of their prisoners; but even on this point I cannot as yet give you a decided opinion. It will be seen later on whether the direct responsibility of this affair rests with the Greek Government or not, according to the manner in which the peculiar circumstances of the case are cleared up. I leave it, in the meanwhile, to you to consider these circumstances, and to see how far the local Government may be made responsible for the want of safety in a place so near the capital.

I authorize you to take, in concert with the English Minister, any steps which may be considered efficacious for attaining the end, which is of course to obtain the safety of the prisoners. I am aware that this full authority to take all necessary measures will be sufficient to prompt you to the greatest zeal in urging the Greek Government to provide means for hastening the liberation of Count Boyl.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(No. 2.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 14, 1870.

Signor Ministro, (*Received April* 20.)

I CONFIRM my cyphered telegrams, two of Tuesday, the 12th instant, and one of yesterday, the 13th, relative to the capture of Count Boyl, Secretary of this Legation, by a numerous band of brigands.

I now proceed to make a more circumstantial Report:—

Last Saturday Count Boyl told me that some English gentlemen, amongst whom the Secretary of the British Legation, would make, on Monday, a trip to Marathon, starting in the morning and returning to dinner, and he asked me permission to accompany them. I had no difficulty in acceding to his request, being persuaded that my English colleague would, as it was right to do, have solicited from the authorities an escort and such precautions as were necessary for the protection of the travellers. In effect, on Sunday evening Mr. Erskine told me that he had already on Saturday sent an official of his Legation to the Director of the Police, from whom he learnt that the proper orders had been given.

On Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, the travellers started, escorted by four gendarmes on horseback. The company was composed as follows:—Lord Muncaster and my Lady, Mr. Vyner, brother-in-law of Lord de Grey, Mr. Herbert, Secretary of the English Legation, Count Boyl, the Advocate Lloyd, his wife, and their daughter of 7 or 8 years old, a Greek courier named Alexander, and the servant of Count Boyl; all in two carriages.

They arrived at Marathon about half-past 11 o'clock, and after having visited the ground (for there are no traces of antiquities), about 2 o'clock they set out on their return. After two hours on the road, having changed horses, between two bridges, at a spot shaded by trees and bushes, near the place called Pikermi, there was (according to the report made to me by the servant of the Count) a gun-shot fired as a signal to them to stop. Two gendarmes preceded the carriages and two followed them. The two first fired on the brigands, who replied by a discharge and severely wounded the two gendarmes; one of these is already dead, and the other is very ill.

After that the brigands, to the number of 21, came out of their hiding-place, made the travellers descend, took the two gendarmes who had surrendered, and with the three horses set out to ascend the mountain of Pentelicus. They had barely proceeded many minutes on the road when a small detachment of infantry which followed at a distance to explore the road, having heard the gun-shots, started in pursuit, and at a certain distance fired on the group of travellers surrounded by the brigands. Shortly afterwards a more numerous detachment of infantry, which was coming from Marathon, joined in the pursuit, and as soon as they were within range commenced firing with Chassepôt muskets. In this skirmish the travellers ran a real danger, as well from the balls of the soldiers, which they heard whistling close to them, as from the threats of the brigands, who pointed their guns at them. To avoid the first danger they all put themselves on the ground, crawling and trying to cover themselves by the sinuosities of the ground. The firing of the soldiers having ceased, the company continuing the ascent, the women on horseback and the others on foot, arrived at a little meadow, where there was a small rustic house, and everything that indicated a temporary establishment of shepherds. After a short pause all again started, and arrived at the summit of a slope of Pentelicus, where there was nothing but stones and bushes. Having consulted, the brigands decided on allowing the ladies to leave. Having given them the three horses, they were sent to Athens accompanied by the two gendarmes and the servant of the Count in attendance on the little girl. After a fatiguing journey they arrived at a village, where they found the carriage waiting for them, and they arrived in town about 10 o'clock in the evening.

One of the carriages had been immediately sent to Athens with the two wounded gendarmes, the coachman of the other, knowing that in similar circumstances the brigands, having reached a place of security, are in the habit of immediately sending away the women, stopped at the village of Karvati to wait for them, as he said, until 11 o'clock, and in fact they arrived much earlier.

The brigands retained the five travellers and the interpreter, and they no sooner learnt that there were two Secretaries of foreign Legations than they commenced dancing and jumping with frantic joy.

The news of this capture arrived in the city, by means of the first carriage, about 8 o'clock in the evening. At that moment I was out of my house, but about 9 I found persons who were waiting for me to relate the news which circulated. I immediately went to my English colleague. He had already been to the Minister of War, but he returned there with me in order to obtain later news. General Soutzo, surrounded by Ministers and by a crowd of civil and military employés, told us that orders had been given for the movement of troops, and that people had been sent to ascertain where the brigands were.

At 11 o'clock the servant of Count Boyl arrived, bringing me a note in which the Count told me that it was necessary before all things to suspend all pursuit on the part of the troops. The other prisoners wrote in the same sense, adding that they had been asked a ransom of 32,000*l.* sterling.

One of the gendarmes brought a letter from the chief of the brigands to the Minister of War, the sense of which was as follows :—"We give you notice that we have taken the English lord with his companions; you will send us within three days 50,000*l.* sterling; you will prevent all pursuit—otherwise we will kill the gentlemen; and you will give orders in the provinces that they should not molest us."

After this news the first orders which were given were to suspend all movement of the troops; messengers were then sent to ascertain where the brigands were, with a view to communicating with them. Tuesday morning I saw M. Valaority, who confirmed these arrangements, and assured me of the earnest intention on the part of the Government to succeed in the point which was most urgent, viz., to avoid any immediate danger for the prisoners, and to liberate them as soon as possible; that which formed the principal object of the pre-occupations of the English Minister and my own.

While the reports of the messengers sent to discover traces of the brigands were being waited for, Lord Muncaster arrived on Wednesday at 1 P.M., bringing the following conditions on the part of the brigands :—"25,000*l.* sterling, or complete amnesty for the twenty-one brigands."

Called immediately by my colleague of England, I went immediately to the inn, where my Lord gave me good news of Count Boyl, and communicated to me the conditions of which he was the bearer. Shortly after arrived the Minister of War, to whom we imparted the mission of Lord Muncaster. General Soutzo immediately left to confer with his colleagues. My Lord would not say where the brigands were, having thereupon pledged his word. He added, nevertheless, that we should immediately prepare some large cloaks ("cappotti"), and some clothing, the prisoners being always in the open, and that the whole should be sent in the course of the day by the same means by which he had come; that is to say, by a carter with a cart, accompanied by the servant of Count Boyl, already known by the brigands.

The servant returned this morning, and from what he told me as to the time employed in reaching them it is concluded the brigands must be four or five hours distant from the capital. He gave me good news of the travellers, who were under shelter in a shepherd's cabin. He has, nevertheless, brought letters which complicate the situation and render it difficult. The proposals brought by Lord Muncaster were either 25,000*l.* sterling or the amnesty; to-day, in a letter, of which I annex a translated copy, directed to me and the Minister of England, the chief of the brigands demands both the one thing and the other.

As regards the money, arrangements have already been made so that the sum should be ready to-day, or at the latest to-morrow. But to grant an amnesty is contrary to the Constitution, which neither the Chamber nor the Ministry are able to infringe, nor can any modification be introduced into it till four years hence. From the annexed answer, in translated copy, which Mr. Erskine and I have made to the Chief of the brigands, your your Excellency will see what are the arrangements which have been communicated to us by M. Zaïmis and M. Valaority—arrangements decided on this morning after the return of the King.

I had the honour to be received by His Majesty to-day. I found the King angry, most afflicted, and ready for any sacrifice, even personal. He confirmed to me the arrangements which had been taken, and assured me that he made it a point of honour the prisoners being released immediately. I thanked His Majesty, and promised him that I would report on the matter to my Government. I expressed to him, moreover, that I shared the regret which was caused to him by this event, particularly after a journey of ovations which he had made in the Cyclades.

We are now awaiting the answer which the messengers of the Government shall bring, and which cannot arrive before to-morrow morning.

Therefore closing this report, and in conformity with my telegram of yesterday, I must add that I have thought it my duty to address a note to the Greek Government rendering it responsible for the consequences founded on the absolute and incontestable want of precautions. Your Excellency will find annexed a copy of the note, the contents of which I trust may be approved.

My colleague of England the same day sent in his note entering into more particulars both as regards the event and the precautions taken by him to warn the authorities in time. He says that he will refer on the matter to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will decide if the Greek Government is to be responsible for the amount of the ransom, and he makes his reserves thereupon.

Simultaneously the Ministers of France, Austria, and Prussia (as yet I am not aware about the others), basing it on the violation of the security due to Diplomatic employés, and in order not to prejudice future rights, have made a verbal communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressing to him their conviction that the Hellenic Government was bound to pay the ransom.

By the post of the day after to-morrow I will send another report to complete, and add those facts and incidents which may arise; and in the meantime, &c.

(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annex No. 1.

MM. les Ministres d'Angleterre et d'Italie,

Les messieurs sont très-bien. Mais quant à ce dont nous sommes convenus avec le monsieur concernant la rançon de 25,000 livres, nous demandons au Gouvernement Hellénique l'amnistie et que les poursuites soient empêchées non-seulement en Attique, mais dans toutes les provinces; car, si nous nous apercevons qu'on nous poursuit, les messieurs seront en danger. Nous attendons votre réponse demain sans faute.

Annex No. 2.

LES Ministres Anglais et Italien ont reçu votre communication.

Il n'y aura aucune difficulté quant au paiement de l'argent. Vous ne devez pas insister sur une amnistie, que le Gouvernement Grec n'a pas le pouvoir d'accorder.

Des personnes sont envoyées pour négocier avec vous. En attendant tant le Roi que le Président du Conseil ont assuré le Ministre d'Angleterre que vous ne serez point inquiétés.

Faites ce que vous pouvez pour vos prisonniers. Vous pouvez même sans inquiétude les mettre à couvert dans quelque habitation rurale.

Annex No. 3.

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* 13 *Avril*, 1870.

AVANT-HIER vers les quatre heures de l'après midi à 12 milles d'Athènes le Comte de Boyl, Premier Secrétaire de la Légation d'Italie, de retour de Maratone, où il s'était rendu dès le matin avec plusieurs messieurs et dames Anglais, a été pris par les brigands, malgré l'escorte de quatre gendarmes à cheval fournie par l'autorité militaire d'Athènes qui avait été prévenue. Ce fait très-grave en soi-même prend des proportions plus grandes, soit par la qualité officielle de la personne, soit par la considération suivante.

Il est vraiment inconcevable qu'une bande nombreuse de plus de vingt brigands ait pénétré dans l'Attique et se soit campée si près de la capitale attendant probablement des renseignements pour surprendre des voyageurs, sans qu'aucune autorité de police ni le Gouvernement lui-même en ait eu connaissance!

Le Gouvernement Hellénique, d'ailleurs, à plusieurs reprises et très-récemment donnait les assurances les plus positives sur la sécurité complète dans l'Attique.

En présence de ces circonstances, qui dénotent un manque absolu de surveillance, il est de mon devoir, dans l'intérêt d'un sujet Italien revêtu du caractère diplomatique, de rendre responsable le Gouvernement Hellénique de toutes les conséquences de quelque nature qu'elles soient qui puissent naître de cet acte de brigandage.

Je ne doute pas qu'en présence de cette grave responsabilité le Gouvernement prendra telles mesures qui puissent satisfaire le Gouvernement Italien.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) DELLA MINERVA.

(No. 3.)

The Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

(Translation.)
Count,
Florence, April 23, 1870.

WE are deeply affected by the news conveyed to us this morning by your telegram of the death of our distinguished and lamented friend and colleague Boyl. I informed the Minister, who is at present at Milan, of this, and also communicated with the Prefect of Genoa, where the parents are residing, in order that he might prepare them and inform them of what had occurred, and that he might at the same time learn their intentions respecting the eventual transfer of the corpse of the deceased.

The Chevalier Visconti Venosta instructs me to state to you that he is fully convinced that you, as well as the English Minister, will have done everything in your power to save the life of Count Boyl. In truth, it is difficult to conceive why the Greek Government, which displays so little vigilance or activity for the safety of its own territory in the neighbourhood of Athens itself, could not on this occasion give time and provide means for saving the persons captured by the brigands. I do not doubt that the two Legations immediately took all the necessary steps in order that the responsibility of so serious an affair should fall on those who ought to bear it. The Minister refrains from sending you instructions until, from your reports, he shall have become thoroughly acquainted with all that took place; but I feel sure that you may consider yourself fully authorized to concert measures with the English Minister in the present painful circumstances, as you already had done while there was yet hope of saving our unfortunate colleague. In the meantime I beg to thank you, in the name of the Minister, for the efforts which, from your telegrams, and from the reports that have as yet reached us, you appear to have made in order to gain the object which failed so deplorably.

Count Alberto di Boyl is keenly regretted by us all, and leaves amongst us a distinguished and cherished name. He fell a victim to an unforeseen occurrence, and his life, which he was consecrating studiously and worthily to the service of the King, was prematurely cut off. As I inform you this day by telegraph, the Government desire you to see that the highest honours be paid in Greece to the remains of the deceased.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) BLANC.

(No. 4.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.)
Athens, April 16, 1870.
Sir,
(*Received April* 25.)

I CONFIRM my telegram of yesterday's date. I informed you by it that the brigands demanded the money and the amnesty.

In my preceding Report I informed you of the state of affairs on the 14th instant, respecting the ransom of the gentlemen in the hands of the brigands. One of the messengers sent by the Government returned yesterday morning. The brigands insisted on the amnesty, adding that according to the opinion of a certain "strong-minded" person the same could be granted. However, to make quite sure, they had asked for and were awaiting the opinion of three lawyers whom they named. M. Zaïmis doubted that the names of the lawyers communicated to him were the real ones. However this may be, the messenger yesterday afternoon returned to the brigands bearing the opinion in question. By this or by another opportunity, the Ministry, insisting on the impossibility of granting an amnesty, made other proposals to the brigands, namely, to facilitate their escape to a foreign country, and to pardon them if they were subsequently captured. I do not know as yet how the brigands have received these proposals.

M. Zaïmis told me yesterday that he had found out that two other messengers, besides those of the Government, had left Athens; that one of them was the bearer of a letter to the chief of the brigands, who, on the receipt of it, changed his terms, and instead of discussing the question of amnesty in the way he had apparently decided on, grew emboldened, and put forth new and more serious pretensions, one of which was that the amnesty should be extended to all brigands.

These communications between the brigands and persons not belonging to the Government, and perhaps hostile to it, have induced the latter to give strict orders to the leaders of the detachments posted along the roads not to allow any one unprovided with a letter from the Minister of War to pass.

The fact of this attempt made by the brigands is connected with the great amount of communication they have with the city; communications which the police of Athens do not, or at any rate ought not to ignore. The brigands themselves confess that a part of the money they are about to receive will be distributed among those who are in communication with them.

Yesterday morning I received a letter from Count Boyl informing me that he was in good health, and that he trusted the negotiations would soon be successful. In the meantime, through the messengers who bear our communications, we manage to send to the prisoners such things as may render their present situation less hard to bear.

In my preceding Report I said that the Ministers of France, Austria, and Prussia had made verbal communications to the Minister for Foreign Affairs with regard to this matter. I have subsequently learnt that the other Ministers have also spoken with M. Valaority, stating that the Greek Government is bound to pay the ransom.

The Ministry has not yet pronounced an opinion respecting this part of the question. And neither I nor the English Minister have thought fit to bring it forward at present, as our first and chief endeavour should be to liberate our fellow-countrymen.

Nevertheless, I have taken steps in order to prevent Count Boyl from being placed in the disagreeable position of not being able to ransom himself when the others had found means to do so; and I was further desirous that the want of Count Boyl's share of the ransom should not become an obstacle to the liberation of his companions in misfortune.

It is the opinion of certain persons here that it would be a service to the country to oblige Greece to pay the ransom in the present instance, as the authorities would be thus urged to use greater vigilance for the future. Moreover, in order more effectively to extirpate brigandage, it would be necessary to make the Communes responsible for the ransoms levied in their districts. This measure would, however, be difficult of execution, and I even remember that a law in this sense was rejected by the Chamber when it was brought in.

In the meantime the panic is universal, and no one dares leave the city. Every movement of the troops has been suspended in order not to rouse suspicion among the brigands who hold the prisoners. This circumstance may embolden some other robber chief to attempt a capture, which may place him in the same favourable position as is now occupied by Dimitri Arvanitaki.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

P.S.—I had finished the present Report when the news arrived that the brigands yesterday morning left Keramidi under Pentelicus, and went, it is believed, to Oropos. The distance from the capital is now doubled, and we shall, therefore, hardly get news to-day. The brigands say that the gentlemen are better. They have taken with them the emissaries of the Government in order to continue negotiations.

D. M.

(No. 5.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 23, 1870.
Sir, (*Received April* 29.)

SINCE my last despatch of the 16th instant, and since the several telegrams which I successively sent to your Excellency, I am with difficulty able to collect my ideas in order properly to give an account of the misfortune which befell the four travellers, our colleague, Count Boyl, being among the number.

On the 18th instant I received a letter from Count Boyl, dated the 16th instant, and on the 18th I telegraphed, giving good news of the Count, but adding that the brigands insisted more than ever on an amnesty or on a royal pardon. The former, as I have already stated, is contrary to the 29th Article of the Constitution, and the pardon cannot be granted except after a formal trial, and on the condition that the culprits give themselves up. Both the English Minister and I had given the assurance that the royal pardon would be granted, but we added that a trial was necessary.

The brigands would not trust the assurance, and declared that they would not remain a single day in prison in the power of the Greeks.

The Chief Arvanitaki repeated constantly to his prisoners that their lives were valuable enough for the Italian and English Governments to use strong pressure on that of Greece, in order to make it alter both Constitution and Laws.

It was not therefore possible to overcome these difficulties. The Government had declared its inability to accord what was demanded, and had moreover stated that, were it to give way, its acts would be null and without effect when the time for putting them into execution arrived. We had always communicated these observations to the prisoners, in order that they might explain them to their captors; but all in vain. Then the English Minister, in order to overcome these demands, proposed to convey the brigands to a place of safety by means of an English war-steamer which was expected to arrive every moment, and he telegraphed his intention to his Government.

The letter of the 18th said that the brigands were not satisfied with the persons sent by the Greek Government to negotiate with them, and urgently demanded that men of more authority should be sent.

Mr. Erskine proposed Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis, Aide-de-camp to General Church, a gentleman who enjoys a good reputation. The Ministry agreed to the choice, and the Colonel was instructed to repair to the house of the English Minister, whither I also went, and was present when the instructions issued by the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with our sanction, were given to him.

Your Excellency will find the instructions herewith inclosed. They may be summed up as follows:—

The Government is disposed to give the brigands every means of leaving the country and of saving their lives. Moreover, if they will agree to it, an English vessel of war will bring them the ransom of 25,000*l.*, and will take them on board and convey them wherever they may wish to go. (Inclosure No. 1.)

However, at the same time, in order to prevent the brigands from carrying out the plan they had formed of taking their prisoners into Thessaly, troops were moved up on all sides, and were so placed as to be at two or three hours' distance from Oropos, where the brigands were. The soldiers received strict orders not to fire, if the lives of the prisoners were in any way endangered. The first and most important question was how to save the prisoners.

Colonel Théagénis arrived on Tuesday evening at Oropos, and on Wednesday the 20th, in company with Mr. Noel, he had an interview with the brigand Chief, who would not listen to reason. Your Excellency will perceive from the inclosed Report (No. 2) of the Lieutenant-Colonel, that Arvanitaki was in a state of irritation and expected a surprise.

On the morning of the 21st, letters arrived from our friends dated the 20th, together with the Report of Théagénis. The former were discouraging; it seemed that they foresaw their sad end. Boyl, Vyner, and Lloyd sent letters containing their last wishes. Herbert had done the same the day after the capture. Boyl conveyed his wishes in a letter addressed to me, written in pencil. I have sent this document officially to His Majesty's Consul, in order that he should take the necessary legal steps in concert with your Excellency's Office.

Théagénis' Report and the letters we received disquieted Mr. Erskine and me greatly. We waited upon M. Zaïmis, with whom the Council of Ministers were; the question of pardon was discussed, and, at my instigation, the Procurator-General, M. Privilegio, was called in order to see if no means could be found for facilitating the granting of the pardon. But the difficulty was always found in the Greek Code, which exacts a trial, for which purpose the guilty party must give himself up and be condemned. The pardon can only be granted after the condemnation. The brigands had declared for their part that they would not remain even an hour in prison.

Towards 3 P.M. a reassuring message arrived from Mr. Noël, stating that the brigands consented to negotiate about emigration. Your Excellency will find herewith inclosed the telegrams which passed between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Noel (No. 3). All this was carried on by the English Minister and by me with perfect mutual agreement. We separated towards 10 P.M., and I went home, when a little after midnight I was informed that Messrs. Zaïmis and Valaority wished to speak to me immediately. They came to inform me of the tragical end of the two Secretaries of Legation, and next morning we learnt that the misfortune was complete—later news having been received to the effect that the other two prisoners had been massacred.

From the tnformation received, one can gather that the brigands, having become acquainted with the positions occupied by the troops, attempted to escape through the sort of blockade which had been established round Oropos. The position of the bodies of Herbert and Boyl, found by the Commander of the war steamer " Affroessa," which was cruizing in those waters, leads one to believe that the brigands killed their prisoners with cutting weapons, when, from want of strength, they became unable to keep up in the retreat. This is the custom of the bandits. Vyner held out longer than the others, and was killed last of all near Thebes.

I have asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs for a copy of the report of the Commander of the " Affroessa," and for one ofthat of the Commander of the troops who fired on the brigands, because from these documents one can derive further information respecting the last act of this tragedy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

P.S.—From later intelligence, it appears that Count Boyl resisted the fatigue of the retreat for the longest time, for his body was found a great distance off. The body spoken of in the first telegram communicated to me by the Ministry was that of Mr. Lloyd, the lawyer.

D. M.

Annex No. 1.

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel,

NOUS avons pris connaissance de la lettre que vous avez adressée à M. le Capitaine S. Apostolides, par laquelle vous faites voir que vous soupçonnez le départ des Arvanitéï. Nous nous hâtons de vous transmettre l'ordre, en cas d'un refus des Arvanitéï de délivrer les captifs en en reçevant la rançon, de donner ordre aux détachements militaires de faire le blocus d'Oropos et d'en empêcher, de toute leur force, la sortie des Arvanitéï avec leurs captifs. Dès qu'ils seront étroitement cernés dans Oropos, vous proposerez de nouveau aux Arvanitéï qu'ils peuvent, après avoir reçu la rançon et délivré les captifs, se retirer où ils voudront.

Annex No. 2.

M. le Président, *Le* $\frac{8}{20}$ *Avril*, 1870.

CE matin, malgré la pluie, je me suis rendu à l'échelle d'Oropos, avec cinq des cavaliers sous mes ordres, pour y rencontrer M. Noël, arrivé de Chalcis avec un des frères des Arvanitéï; mais je n'ai pas pu l'y trouver, car Christo Arvaniti, avec quatre de ses compagnons, s'était rendu dès le soir de la veille à la rencontre de son frère, et l'ayant pris avec lui ainsi que M. Noël, il est allé au village d'Oropos, où sa bande et les prisonniers Européens sont installés. Je me suis donc décidé de me rendre aussi au susdit village. A mon arrivée j'ai trouvé les brigands devant la maison de Scourlanioti, qui me reçurent et me conduisirent à l'habitation des prisonniers. Je me suis empressé de remettre les lettres que j'avais à l'adresse de ces messieurs, sans avoir rencontré aucun obstacle. Après quelques mots échangés, je me suis rendu avec Taco (Dimitri) Arvaniti, qui se dit le Chef de la bande, et avec M. Noël dans une chambre à part, et j'ai commencé avec eux des pourparlers pour la délivrance des prisonniers. Je lui ai représenté d'un côté toutes les difficultés qui s'opposent à l'admission de leur demande, et d'autre tous les moyens que le Gouvernement veut bien mettre à sa disposition dans leur intérêt matériel, aussi bien que pour la sûreté de sa bande, en lui faisant voir en même temps les périls certains et sa complète destruction, s'il insistait dans ses demandes impossibles et s'il continuait à détenir les étrangers. Je lui ai lu les instructions et je les ai commentées sous plus d'un point de vue, mais tout a été en vain; ni lui ni son frère Christo, qui est venu prendre part à la conversation, ont voulu consentir. C'est à l'amnistie qu'ils s'accrochent toujours, et quand je leur ai expliqué que le Gouvernement est bien disposé même à cela, mais que ce n'est pas dans son pouvoir de la leur accorder, la Constitution s'y opposant, " Et qui est-ce qui a fait la Constitution ? " m'ont ils demandé. " La nation," leur répondis-je. " Eh

bien ! que la nation s'assemble pour la modifier ; qui peut faire peut aussi défaire. Nous ne sommes pas pressés, nous saurons attendre, et dix mois même." "Comment donc, en gardant les prisonniers ?" demandais-je. "Mais certainement," m'ont-ils répondu : "c'est Dieu qui nous les a envoyés pour nous sauver," &c.

Telles étaient en général leurs prétentions insensées. Ensuite nous sommes venus à parler de la mesure de leur grâce, et je les ai assurés que ceci est bien possible, la grâce étant une des prérogatives Royales, mais qu'un arrêt préalable est de rigueur. "Alors qu'une Cour d'Assises vienne ici pour nous juger et nous condamner," répondirent-ils, "afin que la loi soit exécutée complètement."

Leurs prétentions, comme vous voyez, étaient aussi insensées que repoussantes. Quand je leur ai dit qu'ils devaient rester à Oropos, aussi bien en faveur des étrangers que pour leur propre sûreté, car ici ils ne sont pas poursuivis, tandis que s'ils se hasardaient de s'éloigner d'Oropos ils pourraient rencontrer des détachements qui pourraient très-bien ne pas respecter l'inviolabilité qu'ils trouvent à Oropos, ils s'irritèrent et me dirent, "Nous le voyons très-bien, des embûches nous sont dressées ; mais nous tuerons les prisonniers."

Après quelque temps ils ordonnèrent des préparatifs de départ et bientôt ils changèrent d'avis. Ils ont obligé cependant les prisonniers d'écrire à MM. les Ministres ces détails, et de demander une réponse jusqu'à demain soir. Ils prétendaient que cette dernière résolution est contraire à celle prise précédemment, d'après laquelle ils avaient cru comme générale et absolue la permission de se servir des maisons de campagne. Après avoir maintefois répété mes conseils, mais toujours sans aucun résultat, et ayant vu qu'aucun arrangement ne pouvait être espéré, mais qu'on répétait toujours qu'ils voulaient sauver leurs têtes, et les sauver sur le lieu même, j'ai été obligé de m'en aller.

D'après ce que j'ai compris de leurs expressions, je suis convaincu qu'ils espèrent que le Gouvernement sera obligé par les Ministres d'accepter leurs propositions, quoique j'aie tâché de leur expliquer l'opinion des Ministres qui approuvent les décisions du Gouvernement. Il paraît qu'ils ont l'intention, ou plutôt la résolution, d'avancer vers la Béotie et plus en avant, et une attaque contre eux ne peut qu'exposer à un péril inévitable la vie des prisonniers—péril que prévoient parfaitement ces messieurs. Demain avec les cavaliers sous mes ordres je me rends à Salessi pour communiquer à MM. les Capitaines Apostolides et Liacopoulo, qui s'y trouvent, la résolution du Gouvernement d'empêcher même par la force l'avancement de la bande des Arvanitéï vers la Béotie. C'est dans ce village que j'attendrai les ordres du Gouvernement, qui peut-être croit comme moi que ma mission est terminée après ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui exposer. J'espère que le village de Salessi ainsi que d'autres positions favorables ont été aujourd'hui même occupées par les soldats, comme du reste le démontre la lettre ci-incluse de M. Apostolides. Ce qui m'a frappé cependant, c'est que les brigands n'ont eu aucune connaissance des mesures qui sont prises.

Il y a deux heures qu'un bateau-à-vapeur Royal est venu ancrer à l'échelle d'Oropos. J'ai envoyé demander à M. le Commandant s'il avait apporté quelque chose ayant rapport à ma mission ; il m'a répondu qu'il ne faisait que croiser.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) B. THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 3.

M. Erskine, Athènes. *Chalcis, le 21, à 1 heure 40 minutes.*

BRIGANDS ce soir à Sikamenos, un quart d'heure d'Oropos. Détachement ne doit point poursuivre. Les brigands consentiront. Répondez.

(Signé) NOEL.

Athènes, le même jour, à 3 heures 30 minutes après midi.

LE Gouvernement consent à ne pas les inquiéter à Sikamenos. Allez à Oropos avec "l'Affroessa" et traitez pour l'embarquement à bord d'un navire de guerre Anglais.

(Signé) ERSKINE.

M. Erskine, Athènes. *Chalcis, le même jour, à 5 heures après midi.*

EN ce moment j'ai reçu votre dépêche, et je pars pour Oropos.

(Signé) NOEL.

(No. 6.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 23, 1870.
Sir, (*Received April* 29.)

THE Greek man-of-war steamer "Affroessa" arrived at the Piræus at 2 A.M., from Chalcis, bringing the bodies of two of the unfortunate victims of the ferocity of the brigands, namely, the bodies of Herbert and of Lloyd.

As it had been said that all the four bodies would be on board, the English Minister and I both went to the Piræus to receive the corpses. As the body of Count Boyl was not there, I returned to town. The English Minister remained and accompanied the body of his countrymen to Athens. To-morrow it will be my turn, as the steamer returns to Chalcis for the other two bodies. The bodies of the Englishmen have been carried straight to the Protestant church; but that of Count Boyl will be brought to my house, where I have prepared a proper place for it.

Monday, at 3 P.M., the funeral procession, accompanied by the Corps Diplomatique, in uniform, by all the Italian Colony, and by the officers of the men-of-war, will go to the Catholic church, where the clergy will celebrate the funeral service.

His Majesty has let me know that he wishes to be informed of the hour, as he intends attending the funeral of the Secretary of the Italian Legation.

It is needless for me to dilate upon the grief caused here by the premature end of Count Boyl. In the six months of his residence in Athens he had, by the goodness and sweetness of his character, by his delicate and gentle manners, gained the esteem and affection of all those who knew him. As for me, I cannot find words sufficient to express my admiration of him; and the chief pang I feel is the idea that, although, in conjunction with my English colleague, I did everything I possibly could for the liberation of the unfortunate captives, yet there may have been some involuntary omission on my part which may, perhaps, have caused the failure of our plan.

It is on this occasion my duty to render due justice to Mr. Erskine, my old friend and colleague, for the activity and zeal which he has displayed under these melancholy circumstances, omitting nothing, and trying every way to liberate the unfortunate captives. We have always agreed on all points, meeting every day and conferring together freely, and our decisions were always the result of a perfect concord in the exchange of our ideas. I therefore consider it my strict duty to declare that, just as I have shared with him the grief, so must I also share with him all the responsibility of the events.

Before concluding this report, I must add that His Majesty went in person to the British Legation to express his condolences. As he at that moment found me with my colleague, His Majesty told me that he had intended to come also to my house for the like object; but that, finding me there, he begged me to accept his condolences as if they had been made in my own house.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

(No. 7.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 23, 1870.
Sir, (*Received April* 29.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of the communication which the Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to me in reply to the note which I had written to him on the $\frac{1st}{13th}$ April, respecting the capture of Count Boyl.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annex.

The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

M. le Comte, *Athènes, ce $\frac{10}{22}$ Avril,* 1870.

AU lieu de répondre à la communication que vous m'avez faite par votre office, en date du $\frac{1}{13}$ Avril, concernant l'arrestation et la séquestration de M. le Comte de Boyl, Premier Secrétaire de la Légation d'Italie, avec plusieurs messieurs et dames Anglais, par les brigands, j'ai mieux aimé m'entendre avec vous ainsi qu'avec M. le Ministre d'Angleterre sur les mesures à prendre pour sauver la vie des prisonniers.

Malheureusement, et le Roi et son Gouvernement déplorent cette calamité, tous les efforts, bien que poussés jusqu'à l'extrême limite de ce qu'il leur était possible de faire, sont restés infructueux.

Dans le dénouement terrible que vient d'avoir ce triste événement, le Roi et son Gouvernement n'ont pas d'expressions pour vous en témoigner de leurs douloureux regrets, et il n'y a pas de sacrifices que mes collègues et moi ne nous imposerons pas, en ce qui nous concerne, pour en rendre l'expression solennelle.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) SPIRIDION VALAORITY.

(No. 8.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 23, 1870.
Sir, (*Received April* 29.)

I HAVE just returned from accompanying Messrs. Herbert and Lloyd to their last resting-place. Her Majesty the Queen assisted in the ceremony in the church, and the King went with us to accompany the bodies to the burying place.

The King asked me when would arrive the body of Boyl. I answered, that I expected it to-morrow, along with that of Vyner. The President of the Council had indeed read to me this morning a telegram from Colonel Théagénis, dated from Dilessi, which requested that the gun-boat "Affroessa" should be sent back to embark "the bodies of the foreigners," without however mentioning their names.

M. Valaority promised me to day to send me the depositions of the dragoman, who contrived to escape, and who is now in prison, and also those of a wounded brigand now confined at Chalcis.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annexes.

Telegraphic Despatches.

(Traduction.)
Au Ministère de l'Intérieur. *Yerali, le* 9 *Avril,* 10·30 P.M.

LA bande des Arvanitéï, poursuivie au-delà de la commune de Peræa, s'est jetée dans le district sous notre administration. La force sous nos ordres, accompagnée de citoyens, a couru de différents lieux, et, s'étant ralliée, elle a continué la poursuite. Trois brigands ont été tues; six autres blessés se sont cachés, car la poursuite, qui a continué jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, ne nous a pas permis de nous occuper de leur découverte. Les brigands sauvés sont au nombre de treize; quelques-uns entre eux sont blessés. Le Colonel Théagénis, avec le Capitaine Apostolides, suivaient aussi. Nous ne savons pas où ils se trouvent maintenant, pour les renseigner. Nous vous transmettons donc ces informations directement. Trois des prisonniers ont été malheureusement tués par les brigands. L'un d'eux a été tué avant le commencement de la poursuite.

(Signé) L'Eparque MEGAPANOS.
Le Capitaine LIACOPOULO.
Le Lieutenant d'Escadron A. SOUZO.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur. *Schimatari, le* 10 *Avril*, 1870, 10 *heures* A.M.

APRES notre télégramme d'hier soir, nous avons trouvés tués les brigands suivants:

Christo Arvaniti, Chef, Tzakanika, Zioma, Jean Verphani, Elie Stathakis, Katarachias et Yeroyanni.

Alexis de Chimara a été pris prisonnier et transporté à bord du bateau-à-vapeur. Il y a neuf brigands en tout qui se sont sauvés du nombre de vingt-un qu'ils formaient. Dès le matin l'armée, accompagnée de citoyens, s'occupe à la découverte des blessés et des autres survivants.

(Signé) Le Capitaine LIACOPOULO.
L'Eparque MEGAPANOS.
Le Lieutenant de Gendarmerie KRIKELOPOULO.

Au Ministère de la Marine, *Chalcis, le* 9 *Avril*, 1870 (*soir*).

AUJOURD'HUI, à 4 heures après midi, en croisant près des côtes du village Dilessi, nous avons vu l'armée s'engager dans un combat contre la bande des Arvaniteï. Nous avons stoppé et nous avons envoyé à terre les embarcations. Les matelots armés débarquèrent, ayant à leur tête le Lieutenant Zacas et le Commissaire Patras. Après avoir avancé dans le bois, ils ont malheureusement trouvé le Secrétaire de la Légation Britannique tué par le sabre; et un peu plus loin, à la distance de 400 pas, ils ont trouvé tué de la même manière le Secrétaire de la Légation Italienne.* Nous avons transporté les cadavres de ces messieurs à bord. Les soldats nous ont amené également à bord un brigand blessé, nommé Alexis B. Tsounis, natif de Chimara. J'ai vu le jeune homme Anglais courir avec les brigands. Leur drogman s'est esquivé. Le frère du chef des brigands, appelé Christo, est mort, ainsi que trois autres de ses compagnons. C'est tout ce que nous savons pour le moment. Le Colonel Théagénis nous a engagés à transporter les cadavres au Pirée. Nous attendons, à cet effet, les ordres du Ministère, ayant l'intention de visiter demain de bonne heure le lieu du combat avec l'espoir d'y trouver d'autres blessés ou tués.

Le Commandant de "l'Affroessa,"
(Signé) E. KYTTARIS.

A M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres.

UN combat ayant eu lieu aujourd'hui à 4 heures et demie de l'après-midi jusqu'à 7 heures du soir, entre la force publique et les brigands Arvanitéï, nous avons trouvé quatre brigands tués, au nombre desquels se trouve le Christo Arvaniti et Alexis Tsounis de Chimara, blessé. Nous avons aussi trouvés morts deux des prisonniers, dont les cadavres ont été transportés à "l'Affroessa," à bord de laquelle a été amené aussi le brigand blessé. Le combat ayant duré jusqu'à la nuit tombante, nous ne savons pas ce que sont devenus les autres prisonniers et le reste des brigands. Les prisonniers tués sont les Secrétaires des Légations Britannique et Italienne.* Le drogman Alexandre s'est sauvé par la fuite.

Le Démarque de Perea,
(Signé) ŒCONOMIDES.

(No. 9.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Florence, April* 30, 1870.

DEEP and painful has been the impression produced in Italy, by the melancholy end of the lamented Count Albert de Boyl, Secretary of your Legation, and I must begin by adhering to the expressions of justly called for regret at this sad and premature death, to which you give vent in your reports to this Ministry.

We had been able to understand the gravity of the situation from the different telegrams which you sent me from the day when Count Boyl fell into the hands of the brigands. The news from Athens, however, arrived with such alterations in the cypher as often to render obscure the meaning of the telegrams. Moreover they were delayed in an inconceivable manner, two and even three days on the road, and it even sometimes happened that we received first the telegram which you had sent off last. In such a state of things it was not possible to send you any more precise instructions for fear of circumscribing the liberty of action wh~~ich must be left to~~ you. By my despatch of the 15th

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* It was known later that this was the body of Mr. Lloyd.

instant, and my subsequent telegram, I endeavoured to give you the fullest latitude to take any steps which the circumstances of the moment, your experience and practical knowledge of the country, as well as the interest which you took in the fate of the prisoners, might suggest.

Instead of raising and discussing questions it was our desire to provide for the safety of the prisoners, and you entirely acted up to our wishes in working as you have done on the Greek authorities, without entering with them on discussions which should be reserved for a more opportune moment. Moreover, as soon as you had let us know that the negotions for a ransom were likely to be successful, we hastened to authorize you to draw bills upon this Ministry in order that you should be enabled to procure without delay the sum required for Count Boyl's share of the ransom.

Unfortunately, neither your activity with the local authorities nor the resolutions which depended on us sufficed to prevent the catastrophe.

I have read with attention the account given by you of all the circumstances attending this sad event, but one of these still remains for us inexplicable. We cannot understand how the Greek Government, after having ordered that the pursuit of the brigands should be stopped, and after having formally undertaken not to cause them to be pursued as long as the lives of the prisoners were in danger, could ever have authorized the troops which surrounded Oropos to oppose force to the retreat of the brigands. I have called your attention to this circumstance in my telegram of yesterday. Until we understand it better it is impossible for us to appreciate how far the Greek Government have kept the engagements given by them to you and to the English Minister.

But one thing, unfortunately, is beyond all doubt—the absolute want of vigilance on the part of the authorities charged with the maintenance of order in Greece. It is a melancholy thought that Count Boyl and his unfortunate companions met their sad end merely because those authorities were ignorant of the presence, at the very gates of the capital, of a numerous band of brigands known to all for their ferocity and their crimes.

The fatal consequences of this absolute want of vigilance on the part of the Greek authorities has violently excited public opinion. The Greek Government has had a proof of it in the steps taken by all the Diplomatic Representatives accredited at Athens. We have had a clear proof of it also in the haste with which the Austrian Government has let us know that it is ready to co-operate with us in any measures we think proper to adopt with reference to Greece. A similar communication has also been made by the Cabinet of Vienna in London, and we have received from the English Cabinet the assurance that it will keep in communication with us as to the results which may arise from this sad event.

For the present I cannot tell you what course the King's Government will adopt. The decision will depend principally on our appreciation of the facts, respecting which we await further information. I will not, however, close this despatch without charging you, Sir, to express to Mr. Erskine our liveliest gratitude for having always, in the negotiations which have so sadly failed, acted in concord with you.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) VISCONTI VENOSTA.

(No. 10.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 28, 1870.

Sir, (*Received May* 6.)

I CONFIRM my telegram of the 26th. The Greek war-steamer "Affroessa" arrived on Sunday evening at the Piræus with the bodies of Count Boyl and Mr. Vyner, which it had taken on board at Dilessi. The servant of the Count and two other Italians of his acquaintance went on board. They told me that the Count had two wounds, caused by fire-arms, which must have produced instantaneous death; I myself saw the body, and his face did not bear any indication of suffering.

On Monday morning I went with the British Secretary to the Piræus to take charge of the bodies. Their landing and carriage from the port to the railway station was an imposing and moving ceremony. The Ministers of France and Austria, and the commanding officers of the various vessels of war, offered me the use of their boats and crews. I thanked them, but preferred giving the preference to the English sailors in carrying the corpse and acting as a guard of honour. It appeared to me most proper that as

Count Boyl had shared his fate with English companions, English sailors should be called on to render him the last honours.

The boats of all the men-of-war, with their flags half-mast, accompanied the boat which bore the two biers; these were preceded by the band of the Russian man-of-war. All the vessels wore signs of mourning. The whole population of the Piræus accompanied the procession to the station, where an express train was prepared by the director, M. Scalzuni.

The Greek Ministers and a great number of persons were in waiting at the Athens station to receive the bodies. The two biers, placed on two cars, and escorted by English sailors, went round the Acropolis on their way to the Military Hospital, where the body of Mr. Vyner was deposited. The body of Count Boyl was brought in like manner to the Italian Legation.

There, in a room, transformed into a "chapelle ardente," the bier was deposited previous to being carried to the Catholic Church. Meantime the priests of that church came to recite the service for the dead. Before 4 o'clock there arrived at the Legation the Members of the Diplomatic Body with their wives, the Greek Ministers, the Staff Officers of all the foreign men-of-war, and many persons of distinction. At 4 o'clock the King arrived, wearing the Collar of the Annonciade, and, preceded by His Majesty and myself, the procession at once set out.

The bier, wrapped in the Italian flag, was borne by Italians. The English commanding officer furnished an escort of sailors.

An immense crowd followed and surrounded the bier, and signs of emotion and sorrow were general.

On entering the church, we found the Queen dressed in mourning at prayers. The Metropolitan and the whole Orthodox Synod awaited the funeral procession in the church.

Their Majesties were much moved, and I am glad to say that the King never ceased for a moment to take the deepest interest in the ceremony, and repeatedly expressed to me the profound regret and sorrow which this mournful event had caused him.

I have, &c.

(Sigued) DELLA MINERVA.

(No. 11.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 28, 1870.

Sir, *(Received May* 3.)

I AM sorry that I cannot give you by this messenger all the details of the massacre of Count Boyl and his companions, and of the causes of the collision between the brigands and soldiers. This collision was expressly provided against in the instructions given to Colonel Théagénis, except in the case of the brigands showing a desire to flee into the interior of the country or to go into Thessaly. The Minister promised me a translation of the Colonel's report. I have not yet received it, but hope to have it for the messenger of the day after to-morrow.

The contradictions in the rumours which are spread—the thousand different versions which are current in the city—only generate confusion and increased obscurity. One thing appears certain, and it is that the brigands, supposing some sort of treachery, sought to flee, and that after two hours' march from the village of Sykamenos, they saw that Mr. Herbert could not follow them further and killed him. The soldiers, not far distant, having witnessed this barbarous act, could not be restrained, fired on and pursued the brigands.

The troops did their duty as far as it was in their power to do so. Up to this date seven brigands are known to have been killed, and their heads were exhibited on Sunday, the Greek Easter, in the Champ de Mars of Athens.

Five brigands have been made prisoners, and brought to Athens. They will be interrogated to-day, and Lord Muncaster will be present. The interpreter, who accompanied the travellers, and who remained with them until the 21st, has likewise been arrested.

The King and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have assured me several times that the pursuit of the brigands shall not be relaxed for one moment until the complete destruction of the band. I and my English colleague insist strongly on the pursuit and punishment of the culprits.

The despatch of troops to prevent the flight of the brigands was certainly a dangerous proceeding. But it was impossible to accede to their pretensions, viz., that they should be allowed to traverse freely the provinces of Greece, in the enjoyment of an impunity, which was to be guaranteed not only by the Greek Government, but also by the Ministers of England and Italy. I do not know how far such a proceeding could be admitted by a recognized Government.

General Soutzo, the Minister for War, on whom much blame is thrown, has been forced by public opinion to send in his resignation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

(No. 12.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 30, 1870.
(*Received May* 6.)

Sir,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 15th instant.

I maintain that the responsibility of the Greek Government must be inferred from its absolute negligence in rendering the environs of the capital secure and safe, especially since the authorities were warned of the excursion which was about to be made. In the note which I addressed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs here, I have clearly expressed the opinion that the responsibility of all the consequences must fall on the Greek Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

(No. 13.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 30, 1870.
(*Received May* 6.)

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency copy of the Report of Colonel Théagénis, which throws some light upon the circumstances which provoked the conflict between the troops and the brigands, and on the massacre of the four prisoners.

Wishing, as far as possible, to ascertain the truth of the facts, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has, at our request, caused the guide who accompanied the travellers to be interrogated privately in the presence of myself and the English Minister. Your Excellency will find inclosed his deposition. It appears that the brigands, who had become suspicious and diffident, would not await the return of the guide, who had gone towards the troops, and commenced running towards the village of Dilessi, taking the prisoners with them. The guide, on his return to the village of Sykamenos, did not find the brigands, followed them for half-an-hour in that direction, and then, having heard the first fusillades, turned back.

Théagénis indicates, in his Report, the reasons which obliged him to change the plan he had formed for surrounding the brigands in Oropos. The execution of this plan may have been defective, but there may have been circumstances, as yet hardly known, which may have prevented alternative measures.

I transmit, for your information, a copy of the instructions given to Théagénis, from which it appears that the principal object of the mission entrusted to him was conciliation; and that he was, above all, to act in such a manner as to spare the lives of the prisoners. These last recommendations were repeatedly given to him *vivâ voce*, in the presence of myself and of the English Minister.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annex No. 1.

Report.

(Traduction.)

AUJOURD'HUI dès le matin, me conformant aux ordres du Gouvernement, je me suis rendu au village de Salessi dans le but de m'entendre avec les Capitaines Apostolides et Liacopoulos sur les mesures que nous devions prendre pour cerner le village d'Oropos. A cet effet, et après avoir pris l'avis de M. Apostolides, j'ai mandé à M. Liacopoulos de venir avec la force armée sous ses ordres.

Nous espérions pouvoir cerner Oropos avant le départ des brigands, car nous croyons qu'ils auraient entrepris leur départ projeté pendant la nuit. Mais, contrairement à notre attente, les brigands se mirent à préparer leur départ vers deux heures de l'après midi. Dès que j'en fus informé par un homme que j'avais envoyé exprès, nommé Stavro Liati, habitant de Salessi, j'ai contremandé ma dépêche antérieure à M. Liacopoulos, puisque les circonstances étaient changées, et je l'ai invité de poster ses soldats sur les environs de Sykamenos, d'où les brigands avaient l'intention de passer. En attendant, moi et M. Apostolides, avec toute la force armée qui se trouvait auprès de nous, nous marchions vers Oropos. Mais en route nous avons appris de quelques villageois de Sykamenos que les brigands d'Oropos venaient d'être aperçus près de leur village, après avoir traversé la rivière d'Asopo; et à la suite de cette information nous avons été obligés de changer notre plan et de nous diriger aussi vers Sykamenos, dans l'intention d'y cerner la bande des brigands. La rivière d'Asopo, qui, à cause des dernières pluies, avait monté, présentait des tels obstacles au passage des soldats, que c'est avec peine que les cavaliers eux-mêmes ont pu la franchir. Ce retard a permis aux brigands de gagner du terrain en courant vers Dilessi; les soldats les poursuivaient, sans néanmoins arriver à un engagement avec eux à cause de la distance qui les séparait; de rares coups de fusil étaient seulement entendus, tirés par les brigands. En passant de Sykamenos, les brigands avaient amené avec eux plusieurs villageois et quelques bergers; ils conduisaient aussi à pied les malheureux prisonniers. Il paraît que leur plan était de se mettre à couvert eux-mêmes en exposant ces hommes au feu des soldats. Mais les villageois ainsi que les bergers n'ont pas tardé de se retirer, et il n'y restèrent que les prisonniers qui étaient traînés de force. Lorsqu'ils approchèrent de Dilessi, et que les prisonniers, épuisés de fatigue, ne pouvaient plus suivre, les brigands ont premièrement tué les Secrétaires des Légations d'Italie et d'Angleterre, puis l'Avocat de la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer, et un peu plus tard le jeune Anglais.

Exaspérés par ces massacres, les soldats ont tiré sur les brigands, et ils en tuèrent le Chef Christo Arvanitaki et les brigands Yéroyanni, Verphani, Elie Stathaki, Tzacanika, Katarachià, Sotiri Zioma, et ils blessèrent Alexi Chimarioti, qui a été fait prisonnier. Ce ne sont cependant pas les seuls; il y a encore d'autres qui n'ont pas été trouvés, parce qu'une recherche minutieuse n'a pu être faite; cela est à présumer du nombre de ceux qui sont encore poursuivis, qui ne sont pas plus de neuf, d'après les dernières informations. Quoiqu'il en soit, la bande des Arvanitéï a gravement souffert, puisqu'elle a perdu Christo Arvanitaki et les plus distingués de ses partisans. Si l'information erronée qui m'avait été donnée et que j'ai télégraphiée au Gouvernement sur la mort de Taco (Dimitri) Arvanitaki se vérifiait, on pourrait avec raison considérer cette bande comme tout-à-fait détruite.

La mort des quatres étrangers si distingués est certainement un grand malheur; mais leur délivrance n'était pas possible, si l'on prend en considération qu'on avait à faire avec des bêtes féroces, auprès desquelles tous nous efforts devaient échouer.

Des trois cadavres que le bateau-à-vapeur devait transporter, on n'a pas pu trouver que les deux; le troisième, trouvé aujourd'hui, va être enterré ici avec le quatrième.

Toutes les exhortations et les ordres donnés aux soldats afin de préserver la vie des prisonniers ont été en vain à cause de la férocité de ces scélérats qui avaient décidé d'avance leur mort.

Pendant que les brigands paraissaient en quelque sorte tranquilles et espérants à Oropos, l'apparition du bateau-à-vapeur leur a suscité des craintes et des soupçons, qui ont hâté leur départ à une heure inaccoutumée, comme il résulte de la lettre ci-jointe, et ont fait manquer notre plan de cerner Oropos.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) B. THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 2.

Deposition of the Guide.

(Translation.)

ALESSANDRO ANEMOJANI, interrogated in the presence of the English and Italian Ministers as to what took place during his abode with the brigands at Oropos, and when they departed from that place, replied:—

On Thursday, about 2 P.M., we left Oropos. The Captain of the brigands, Takos Demetrio, told me that he must soon leave this place; he had, however, no knowledge of the existence of the troops, since we had not seen a soldier; we passed the river on horseback, and so we went for several hours in the direction of the village of Sykamenos, which was in front of us: it was only from that place that we saw the soldiers. We were about half-an-hour distant from the troops. Takos, alarmed by the presence of the troops, ordered me to say at once to an officer, who was on the other side of the river, and whose name I believe to be Crochinopoulos, that he was not to pursue with his troops. He answered me telling me to go to Colonel Théagénis, and I did so. I told the latter that the prisoners begged him not to pursue the brigands with his troops. Théagénis replied that the brigands would not be pursued if they would remain where they were. The distance from Sykamenos to the place where Théagénis was is not more than twenty minutes. The troops were divided into two parties, one of which was separated from the brigands by the river, the other with Colonel Théagénis was on the same side as the brigands. After hearing Colonel Théagénis' reply, I went towards Sykamenos, and on my way there, during half-an-hour, I did not hear a shot. There I heard several shots, and went on towards Dilessi. On hearing it, I found two brigands killed, and further on I saw the prisoner Alexis, and near him they carried the body of Mr. Lloyd. The Demarch of Oropos told me that the body of Mr. Herbert was there also. I saw no cavalry, only infantry.

Interrogated as to whether during the abode of the brigands at Keramidi and Oropos he had seen persons foreign to the band coming to visit them, he replied that he had seen no one but the three persons sent by the Government, a man of the name of Sajani, and the peasants of the place.

On being asked what were the primary demands of the brigands, *i.e.*, if it is true that they would have been satisfied with 25,000*l.*, or an amnesty, he replied that they had said so to him (Anemojani) and also to Mr. Herbert. They changed their minds, however, on the following day, and to his observations about this change, Takos replied that he had never conceived such an idea, but that he had perhaps been misunderstood.

Anemojani said he had heard from the brigands that they had been for one day, for two days, and for a week in Attica, for the purpose of capturing M. Serpieri. They said they had friends in Athens. At Calivia Takos said, when he was told that he ought to let the prisoners go and be satisfied with 25,000*l.*, that other individuals not belonging to the band must have a part of this sum.

Annex No. 3.

Instructions.

M. Théagénis, *Athènes, le* $\frac{6}{18}$ *Avril,* 1870.

VOUS savez le douloureux évènement de la capture de deux Secrétaires de Légation et d'autres voyageurs. Les Ministres d'Angleterre et d'Italie ont demandé que toutes poursuites cessassent contre les Arvanitéï, et le Gouvernement se vit obligé d'y consentir, tant que les captifs resteraient près d'Athènes. Cependant, au lieu de rester à Keramidi, les Arvanitéï, emmenant leurs prisonniers, se sont éloignés de la capitale et dirigés vers Oropos. Des émissaires envoyés auprès des Arvanitéï leur ont itérativement déclaré et expliqué que le Gouvernement ne pouvait leur accorder une amnistie, la Charte Constitutionnelle ne lui ayant pas reconnu ce droit. Les Arvanitéï persistent cependant à demander qu'on leur paie la rançon et qu'on leur accorde tout ensemble le bénéfice d'une amnistie.

Confiant en votre habileté nous vous prions donc de vous rendre à Oropos, et donner à ces hommes les assurances et les explications que voici:—

Premièrement, qu'après les renseignements qui nous ont été fournis par les intéressés, la rançon à leur payer est tenue à leur disposition, et qu'ils peuvent en prendre livraison et sortir du territoire Hellénique, soit par terre, soit même par mer, en s'embarquant sur un bâtiment de guerre Anglais, si faire se peut;

Secondement, qu'il est impossible qu'ils soient amnistiés;

Troisièmement, qu'ils doivent bien faire attention à ce que le moindre mal ne soit fait à aucun de leurs prisonniers, à ce que même l'ongle d'aucun ne soit pas endommagé; car, autrement, le Gouvernement les traitera avec la dernière rigueur;

Quatrièmement, qu'ils ne doivent sous aucun prétexte s'éloigner d'Oropos, afin que les prisonniers puissent facilement communiquer avec leurs Ministres respectifs; que si la bande quittait Oropos, le Gouvernement serait affranchie de l'obligation prise avec les Ministres étrangers de suspendre toutes poursuites contre les Arvanitéï.

Pour tout le reste nous nous en remettons à votre prudence et à votre habileté.

(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.
TH. P. DELYANNI.
S. VALAORITY.
A. D. AVIERINOS.
G. TOMBASI.
D. SARAVAS.
S. SOUTZO.

(No. 14.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, April* 30, 1870.
Sir, (*Received May* 6.)

THE judicial inquiry has already commenced. Lord Muncaster gave his evidence and started yesterday for London. The guide, Alessandro Anemojani (subjected merely to police supervision), has been interrogated by the Procureur du Roi. To-day Mr. Noël will be heard. The brigand Alexis, one of the most ferocious, brought hither from Chalcis, is here in prison. Of the other four brigands who were taken three have arrived here; the fourth is badly wounded, and cannot be interrogated at present.

The British Government has instructed Mr. Erskine to insist on the pursuit and exemplary punishment of the brigands, and on the discovery of their accomplices.

I have acted in the same sense, and having yesterday had occasion to see His Majesty the King, to communicate to him your Excellency's telegram of the 27th, I insisted in my turn on the active and continued pursuit of the brigands, and on the necessity of bringing not only the brigands but also their accomplices and confederates in Athens and elsewhere to trial. The King repeated the assurances he had already given me, and M. Zaïmis told me later that the trial of the brigands will be conducted with promptitude, and that the search for the accomplices will be carried on at the same time. I think it may interest you to see a copy of a Report in which M. Théagénis sends certain letters found on the persons of the brigands who were killed. One of these, that found on Christo Arvanitaki, shows that the brigands had relations with persons who advised them to insist on an amnesty.

I add also a list of the brigands, found in a note-book of Mr. Vyner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annex No. 1.

(Traduction.)
Mon respectable M. Zaïmis, *Schimatari, le* $\frac{11}{23}$ *Avril,* 1870.

JE vous soumets deux lettres saisies, l'une sur le chef des brigands Christo Arvanitaki, l'autre sur un autre des brigands tués. Vous remarquerez dans l'une les conseils qui étaient donnés aux brigands de persister à demander l'amnistie. Le nom qui paraît à la signature est, je crois, symbolique (fictif); celui également du compère qui y est mentionné est conventionnel. Vous apercevrez dans l'autre que celui qui écrit était un employé public, puisqu'il se plaint de sa révocation, ayant des rapports avec ces mêmes brigands.

M. Liacopoulo a une montre en or, ainsi que quelques autres petits bijoux appartenant à un des Anglais arrêtés par les brigands; il vous les enverra.

Je vous salue.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 2.

Frères, *Chalcis, le $\frac{6}{18}$ Avril,* 1870.

NOUS nous portons bien et nous espérons que vous vous portiez de même. Ce que vous avez fait pour les prisonniers est bien fait. D'après les informations que nos amis nous donnent, ne demandez pas de l'argent. Vous devez insister autant que possible pour l'amnistie. Tous nos amis nous assurent que ceci se fera. Quand ils passeront par un certain endroit, ils seront à pied; autrement prenez garde d'envoyer quelque autre personne à notre compère. Nous avons aussi une commission que vous devez en tout cas recevoir. J'ai vu aujourd'hui notre compère, qui vous envoie ses compliments.

Je suis, &c.
(Signé) GEORGES YANAU.

Tenez bien à l'amnistie autant que vous pouvez.

G. Y.

A MM. Démétrius et Christo,
Partout où ils se trouvent.

Annex No. 3.

Mon ami M. Panaghi, *Kiourka, le $\frac{15}{27}$ Février,* 1870.

JE m'empresse de demander par le présente des nouvelles de votre santé, qui nous est si précieuse; et si vous démandez pour la nôtre, grâce à Dieu, nous nous portons bien. Je vous prie de m'envoyer par le porteur de cette lettre le pistolet que vous connaissez, c'est-à-dire, le pistolet de mon compère Colia Ghiliati, car je lui ai donné ma promesse; c'est pour cela que j'envoie quelqu'un expressément, et vous m'obligerez si vous me l'envoyez. J'aurais voulu venir moi-même, mais je n'ai pas le temps, étant obligé de me rendre à Athènes, où MM. Kousseï m'ont fait nommer à un autre poste.

Je vous, &c.
(Signé) KOLLIOTTI.

Annex No. 4.

Names of the Brigands written in Mr. Vyner's Note-book.

* 1. Dimitris Arvanitakis, Capitano.
† 2. Christo Arvanitakis, Sotto-Capitano.
‡ 3. Alexis Chiariotis, Luogotenente.
† 4. Giorgio Katarachias.
* 5. Dimitrios Sangardos.
* 6. Serafim Fissequis.
† 7. Elias Stathakis.
‡ 8. Periklis Viliotis.
* 9. Nikolarkos Hleròs.
† 10. Dimitrios Bitis.
* 11. Dimos Patziauras.
† 12. Yeroyannis.
† 13. Jannis Verphanis.
‡ 14. Costas Malacos.
* 15. Apostolis Kararitis.
* 16. Nassos Kondos.
‡ 17. Nikitas Manachis.
† 18. Sotiros Barbatzis.
* 19. Efstatios Tzlapulas.
* 20. Gudis Scartzouris.
‡ 21. Fotis Nichitas.

N.B.—The names of the brigands marked (†) are those of them who were killed. Those marked (*) those who escaped. Those marked (‡) those who are imprisoned.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 7, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from M. Zaïmis requesting me to rectify a misapprehension which has arisen in regard to a statement contained in my despatch to your Lordship of the 16th of April,* to the effect that the brigands were in communication with "some of the leading Members of the Opposition," which is understood here to apply to the leaders of the Opposition.

In my reply to M. Zaïmis, of which a copy is likewise inclosed, I have corroborated

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* See "Greece, No. 2," page 1.

M. Zaïmis' assertion that he did not mention the Chiefs of the Opposition, and I think that your Lordship will agree with me that my words do not bear that meaning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

M. Zaïmis to Mr. Erskine.

Cher Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{23\ \text{Avril}}{5\ \text{Mai}}$, 1870.

DANS la dépêche que vous avez adressée le $\frac{4}{16}$ Avril à sa Seigneurie Lord Clarendon, et qui fait parti de la correspondance déposée par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique concernant les tristes évènements qui ont eu lieu récemment à Oropos, je viens de lire la phrase suivante :—

" M. Zaïmis croit que, pendant la nuit, des personnes envoyées d'Athènes par quelques chefs de l'Opposition ('by some of the leading members of the Opposition'), pour engager les brigands à persister à demander l'amnistie, non seulement pour eux-mêmes, mais encore pour leurs compagnons qui se trouvent actuellement en prison."

Ce dont je me souviens est qu'après le retour des émissaires que le Gouvernement avait envoyés aux brigands, je vous ai dit, en vous entretenant du résultat de leur mission, que, d'après leurs informations, d'autres émissaires, expédiés par des personnes qui, dans un esprit d'opposition, voulaient créer des embarras au Gouvernement, s'étaient aussi rendus auprès des brigands pour les engager à insister à l'amnistie pour eux-mêmes et pour leurs compagnons en prison. Je n'ai pas nommé les chefs de l'Opposition, et je n'ai fait allusion à aucun d'eux.

Votre parfaite sincérité et votre loyauté vous feront, j'en suis convaincu, redresser ce malentendu.

Mes compliments les plus empressés.

Tout à vous,
(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to M. Zaïmis.

Cher M. Zaïmis, *Athènes, le* $\frac{24\ \text{Avril}}{6\ \text{Mai}}$, 1870.

EN réponse à la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée hier je n'hésite pas à l'assurer que dans la dépêche sur laquelle elle attire mon attention je n'ai pas voulu faire allusion aux Chefs actuels de l'Opposition ; et je conviens parfaitement avec votre Excellence que tel n'a pas été le sens de sa communication.

Pour ceux qui connaissent les nuances de la langue Anglaise, il ne saurait être douteux que les mots "by some of the leading members of the Opposition" n'indiquent aucunement les chefs, proprement dits. Un Anglais voulant désigner Mr. Disraeli ne dirait certes pas "a leading member of the Opposition," mais bien " the leader " ou " a leader of the Opposition."

Cette distinction du reste est si claire que Lord Clarendon, dans une dépêche que je suis chargé de vous communiquer, se sert de l'expression " certain leading politicians at Athens,"—ce qui indique parfaitement la nuance que je me suis efforcé de faire ressortir.

De votre, &c.
(Signé) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 7, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the deposition of Spiro Kamboutzis, the guide of the military detachment which fell in with the travellers acptured by brigands on the 11th April, whilst they were still on the Plain of Marathon, and who declares in the most positive manner that he repeatedly warned the party, through their dragoman Alexander, to drive slowly, and to keep with the soldiers.

This statement, as it appears to me, is most conclusive against Alexander, who indignantly denied in my presence, on the 29th ultimo, that any such warning had been given to him. It is my intention to urge M. Valaority to have the deposition taken of Aths. Boulgaris, the person mentioned in Kamboutzis' statement; and likewise the depositions of the two coachmen who were present at the conversation.

Lord Muncaster, if I am not mistaken, has always affirmed that so far from any such warning as that mentioned by Kamboutzis having been given by Alexander, he replied, when questioned as to these soldiers, that they were merely a party who had been employed in the mountains in the suppression of brigandage, and were in no way concerned in the protection of the excursionists; although it is now shown that a gendarme had been sent specially from Athens to order this detachment to watch over their safety.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Deposition of Spiro Kamboutzi.

(Translation)

ATHENS, this day, Monday, April $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870, at 10 o'clock A.M appeared before me, the Sub-Mirarch on duty, Z. Basdeki, and Andrea A. Tolia, Sergeant of Gendarmerie, performing the duties of Clerk, and in the presence of the Sergeant on duty, N. Kolokouvarou, and Corporal G. Kakui, in my office situated within the Gendarmerie Barracks, the undermentioned witness, who is examined as follows:—

Q. What is your name? &c.

A. Spiro Camboutzis, born at Missolonghi, residing here, 32 years of age, guide of the column in Attica, and a Christian.

Having been sworn on the Bible, conformably to Art. 85, § 2, of the Military Penal Law, was in virtue of a verbal order from the Mirarch, M. A. Moskovaki, examined as follows:—

Q. Where were you with your detachment on Monday, the 30th March, o. s. [*i.e.* 11th April]?

A. I was in the district of Kato-Souli, in the Demos of Marathon, at the dwelling of Macri.

Q. Were you informed on that day that certain tourists were to visit Marathon? What orders did you receive, and what did you do?

A. On that day, at noon precisely, the commander of the flying column informed us, by a mounted gendarme, that tourists were to proceed to Marathon, and that we were to see to their safety. This order was not addressed to me, but to the Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry, Angheli, who commands the detachment. Upon this, the said Sub-Lieutenant immediately ordered us to fall in, and when we approached the village of Bey, ordered Corporal Petro, with three men, to patrol from Plexiza to Yerosakouli; a sub-corporal with three other soldiers to patrol from Yerosakouli to the approaches of Raphina; and myself, with three other soldiers, to patrol from the road of Raphina to Pikermes; whilst the officer, with other three men, as he told us, would follow in the rear, as he (the officer) did not know that the tourists were at Marathon. As we were marching to the positions respectively allotted to us by the officer, we perceived the carriages of the strangers which were at the Soro (tumulus) and we immediately halted. Two mounted gendarmes then rode up to us to see who we were. On their approach we saluted each other, and I asked who was in command. Ath. Boulgaris told me that he was. I therefore told this gendarme to tell the strangers to stop their carriages and go on slowly, as we had orders to escort them. Whilst we were still speaking, the carriages drove up. Then the dragoman and the coachman called to me to approach. I had hardly approached when I perceived one of the strangers holding in his hand a 25-drachma bank-note, which he handed to me. Before taking it, however, I asked the dragoman the reason why this money was offered to me, and he replied that it was for the soldiers to drink some wine; in that case I accepted it, and at the same time told the dragoman to tell the gentlemen that we were men belonging to the flying column, and that our orders were to escort them, and that if they wanted us to keep up with them they must order their carriages to drive on slowly. Upon this the carriages left us and went to the well, where they stopped to water their horses, leaving us behind. Before they had finished drawing water we also arrived at the well, where we found one of the coachmen drawing water with bottles; we gave them a bucket of ours; with which they drew water and gave their horses to drink. Meanwhile, I and the corporal again told the strangers, through their dragoman, that we should go on before them, and that their carriages had better follow us slowly at some distance. I then left with seven soldiers—myself eight, and the corporal with three other men remained to follow behind; but before I came to the stone bridge near to Xylokeritza, that is, about ten to twelve minutes' distance from the well, the carriages overtook us, and I, there and then, again told them to stop and drive slowly, as it was impossible for us to keep up with them. Then Panagiotti, the gendarme afterwards killed, and Ath. Boulgaris said, "Since they do not stop, why are you eagles to keep up with us who have four legs?" (mounted); and the carriage left at full speed, whilst we made every effort to keep as near them as was possible. When we came to the sheepfolds of Prapa, we heard two shots, which must have been the last, as we heard no other. We, of course, suspected that something had taken place. We threw away our capotes and provision sacks, and ran as fast as we could. On our arrival at the place of the conflict we found the gendarme P. Basilaki wounded, and his horse killed, and also a corporal with four or five men. After I had learnt from the corporal what had taken place, I took two of his men and ran in pursuit of the brigands. I kept up with them until the next day as far as Boumati, from which place I sent information to the commander of the flying-column, who, in reply, sent me orders to cease all further pursuit.

Q. Have you anything else to add?—*A.* Nothing else, but that when I received the orders to cease the pursuit of the brigands I went to the village of Stamata, where I met Sub-Lieutenant Angheli, to whom I showed the order.

The present deposition has accordingly been drawn up, signed, and clearly read and signed by all.

The deponent,
(Signed) SPIRO KAMBOUTZI.

The witnesses,
(Signed) N. KOLOKOUVAROS.
G. KAKUIS.
The Sub-Mirarch,
Z. BASDEKI.
The Clerk,
A. TOLIAS.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 15.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 7, 1870.

I REGRET to state that on calling yesterday on M. Zaïmis, in the hope of hearing some news of Tako, he informed me that they had now lost all trace of the brigands, and that he no longer expected his immediate capture by the picked detachment sent out a few days ago, and as to the success of which the Government were at one time very sanguine.

M. Zaïmis added that Captain Liacopoulos, the commander of the flying column, had come up here to concert with the authorities, and that he would return to his post this day; their belief being that Tako and his band, of whom eight are wounded, are now concealed somewhere in the district about Dilessi in Bœotia.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 15.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 7, 1870.

I LEARN from M. Valaority that in addition to the three persons avowedly sent by Government to treat with the brigands as to the sum to be paid by way of ransom, there was a fourth named Costa Seljani. It is, therefore, probable that this was the person seen by Mr. Herbert's servant, Dionysio, amongst the brigands, and apparently on terms of great intimacy with them, and whom he subsequently recognized in the streets of Athens. He is the brother of a well-known brigand, who carried off a tradesman of Athens about a year ago. He is now in custody, and admits that he was close to the brigands near Pikermes when the capture was effected, and that he witnessed the whole affair. He appears to have come to Athens about the same time as Lady Muncaster and Mrs. Lloyd, and I suspect that he must have been the bearer of the letter demanding a ransom of 50,000*l.*, which was shown to me on the following morning.

Dionysio deposed, in the presence of several witnesses, that he had heard from the courier Alexander that this man was considered by the brigands as a spy of Government, and yet they do not appear to have objected to his presence amongst them.

It would almost look as if Alexander was the person who supplied the information as to the travellers' movements, and as if this Costa was the medium of communication with the brigands.

GREECE. No. 9 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 10 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

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[C.—112.] *Price* 1½*d*.

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 29, 1870.

AS you will probably touch at Athens on your way from Brindisi to Constantinople, I think it necessary to caution you, under existing circumstances, not to allow your visit to be considered by the Greek Government as one of compliment. The state of affairs may very well account for your seeking to confer with Her Majesty's Minister.

But if you should come into communication during your stay in the Greek capital with any of the Greek Ministers, or other influential persons, you will not hesitate to say that the intelligence of the massacre of the party of British subjects by the brigands near Oropos has been received by the Queen, by her Government, and by the British people with feelings of the greatest grief and horror.

These feelings you will not disguise from the King, if you should be received by His Majesty; though you will at the same time make known to His Majesty that Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the kind sympathy which he has shown on this melancholy occasion, which, however, knowing well his amiable character and his friendly feelings towards this country, they could not doubt would be felt by His Majesty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 2.

Sir H. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 18.)

(Extract.) *Constantinople, May* 9, 1870.

ON arriving at the Piræus I received your Lordship's telegram directing me to be careful that my visit to Athens should not have the appearance of a complimentary mission, and I did not fail to let it be known that I had merely called there in passing without any political object whatever.

I paid a visit to M. Valaority, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in company with Mr. Erskine, in the course of which he repeatedly expressed his determination to leave no stone unturned in the discovery of the instigators of the late atrocious outrage, and in the punishment of those engaged in it.

No. 3.

Sir H. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 18.)

(Extract.) *Constantinople, May* 9, 1870.

WHEN I called with Mr. Erskine upon M. Valaority, his Excellency said that he knew the King wished to see me, and I requested him to inform His Majesty that I was at his orders at any time he chose.

M. Valaority subsequently told Mr. Erskine that the King would see me the next day.

When I waited upon the King, His Majesty was pleased to say that he had been most desirous of seeing me, and of repeating what he had already said to Mr. Erskine, of the horror and indignation as well as of the humiliation he felt at the atrocities which had been perpetrated in his Kingdom.

The King showed the utmost emotion in speaking of what had occurred. His Majesty would, he declared, gladly have put himself into the hands of the brigands, in order to rescue the captives that had been made among those who were entitled to look for hospitality in a foreign land.

I took the opportunity of executing the telegraphic instructions I had received from your Lordship, and, without concealing from His Majesty the feelings that had been excited in Great Britain, assured him at the same time that the Queen and Her Majesty's Government fully appreciated the generous sentiments he had expressed, and recognized in them the friendly feeling towards England which had always distinguished His Majesty.

The King said it would be a satisfaction to him if I would again repeat to your Lordship the expression of his feelings, which had already been conveyed to you by Mr. Erskine.

No. 4.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 18, 1870.

HER Majesty's Government have learned with much surprise, from your telegram of yesterday, that a discussion is going on as to the presence of Mr. Cookson and Mr. Allen at the inquiries in progress having reference to the late murders, and as to their taking part, as advocates, in the examination of parties charged with complicity therein, and freely cross-examining the witnesses. If any difficulty should be raised you will insist on their right to do so, as appearing on behalf of the British Government, which represents the murdered British subjects, and you will say that neither Her Majesty's Government nor the British nation will be satisfied if any obstruction is thrown in the way of the British lawyers.

You will be careful that the evidence is correctly taken down, and, if such a person is to be found at Athens, you may employ a shorthand-writer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 8, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a journal kept by the late Mr. Herbert, from the day of his capture, until the morning of that on which he was murdered. It was placed in my hands yesterday morning by Mr. Consul Merlin, who had received it from the wife of the courier, Alexander, and who stated that she found it in a basket containing old newspapers.

I have requested M. Valaority to have the woman summoned before the proper authorities, in order that she may explain how and when this document came into her possession, and why she did not produce it before.

The original has been forwarded to the Earl of Carnarvon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Journal kept by Mr. Herbert from the 11*th to* 20*th April.*

Monday, April 11.—5·30 for Marathon. Returning through Raphini, 4·30 met Arvanatakis, &c. Ladies released 6·30. Wandered all night over Pentelicus. Devil's supper—three lambs and wild singing. Arrived on a northern spur of Pentelicus about 4·5 A.M.

Tuesday.—Quiet all day. Troops passed in sight twice. Started at sunset; failed to meet the guide for Muncaster: marched with occasional halts (as on preceding night) across the plain to the west. Principal halt for two hours or more in the rain, very cold, under trees. Got on a spur of Parnes to spend—

Wednesday.—About 12, Muncaster left with a shepherd, and after a wet day in the wood we moved a little south to a hut where we had good fire, and in the evening Boyl's servant came with letters and supplies.

Thursday.—Remained in our hut lookin over the plain to Athens and Piræus. In the evening Dionysio came with supplies and emissaries of Government, who treated all night with the captain.

Friday.—After departure of Dionysio we rode through the Pass of Deceleia (fine view of Tatovi) by a guard-house to the north. Came upon a detachment of twenty soldiers: officer came and fraternised with us. Afterwards marched four or five hours on foot to a Wallach village above Oropos, and comfortably lodged.

Saturday.—Remained quiet. Visited Acropolis of Oropos. Received letters by emissaries in the evening. No news.

Sunday.—Went with brigands to mass in the village. Called on Demarch, and remained in our quarters.

Monday.—Wet and miserable as usual. No move. Dionysio and Gleissner came at night with letters and provisions. Things remain unchanged.

Tuesday.—Marched about noon an hour up to Oropos. Lodged in a good house, and heard from Noel that he was coming to see us: also heard that Colonel Théagénis would come from Athens next morning.

Wednesday.—Noel appeared very early, having slept at the Scala, it being too wet to come up. Then arrived Colonel Théagénis with instructions from Athens. Terms rejected by brigands as usual. The Colonel announced termination of armistice, which A. considers breach of faith. We wrote to Athens accordingly.

Thursday.—Noel left. Letters from Athens = nil. Captain determined to cross over in spite of yesterday's warnings.

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 20.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 11, 1870.

NOTHING further, as far as I am aware, is yet known as to the quarter from which the brigands were receiving countenance and advice.

I am informed by M. Valaority that the trial of the prisoners will take place almost immediately, that is to say, in about a fortnight or three weeks. One of these is so ill that he has been sent to the hospital, and it is thought that his leg will have to be amputated,—an operation he is not likely to survive. If convicted, they will be executed with the least delay allowed by law, and I am told that eighteen other condemned murderers and brigands will be executed at the same time in different parts of the country.

The trial of the other persons implicated in the affair will be proceeded with more leisurely,—examining Judges being now on a tour in the neighbouring provinces, collecting evidence and arresting persons supposed to have been in league with the brigands.

It has been some consolation to me in the great anxiety I have undergone during the last few weeks, to learn that Her Majesty's Government have approved my conduct up to the date at which your Lordship was writing; but as my subsequent despatches may have modified the opinion announced to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo, I shall not allow myself to hope that an indulgent view has been definitively taken of my conduct until I hear further from your Lordship on the subject.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 20.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 12, 1870.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 6th instant I addressed a note to M. Valaority, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, requesting that I or Mr. Watson might be allowed to be present at the examination of prisoners or others concerned in the late act of brigandage, with the right of cross-examining them, should we think fit to do so.

I at the same time consulted M. Damaschino, the legal adviser of this Legation, as to the possibility of this demand being conceded by the Government. He said that, strictly speaking, the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was compiled by M. Maurer on the accession of King Otho, did not absolutely recognize such a right even in the case of interested parties; but that some latitude was left to the examining Judge, and that if I were examined by the Procureur du Roi as a witness on some point of the case, the Judge might subsequently, at his discretion, allow me to be present at any of the preliminary proceedings.

M. Valaority has not yet answered my note officially, but he has informed me privately that every possible facility will be allowed to us which is not absolutely contrary to law, and I trust that a note in this sense will be addressed to me in time to accompany this despatch.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople having inquired, by desire of your Lordship, whether I wished for the assistance of a lawyer from Constantinople, I have replied that a clever lawyer who speaks Greek would be most acceptable. If one is sent I will place the matter entirely in his hands and act by his advice; but if no person exactly suitable can be found, I should be quite satisfied to be guided mainly by M. Damaschino, an Ionian by birth, who has had an excellent legal education at Paris, and who is Professor of French Law at this University.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

P.S.—Since this despatch was written I have received M. Valaority's answer to my note, a copy of which is inclosed, and which I regret to find is written in more peremptory terms than he had led me to expect. I still hope, however, that all reasonable facilities will be afforded to us to watch the case.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to M. Valaority.

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 9, 1870.

HAVING been directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to take care that either I or Mr. Watson are present at the examination of the prisoners or others concerned in the murder of three British subjects near Oropos, on the 24th of April last, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, I have the honour to request that you will procure for us the necessary facilities for this purpose, with permission to cross-examine any such person should we think fit to do so.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{30\ \text{Avril}}{12\ \text{Mai}}$, 1870.

LE Ministère de la Justice, auquel je me suis empressé de communiquer l'office que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le $\frac{27\ \text{Avril}}{9\ \text{Mai}}$, vient de me faire la réponse suivante :—

Aux termes de la loi, l'instruction criminelle est essentiellement secrète, et elle a lieu en présence de la personne à interroger, du Juge Instructeur, et du Greffier, à l'exclusion de toute autre personne. Cette défense est tellement absolue que la loi ne permet ni à la partie civile d'assister aux opérations de l'instruction. La présence d'un autre témoin n'est que par exception autorisée, dans le cas seulement où il s'agirait de confronter ce témoin à un autre (Arts. 72, 126, et 303 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle). Mon collègue au Département de la Justice en conclue avec regret que les termes de la loi s'opposent à ce que, conformément aux instructions que vous avez reçues de Lord Clarendon, vous ou M. Watson vous assistiez à l'interrogatoire des détenus ou des autres individus qui se trouvent impliqués dans le crime atroce du massacre des trois Anglais près d'Oropos.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) SPIRIDION VALAORITY.

No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 20.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May 12, 1870.*

INTELLIGENCE is being received almost daily of the destruction or capture of notorious brigands in different parts of the country, but I regret to say that although there is no apparent want of activity on the part of the authorities, not the least trace has been discovered of Takos or his band since the 23rd ultimo, when he is known to have levied a contribution of flour from an inhabitant of the village of Liatani, near Tanagra, in Bœotia.

I inclose a translation of the latest telegraphic reports received by Government respecting the pursuit of brigandage.

In Turkey also the authorities are said to have been very successful of late. A band of twenty-seven brigands had been formed under an ex-officer of the irregular troops, and composed exclusively of disbanded soldiers, who were said to be about to penetrate into Greece; but they were attacked with great vigour by the Turkish regular force now employed on the frontier, who killed fourteen of the band and captured seven, whilst only six escaped. The French Admiral, who has just returned from Volo, gave me this information, adding that the fourteen heads were exposed at Larissa.

Photiades Bey has forwarded to his Government and to the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Epirus and Thessaly a careful description of the members of the band of the Arvanitéï still at large, and I have sent Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople a minute description of those of them who were in their company at Scala and Oropos.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Telegraphic Reports respecting the Pursuit of Brigandage.

(Translation.)

Lepanto, $\frac{\text{April } 25}{\text{May } 7}$, 1870, 7 A.M.

To the Ministry of the Interior and of War.

WITH much satisfaction we inform you that yesterday, at the village of Arachova, Demos of Proschion, the notorious brigand Chiefs Constantelos, Pappatrambas, Spathias, and Evangheli, were killed. A follower of Constantelos, the proclaimed brigand Thanasopoulos was captured, mortally wounded. The brigand Chief Tzitouras, and another, unknown, have been wounded. It is hoped they will be captured. By these satisfactory results the question of brigandage at Lepanto has been solved.

The Eparch of Lepanto,
(Signed) C. YANNAKOS.
The Commander of the Flying Column,
J. DOUGLAS, *Captain.*

Lepanto, $\frac{\text{April } 25}{\text{May } 7}$, 1870, 8 A.M.

To the Ministry of the Interior and of War.

WITH reference to our telegram bearing the same number, concerning the destruction of brigand Chiefs, we inform you that at this moment, 8 o'clock A.M., a special messenger has brought us the satisfactory news of the destruction of the band of Spanos,[*] he himself, and his follower Koumbourli, being killed, and the brigand Yannopoulo captured. They were attacked at Gregorion of Apodotias. These results are invaluable. Details by post.

The Eparch of Lepanto,
(Signed) C. YANNAKOS.
The Commander of the Flying Column,
J. DOUGLAS, *Captain.*

---

[*] Not the Attica Chief.

Stelida, $\frac{\text{April } 25}{\text{May } 7}$, 1870, 8·10 A.M.

To the Ministry of War.

I AM glad to inform you that I have just learnt by the detachment of Gardikiou that yesterday in a conflict of the military and the brigands, between Shamakou and St. Theodore, a brigand was killed. The pursuit continues. Details by post.

(Signed) DEMETRAKARAKOS,
Lieutenant-Colonel of 10*th Battalion.*

According to a telegram from the Eparch of Valto, dated April 26, o.s., the brigand Tzirka has been captured.

GREECE. No. 10 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 11 (1870)

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

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1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—114.] *Price 2½d.*

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 21, 1870.

THE clauses of the Code quoted by M. Valaority in his letter of the 12th of May, inclosed in your despatch of that day, do not prohibit the Judges from relaxing the rule as to an injured party not being allowed to claim as of right to be present during preliminary proceedings, if the Judges think proper to do so; and in every country the Tribunal can control its own procedure, so as best to secure justice. In the present case, where England has such a right as she now has, of demanding the fullest information from Greece, it is clear that the Greek Government is bound to permit your presence, supported by your advocates, and that it is in no way impeded by the Code from doing so.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 2.

Sir A. Paget to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 22.)

My Lord, *Florence, May* 19, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of further correspondence relative to the late massacres in Greece, which has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Translations of the Italian documents are likewise inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Further Documents relative to the Murder of Count Alberto Boyl, Secretary of the Italian Legation in Greece, presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

(No. 15.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, May* 5, 1870.

Sir, *(Received May* 11.)

I HAVE this day received your Excellency's despatch of the 30th of April last.

I do not think I can better satisfy your Excellency's request for information as to the circumstances which brought about the conflict between the soldiers and brigands than by sending you a translated copy of a long Report of Colonel Théagénis (Inclosure 1). He attributes the failure of the plan he had made to the delay in its arrival at Dilessi of the detachment from Chalcis, and ascribes to the equivocal conduct of the dragoman, who did not return to the brigands with his answer, their precipitate flight. The suspicions relative to the interpreter are aggravated by the depositions of the Commander of the detachment which had been ordered to look after the travellers during their excursion to Marathon. It appears from these depositions that it was twice suggested to the interpreter that it would be well to make the travellers' carriages proceed slowly, so that the troops might follow them and protect them if necessary. The interpreter, on being questioned in our presence, peremptorily denied that any such observation had been made. With the next messenger I hope to be able to send a translation of these depositions.

Colonel Théagénis says that the brigands commenced firing, and excuses the soldiers by observing that they could not restrain themselves on seeing the murder of the English Secretary. There is, however, in that Report something which is not very clear, and I reserve to myself to demand a verbal explanation of it on the return of Théagénis. For instance, when he says that the interpreter wanted to go to the village to get a horse in order to take the answer to the brigands, it appears to me natural that Signor Théagénis, whose duty it was to foresee that the safety of the prisoners depended on gaining time, should have given him the horse of one of the gendarmes, in order that he might speedily join the brigands and carry to them the assurance that they would not be disturbed at Sykamenos.

In any case it is certain that the more deeply one looks into the minute circumstances of this sad drama, the more clearly one perceives a sort of fatality which frustrated all the zeal and all the measures used to prevent the catastrophe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

P.S.—To the Report of Colonel Théagénis, I add other documents which have been communicated to me, and which refer to the military movements which were executed in such an unfortunate manner (Inclosures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10).

Annex No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis, April $\frac{13}{25}$, 1870.

[See "Greece No. 7," page 13.]

Annex No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to Captain Apostolides.

(Traduction.)

Mon cher M. Apostolides, *Marcopoulo, le $\frac{7}{19}$ Avril,* 1870, 7½ *du soir.*

UN homme que j'avais dépêché vers les Arvanitéï et qui en revient à l'instant, m'apprit qu'ils sont allés à Oropos avec leurs prisonniers et se sont établis dans trois maisons de ce village, dont l'une appartient au sieur Scourlanioti. C'est de là qu'ils m'ont fait exprimer le désir de me voir demain matin, car plus tard ils pourraient se déplacer. Les déplacements fréquents de ces hommes témoignent de leur inquiétude et de leur craintes. Peut-être aussi devrait-on attribuer leurs déplacements à leur désir de ne pas trop molester les habitants d'une localité.

Cependant hâtez-vous de vous conformer à vos instructions et de remplir la mission qui vous a été confiée, sans perdre une minute ; entendez-vous avec le Capitaine Liacopoulo.

Demain matin je me rendrai à Scala près Oropos.

Je vous salue, ainsi que notre ami M. Krikelopoulo.

Tout à vous,
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Marcopoulo, le* 7 *Avril,* 1870, 9 *heures du soir.*

ARRIVE ici, j'ai dépêché un homme vers les Arvanitéï pour leur faire connaître mon arrivée et ma mission, et leur proposer une entrevue pour demain. Mon émissaire ne revint que fort tard, n'ayant pas trouvé les brigands dans les cabanes du pâtre Jean Paghina, mais

au village d'Oropos, où ils se sont transportés et où ils ont pris possession de trois maisons, les meilleures.

Ils répondirent que je devais me rendre à Oropos dans la nuit, ou, au plus tard, le matin, pour conférer avec eux; que si je tardais à y aller, je ne les y trouverais peut-être pas; qu'en tout cas ils y laisseraient un homme qui pourrait me conduire vers eux.

La pluie tombe sans cesse, et l'Asopus grossi mettra obstacle à ce que les brigands se dirigent vers Sykameno ou Délium s'ils en ont, comme on dit, le dessein.

Demain matin j'irai à Scala, près Oropos, pour me rencontrer avec le frère des Arvanitéï, qui y est venu par ordre du Préfet de l'Eubée et sur l'invitation de Mr. Erskine, ainsi que me l'écrit l'employé qui accompagne ce frère des Arvanitéï; c'est par son entremise que j'espère m'entendre mieux avec eux au sujet de notre entrevue.

J'ai dépêché un exprès vers le Capitaine Apostolides, qui a passé la nuit à Capandriti, pour le prier de se hâter d'occuper la position qui lui a été assignée.

Demain je vous informerai de tout ce qui aura été fait.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 4.

Captain Apostolides to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Colonel, *Capendriti, le* $\frac{8}{20}$ *Avril,* 1870, $6\frac{1}{4}$ *heures de matin,*

IL y a trois heures que j'ai reçu votre lettre; aussitôt, l'une des compagnies sous mes ordres s'est mise en route pour Salessi.

En ce moment même je pars à mon tour avec le reste des troupes. Prenez vos dispositions et ordonnez en suite que notre jonction soit opérée.

Tout à vos ordres,
(Signé) S. APOSTOLIDES.

Annex No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Marcopoulo, le* $\frac{9}{21}$ *Avril,* 1870, *4 heures du matin.*

HIER à mon retour d'Oropos, je vous ai exposé sommairement les résultats de mon entretien avec les brigands, et j'ai expédié ma lettre, ainsi que celles des prisonniers, à Mr. Erskine par deux gendarmes, partis pour Athènes à 6 heures et un quart du soir. Mais j'ai été fort contrarié en apprenant des hommes qui m'ont apporté les ordres en date d'hier du Conseil des Ministres, qu'ils n'avaient pas rencontré ces gendarmes en chemin, ce qui me fait soupçonner qu'ils se seront arrêtés dans quelque village et y auront couché.

J'ai lu avec attention les ordres que le Gouvernement m'adresse en date d'hier, et je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de lui soumettre respectueusement, par votre organe, l'observation que voici.

Pour qu'Oropos puisse être réellement investi, il faut au moins 300 hommes tout prêts et capables d'occuper, en une seule nuit et à l'improviste, toutes les positions, sans toutefois que la ligne que l'on avait déjà décidé d'occuper plus loin soit abandonnée. Or, nous n'avons pas à notre disposition des forces suffisantes pour cela. Apostolides avec ses hommes pourra à peine garder Salessi et les lieux circonvoisins jusqu'au rivage. Tenter une telle entreprise et n'y pas réussir, ce serait faciliter la fuite de la bande et exposer la vie des prisonniers.

Je vais me rendre aujourd'hui à Salessi, pour me concerter avec le Capitaine Apostolides. Je tâcherai d'avoir aussi une entrevue avec le Capitaine Liacopoulo pour m'entendre également et pour trouver, à nous trois, les moyens les plus propres à assurer l'exécution de la mesure ordonnée. De là je vous tiendrai au courant de ce qui sera fait ultérieurement.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 6.

M. Œconomides to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Colonel, *Scala, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril,* 1870.

AUJOURD'HUI, de très-grand matin, j'ai reçu une lettre datée d'Oropos; elle est d'une jeune Anglais du nom de Noël qui m'avait écrit encore hier au soir de remettre une autre missive au Commandant du vapeur-de-guerre et de lui dire aussi de n'opérer aucun débarquement de troupes, s'il y en avait à bord, attendu que les prisonniers se trouveraient en pareil cas exposés à un péril imminent, qu'il aurait plus tard à en rendre compte, lui, le Commandant, &c. Il en écrivait autant au capitaine lui-même en y ajoutant toutefois qu'il avait eu peine à dissuader les brigands de prendre la fuite, dès l'instant où ils soupçonnèrent qu'il y avait des troupes à bord du vapeur.

De plus, il priait le Commandant de lui faire savoir si en partant pour Chalcis il voulait le recevoir lui-même à son bord.

A la lettre de M. Noël nous avons répondu, le Commandant et moi, qu'il n'y a aucun soldat à bord, et que le vapeur qui croisait dans le golfe avait été forcé par le mauvais temps à chercher un abri dans cette rade.

M. le Commandant m'a dit de vous écrire et de vous demander si vous désirez que quelque dépêche télégraphique soit expédiée de Chalcis, où le vapeur doit se rendre à cet effet; en pareil cas, envoyez-nous votre dépêche et j'irai, moi aussi, à Chalcis et ferai toutes les démarches nécessaires pour que dans l'espace de six heures nous ayons une réponse. Dans six heures nous serons de retour de Chalcis avec le vapeur, et nous apporterons la réponse à votre télégramme.

Veuillez me faire parvenir votre réponse par des cavaliers, si c'est possible, car le vapeur partira aussitôt que le jeune Noël arrivera d'Oropos.

Tout à vous,
(Signé) G. ŒCONOMIDES.

Annex No. 7.

The Greek Ministers to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel, *Athènes, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril,* 1870.

LE Maire de Peræa nous a télégraphié de Chalcis que les Arvanitéï sont en route pour Sykamino, et que, d'après les renseignements fournis par M. Noël, il est probable qu'ils se mettent sous la protection du pavillon Anglais. M. Erskine, Ministre d'Angleterre, a télégraphié à M. Noël de se rendre à Oropos et de négocier avec les Arvanitéï au sujet de ce dessein qu'ils pourraient avoir.

Tout en vous faisant part de ces détails, nous vous prions de rester où vous êtes jusqu'à ce que cette malheureuse affaire soit terminée. Nous vous transmettons en même-temps les ordres que voici.

Si les brigands se transportent au village de Sykamino, vous ne les attaquerez pas, car il y a espoir d'arriver à une entente avec eux.

Vous concentrerez à Sykamino tous les détachements placés sous les ordres des Capitaines Liacopoulo, Apostolides, et Ladopoulo; vous investirez ce village étroitement et de près, afin d'empêcher quand-même que les brigands n'en sortent; et s'ils essaient d'en sortir, vous les attaquerez. Il va sans dire qu'avant d'ordonner l'attaque, vous renouvellerez aux Arvanitéï les offres dont vous avez déjà connaissance par nos instructions antérieures.

(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.
CH. SOUTZO.
A. D. AVIERINOS.
G. TOMBAZIS.
D. SARAVAS.
S. VALAORITIS.

N.B.—Cette dépêche a été expédiée le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril vers le soir, et elle n'est parvenue à sa destination qu'après les événements.

Annex No. 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Schimatari, le $\frac{10}{22}$ Avril,* 1870.

CE que nous craignions est malheureusement arrivé. Tous nos efforts pour sauver les infortunés captifs ont échoué contre la férocité des malfaiteurs. Après le meurtre des prisonniers et les coups de feu tirés par les brigands, il n'y avait plus ordres ni injonctions qui pussent retenir les soldats. Il est à regretter qu'au moins la destruction complète de la bande n'eût pu être opérée. Toutefois, ceux des brigands qui ont péri en étaient les hommes les plus redoutables (sauf néanmoins Tako Arvaniti, que, par erreur, on avait cru reconnaître parmi les morts, et que malheureusement n'y était pas). Si Délium avait été occupé par les troupes envoyées de Chalcis, le résultat eût été tout autre probablement, car on aurait ainsi coupé la retraite aux bandits. Le détachement posté à Délium par Liacopoulo n'a guère su tirer avantage de sa position. Il faut que la poursuite continue, mais avec plus de vigueur, pour ne pas laisser le temps à la bande de se réformer, et pour amener au contraire la destruction des hommes qui en restent, déjà déconcertés et découragés.

Je crois que ma présence ici n'est plus désormais nécessaire, et je vous prie de regarder ma mission extraordinaire comme terminée.

Je vous, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS

Annex No. 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Délium, le $\frac{12}{24}$ Avril,* 1870.

AU reçu de votre dépêche télégraphique concernant l'envoi des deux cadavres, je me suis rendu ici incontinent, mais les deux corps avaient déjà été transportés à Athènes depuis avant-hier.

Vers le soir est venu aussi le Secrétaire du Lord Muncaster pour rechercher ces corps, et il va repartir par le paquebot sur lequel ils ont été embarqués, et qui est arrivé ce matin à 5 heures.

Les cercueils où les corps ont été placés sont malheureusement d'une confection détestable, faute de bon matériel; c'est même à grande peine que le Sous-Préfet Mégapanos a pu procurer celui qui a servi à les confectionner.

Le brigand capturé, dont il était question dans mon télégramme d'hier, s'appelle Photis Œconomos; il est originaire du village Mikra Kanghena, situé sur le territoire Ottoman.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Salessi, le $\frac{12}{24}$ Avril,* 1870.

LES brigands qui restent de la bande des Arvanitéï, à laquelle sont venus s'adjoindre deux nouveaux compagnons (car au lieu de douze on en a aperçu quatorze), s'approchèrent dans l'avant-dernière nuit du village Liatani (commune de Tanagre), et dépêchèrent un berger vers un habitant que je connais, et qui est digne de foi, pour lui demander quatorze ocques de farine; ce villageois, tout en envoyant la farine demandée, s'empressa d'en donner avis au maire, et, par lui, à M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo. Celui-ci partit, dès hier, pour Liatani, et aujourd'hui il marchait sur Scourtanochori pour dépister les bandits et nous avertir ensuite, afin que je me hâte de me joindre à lui avec le Capitaine Apostolides, qui a préparé ses hommes dès aujourd'hui.

Aujourd'hui, après l'embarquement des deux cadavres à bord du vapeur de l'Etat, j'ai quitté Délium pour venir à Liatani; là, m'étant abouché avec le villageois dont j'ai parlé plus haut, j'ai appris que les brigands s'étaient dirigés vers le village de Crora et ses environs, où ils ont des amis parmi les pâtres; ils n'avaient plus de capotes, et ils étaient très-abattus et profondément découragés.

Si dans la battue que nous allons faire, nous les découvrons, leur perte est, pour ains dire, assurée, eu égard au triste état où ils sont réduits.

Les populations, qui paraissaient terrifiées après les événements d'Oropos, ont commencé à reprendre courage, quand elles ont vu combien de brigands ont été tués ces jours-ci. Si les hommes qui restent de la bande infâme sont exterminés à leur tour, les paysans se rassureront davantage, et l'existence du brigandage deviendra désormais plus difficile.

En traversant l'Asopus, le 21 de ce mois, mon cheval s'embourba au moment de sortir; en s'efforçant de se dégager, il m'a, peu s'en faut, désarçonné, et je me suis cogné très-violemment sur le pommeau de la selle au côté gauche. La douleur que j'en ressentis ne fut pas d'abord très-vive; mais en ce moment elle devient on ne peut plus intense par suite de la fatigue et de la non-application de sangsues sur la partie contusionnée. Je crains donc de ne pouvoir suivre ceux qui feront la battue en question.

Le chapelet donné par Lady Muncaster au chef de bande, Christo Arvanitaki, a été retrouvé, et j'ai prié M. le Capitaine Apostolides de le faire parvenir à cette dame par votre intermédiaire.

J'ai vu aujourd'hui le brigand capturé; je lui ai adressé différentes questions; il n'a voulu faire aucun aveu; il a deux blessures, dont l'une est dangereuse.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

P.S.—Parmi les brigands en fuite, il y en a un du village de Villia; cet homme est blessé à la jambe, ainsi que l'a affirmé l'individu qui a vu ceux qui restent de la bande décimée.

L'adjonction de deux nouveaux compagnons est inconcevable, surtout après l'échec que la bande a essuyé en dernier lieu.

(No. 16.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, May* 5, 1870.
Sir, (*Received May* 11.)

ON Saturday evening the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Erskine, and I went to the prison, where we interrogated separately the wounded and incarcerated brigands. Your Excellency will find inclosed a précis of the examination, which lasted two hours (Inclosure No. 1). The brigands had nothing, or pretended to have nothing, to confess as to the possible relations of the chiefs of the band with persons in Athens.

Though the brigands did not agree exactly in indicating the period of time during which they were roaming about in Attica, at a few hours' distance from the capital, one arrives, from their depositions, at the conviction that they had been doing so for several days. It is, therefore, impossible that the Government should have been ignorant of the fact. Besides other indications, there is an irrefragable proof of this in a despatch signed by Signor Avierinos, who was in charge of the Ministry of the Interior during the absence of Signor Zaimis, and dated on the very day of the capture, in which the commander of the military detachment in Attica is informed of the presence of the brigands, and the places of their existence are indicated (Inclosure No. 2).

I think it therefore undeniable that the Government, knowing as it did the departure of the travellers and the presence of the brigands, is in fault in not having warned the public and the Foreign Legations of the dangers which travellers incurred in their excursions. Further, this disastrous event would not have occurred, if towards noon, or even later, a strong patrol of mounted gendarmes had been sent off, for their mere presence would have dissuaded the brigands from attempting the capture.

The French Minister addressed, some days ago, an energetic note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principle that the Greek Government is responsible for the ransoms of French subjects who may be captured in Attica, in consequence of absolute negligence on the part of the local authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

P.S.—I likewise inclose translation of a letter found on the Chief of the band, Christo Arvanitaki, and written by a certain Averof, father of a Deputy, and a rich proprietor

(Inclosure 3). From this letter it may be inferred how, in the absence of public security, proprietors are obliged to come to terms with the brigands.

Annex No. 1.

Notes of Examination of the Four Brigands on the 30th April, by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of the Ministers of England and Italy.

[See "Greece No. 7," pages 6 to 9.]

Annex No. 2.

(Translation.)

To the Commander of the Military Detachments in Attica.

THERE is reason to suspect that a portion of the brigand band of the Arvanitéï is hiding in the neighbourhood of the commune of Marathon, towards Plexiza, Ierotzikuli, and Retzina, as far as Daù.

We inform you of this suspicion, and order you to have every spot thoroughly searched by a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Angeli Georgia, and to acquaint us of the result.

Athens, March 30/April 11, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior *ad interim*,
(Signed) A. D. AVIERINOS.

Annex No. 3.

(Translation.)

Dear Sir and Friend ("Signor compère"), *April* 1, 1870.

I HAVE received your letter of the 30th of March, and am glad to hear that you are well, and have passed the winter tolerably; we passed it pretty well too; but the last cold weather in March did us considerable damage. But what can one do? We must submit to God's will. As soon as I got your letter, I sent for Teodoro and Giorgio, and communicated it to them; I inclose their answer. I gather from your letter that you have hired the mountain of Dafnona for two years, for 7,100 ducats. It is rather dear, but you could not do otherwise, for the rent of mountains in Negropont has increased greatly on account of brigandage. Since you have taken the mountain, I will send my flocks there, which amount only to from 130 to 150 head. Your wife's brother, and your brother-in-law, write to you at greater length.

Farewell.

(Signed) D. AVEROF.

My respects to your wife (?) ("la commère"), and to all your relations.

P.S.—If Dino asks to be admitted to the mountain, I think it would be as well to accept his proposal, because he is a friend (compère) of Mr. Frank; because he is my "compère,"* and my friend, and also for many other reasons.

(No. 17)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, May* 5, 1870.

Sir, (*Received May* 11.)

THE trial of the brigands in custody is being carefully proceeded with; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday that he knew that the case for the prosecution ("conclusioni del Ministero Pubblico"), would be ready in a few days. At the same time the cases respecting the communication the brigands had with the capital and with other towns are being actively carried on, thanks to my persistence and that of the English Minister. The latter has received repeated instructions not to desist from demanding that the brigands still at liberty should be pursued, and their accomplices discovered.

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* Mr. Noel. This sentence is erased in the original.

At present it appears from letters that the brigands received advice and encouragement from Chalcis, in the neighbourhood of which the other brothers of the Arvanitaki, who are in the service of rich proprietors, reside.

Unluckily, at present, nothing is known of the fugitive brigands, and all traces of the Chief Taco, who is said to have been wounded, are lost.

The band, however, must have no rest given it, and I know that the English Government have requested that of Turkey to use strict vigilance on the frontier and in the bordering provinces.

Sir Henry Elliot, English Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived yesterday at 1 o'clock at the Piræus. He stops the whole of to-day at Athens. His Excellency has to-day seen His Majesty and other persons. The present case of brigandage is ascribed as the motive of his coming. I am inclined to believe that the English Government has taken advantage of Sir Henry Elliot's journey to declare, through the authoritative voice of an Ambassador, the necessity of satisfying public opinion by means of energetic and efficacious measures for the destruction of brigandage.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

P.S.—I transmit, for your Excellency's information, the opinion of the Procurator-General respecting the demand made by the brigands that they should be pardoned without presenting themselves for trial.

D. M.

Annex.

(Traduction.)

A M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres. *Athènes, le* $\frac{9}{21}$ *Avril,* 1870.

SUR les questions sur lesquelles j'ai été invité à donner mon avis, et qui sont les suivantes :—

" 1. Est-il possible de convoquer une Cour d'Assises au village d'Oropos ?

" 2. Les brigands qui s'y trouvent pourraient-ils y être jugés contradictoirement par la Cour d'Assises qu'on y convoquerait, quoique restant en armes et se tenant en distance ?

" 3. Enfin, ces brigands, jugés par contumace et condamnés par une Cour d'Assises quelconque, pourraient-ils être graciés après ?"

Sur ces questions, dis-je, j'ai l'honneur de donner mon avis par écrit, de même que je me suis prononcé de vive voix en présence du Conseil des Ministres :—

1. Aux termes de l'Article 410, paragraphe 2, du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, le Gouvernement peut, pour des motifs graves, convoquer une Cour d'Assises en quelque lieu qu'il le juge convenable, pourvu seulement qu'en ce lieu il y ait tout ce qu'il faut pour le fonctionnement d'une Cour d'Assises, c'est-à-dire, un dépôt où les accusés puissent être transférés et gardés jusqu'au jour de l'audience, un local tant soit peu approprié aux besoins de la Cour qui y siègera, et, avant tout, un assez grand nombre d'habitants, de ceux qui, aux termes de la loi, ont qualité pour remplir les fonctions de jurés, afin que l'on puisse prendre parmi eux autant de personnes qu'il faudrait pour compléter, au besoin, le nombre voulu de jurés ordinaires et supplémentaires, conformément à l'Article 63 de la Loi sur l'Organisation des Cours et Tribunaux. Or, je pense qu'il n'est pas possible que tout cela se trouve dans le village en question.

2. Les brigands ne sauraient être jugés contradictoirement par une Cour d'Assises, tant qu'ils demeureraient sous les armes et tout en se tenant à une certaine distance de la Cour, puisque l'un des actes les plus essentiels de l'instruction préalable en matière criminelle est l'emprisonnement préventif des accusés (Articles 207 et 216, paragraphe 1, du Code de l'Instruction Criminelle), et que, en comparaissant à l'audience, les accusés ne sont pas chargés de chaînes, il est vrai, mais se trouvent néanmoins placés sous la garde de la force armée ; les Articles 374 et 422 *in fine* du Code d'Instruction Criminelle sont formels à cet égard. Dès lors il est incontestable que les accusés doivent non-seulement être sans armes, mais encore être sous la main de la justice criminelle et à son entière disposition.

3. Les brigands dont il s'agit peuvent certes être jugés par contumace et condamnés par n'importe quelle Cour d'Assises, mais des individus condamnés par contumace ne sauraient être graciés, attendu que, d'abord, celui qui encourt une condamnation par contumace pour ne s'être pas rendu à l'appel de la justice, et qui dès lors est " rebelle à la loi," suivant l'expression des jurisconsultes Français, n'est pas digne de la faveur du Souverain, et que, en outre, la grâce, à la différence de l'amnistie, qui met fin à toutes poursuites, n'a d'autre effet que de soustraire le condamné à la peine qu'il a encourue,

quand l'arrêt qui l'en a frappé est devenu définitif et irrévocable. Or, un arrêt rendu par contumace ne le devient qu'à l'expiration du délai fixé pour la prescription, à savoir, vingt ans à partir du jour où il a été rendu. C'est pourquoi, dès que, avant l'expiration de ce terme de vingt ans, l'individu condamné par contumace s'est présenté volontairement ou a pu être arrêté, il est de plein droit jugé contradictoirement par le jury (Article 470 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle). Les lois Françaises sont, sur ce point, d'accord avec notre législation. (Voir Bonneville, page 127 ; Morin, " Dictionnaire Criminel," *in verbo* " Grâce ;" et Dalloz, " Répertoire," au même mot " Grâce," page 19).

Pour ce qui concerne l'amnistie, je crois toute application inutile en présence de l'Article 39 de la Constitution, qui porte, en termes formels, que " le Roi ne peut accorder d'amnistie, si ce n'est pour crimes politiques."

Le Procureur-Général près l'Aréopage (Cour de Cassation),
(Signé) C. PRIVILEGIO.

(No. 18.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Florence.

(Translation.) *Athens, May* 7, 1870.
Sir, (*Received May* 13.)

I INCLOSE to your Excellency translation of a letter addressed by General Soutzo, late Minister of War, to the newspaper " Il Secolo." In this document particular stress is laid on the depositions of the Commander of the Detachments, who says that he repeatedly advised that the carriages should proceed slowly in order that he might follow them, and it is affirmed that the band of the Arvaniti only arrived on the Marathon road on the very day of the capture.

These two points are in contradiction with other depositions which I have noticed to your Excellency, as well as with the letter of M. Avierinos, inclosed in my Report of the 5th instant.

M. Soutzo speaks of the usual custom of sending direct information to the Ministers as to the excursions which foreigners and members of the Diplomatic Body intend making outside Athens. This is not correct: there never was any rule on this point, nor were we ever officially or unofficially informed as to the course we were to pursue in similar cases. We were only told to give previous warning of the excursions which our respective countrymen intended making.

It has sometimes happened that on the spur of the moment, I and some of my colleagues have written a line to the Minister of the Interior, to acquaint him in the evening that an excursion would be made next day; but in this particular case, which has had such sad results, notice was sent to the police by the English Minister on Saturday afternoon.

M. Soutzo therefore confesses, when he says that notice was given to the gendarmes on the evening of Sunday at 10 o'clock, that such notice was given twenty-four hours or more after Mr. Erskine's request was made. If, then, the Minister of War knew of, or even had any doubts of, the presence of the band of the Arvaniti in Attica, it is impossible to understand why he did not communicate his information or his doubts to the authorities charged with escorting the travellers. If these doubts had been communicated to Mr. Erskine at the moment when he sent notice to the police, or on the following day, the travellers would certainly have abandoned all idea of this unfortunate excursion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annex.

Letter of M. Soutzo.

Au Rédacteur du " Siècle."

A LA suite du tragique évènement du $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril, que nous pleurons tous, j'ai cru nécessaire de me démettre des fonctions de Ministre de la Guerre ; je l'ai fait, non parce que je me croyais seul responsable de toute atteinte à la sécurité publique, mais parce que je voulais, libre de toute obligation, me présenter devant l'opinion avec la confiance qui m'est imposée par les faits, par les devoirs, par l'intérêt même du pays.

La question de la sécurité publique est une question de police administrative et judiciaire; c'est aussi une question de force armée. Je n'ai pas à parler du premier de ces deux points, qui n'était pas de ma compétence. Quant à l'armée et aux fonctions qu'elle remplit dans l'état actuel de notre société, il est de mon devoir de faire observer que tout le monde attend tout de l'armée. C'est à la petite armée de la Grèce qu'on a confié la perception des impôts, la garde des prisons, l'ordre publique en temps d'élections communales et départementales, la poursuite du brigandage. Et bien que le soldat ait aujourd'hui à souffrir la misère, qu'il soit exposé à toute sorte de dangers, à des blessures, à la mort, on lui demande néanmoins de faire l'impossible, on appelle son concours pour les provinces, pour les communes, pour les particuliers, pour les établissements ruraux. Malgré la multitude de ces exigeances, les recrues ne se présentent pas régulièrement et les vides de l'armée se remplissent avec difficulté.

On a voulu rejeter sur le Ministre de la Guerre, surtout en ce qui concerne la province d'Attique, l'absence ou l'insuffiance de la force armée. Or, d'après l'état officiel de la force mobile de cette province, il résulte que cette force avait été réduite l'année dernière à 28 hommes, tandis que cette année-ci elle a été portee à 120, et en temps d'élection à 80, à cause de la nécessité d'envoyer des détachements dans le Péloponnèse. Les patrouilles qui circulent autour de la ville étaient composées l'année dernière de 10 hommes seulement; cette année elles en comptaient 40, sans compter les différents postes de gendarmerie.

Ces chiffres démontrent clairement que la force militaire en Attique, loin d'avoir été diminuée, a été augmentée. Je crois ajouter que toutes les fois qu'il se présentait quelque soupçon, quelque nécessité, la garnison d'Athènes envoyait des détachements sur les points indiqués; ces détachements revenaient dans la ville, dès que l'objet de leur mission était accompli, pour reprendre le service pénible de l'armée dans la capitale.

En effet, le service journalier de la garnison exige absolument 201 hommes; or, en bonne règle, les hommes de la garnison ne doivent servir qu'un jour sur cinq. Ainsi, à se conformer strictement avec les règlements, la force de la garnison devrait se monter à 1,004 hommes, tandis que, d'après l'état officiel du Commandant de la place de la ville d'Athènes du 6 Avril (avant l'envoi de deux compagnies à Salessi), le 1er Régiment comptait 400 hommes et le 9me 57; les autres hommes de ce dernier régiment étant détachés pour le service mobile. Ainsi nos soldats n'auraient pu dormir qu'une nuit au lieu de quatre, ce qui était absolument impossible; et nous comblions cette lacune, bien qu'imparfaitement, par les sapeurs pompiers et les artilleurs en dépit des règlements qui donnent à ces deux corps une destination spéciale. Toutefois, malgré ces continuelles misères, ces incessantes privations, l'armée a toujours montré de l'amour-propre, du courage, beaucoup de dévouement aux devoirs, et une conduite digne de tout éloge.

Au surplus, tant que j'étais au Ministère, toutes les décisions, toutes les mesures de sécurité publique se réglaient, d'un commun accord, avec le Ministre de l'Intérieur; il n'y a jamais eu aucun dissentiment entre l'honorable Président du Conseil et moi, ainsi que le témoigne la lettre suivante dans laquelle il me notifie l'acceptation de ma démission: "J'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-joint le Décret Royal par lequel Sa Majesté a daigné accepter votre démission, et vous exprimer sa Royale satisfaction pour vous être chargé du Ministère de la Guerre dans des circonstances critiques. En vous notifiant cette décision du Roi, je crois de mon devoir de vous remerçier en particulier pour le concours sincère et empressé que vous avez prêté au Gouvernement dans l'œuvre difficile qu'il avait entreprise."

Je passe au drame douloureux dont la Grèce entière porte le deuil, et qui se divise en deux parties: la capture et la destruction des nobles ôtages.

1. *Capture.*

La bande des Arvanitéï, on le sait, est partie de la frontière, a traversé la Phtiothide, a été attaquée près de Lévadia et de Thèbes, et s'est arrêtée dans la Mégaride. A cette nouvelle, le Gouvernement a envoyé en Mégaride 50 hommes, pris dans la garnison d'Athènes, afin de renforcer les détachements de cette province. Les troupes de Mégaride, il est vrai, n'ont pas eu le bonheur de rencontrer ces brigands, mais il faut convenir que ce n est pas là un reproche à faire au Gouvernement, ni au Ministre de la Guerre en particulier.

Il est également vrai que, pendant plusieurs semaines, aucune autorité n'a pu découvrir leurs gîtes; mais est-ce sérieusement la faute du Ministre de la Guerre si le Royaume de Grèce n'a, à bien prendre les choses, point de police rurale?

Cependant, bien que les fonctionnaires compétents n'eussent donné aucun avis de l'apparition de la bande en Attique, néanmoins j'avais ordonné au Chef de la Gendarmerie d'expédier un Brigadier et 99 gendarmes pour visiter et fouiller les endroits suspects de l'Attique, et surtout de la route de Marathon; mais ce Brigadier, après huit jours de recherches, est revenu le $^{28\ \text{Mars}}_{10\ \text{Avril}}$, c'est-à-dire, quarante-huit heures avant l'affaire, et a déclaré n'avoir rien découvert.

En effet, il ne s'est pas écoulé plus de quarante-huit heures entre le retour des gendarmes et l'invasion en Attique des Arvaniteï et le coup de la route de Marathon.

La route carrossable d'Athènes à Marathon a une étendue d'environ quarante-cinq stades (kilomètres); elle est gardée par un seul poste, celui de Stavros. Depuis le village de Charvati jusqu'à Marathon, c'est-à-dire, pendant environ trente stades, il n'existe aucune habitation sur la route, en sorte que d'ordinaire les détachements s'en éloignent pour hanter des lieux habités. Et toutes les fois qu'ils sont avisés du passage de touristes, ces petites colonnes mobiles descendent dans la route et accompagnent les voitures jusqu'aux endroits qui n'offrent aucun danger. Outre l'escorte des détachements de la route, on donne aux voyageurs une escorte d'Athènes même, toutes les fois qu'elle est demandée. Ces demandes étaient ordinairement adressées aux Ministres des Affaires Etrangères, de l'Intérieur, ou de la Guerre. Cela se passait ainsi depuis l'achèvement de la route de Marathon, c'est-à-dire, depuis environ treize ans. Il a fallu un concours de circonstances déplorables accumulées pour amener la capture des nobles étrangers. La demande d'une suite a été faite à la police. Celle-ci l'a renvoyée à la gendarmerie, qui donna pour suite des étrangers allant à Marathon quatre gendarmes à cheval. La gendarmerie avertit, en outre, vers 10 heures du soir, le chef des détachements de Kephissia d'avoir à surveiller la route le lendemain; mais, à cette heure de la nuit, il était malheureusement impossible de prévenir à temps tous les détachements, qui, à cause de la nature même de leur service, changent continuellement de place.

Il faut d'ailleurs reconnaître que l'escorte de quatre gendarmes à cheval, donnée aux malheureux étrangers, était insuffisante; mais tout cela était fait à l'insu du Gouvernement, aucun des Ministres n'ayant directement ou indirectement eu connaissance de l'excursion projetée. Disons aussi que ce n'a pas été là la seule malheureuse péripétie de ce drame. L'excursion, on le sait, a eu lieu dans la matinée du 30 Mars (vieux style), jour où la bande des Arvanitéï est arrivée sur la route de Marathon venant de Mégaride, ce qui est constaté par l'enquête. Lorsque la bande est arrivée sur la route, le matin, les voitures étaient déjà passée. Cependant les étrangers s'étaient avancés jusqu'au Tumulus, où ils furent rejoints par le détachement des environs. Le malheur a voulu que ce détachement n'ait pas pu prévenir la capture: il est constaté en effet que le guide ne transmit aux étrangers aucun des conseils donné par le chef du détachement. Voici un extrait de l'interrogatoire de ce sous-officier:—

"J'étais dans la circonscription de Marathon, près des bergeries de Macri. Nous fûmes avertis, vers midi, que des touristes devaient aller à Marathon et que nous devions nous occuper de leur sécurité. Cet ordre avait été remis au Sous-Lieutenant Anghelis, chef du détachement. Cet officier nous mit en marche; lorsque nous arrivâmes au village de Boy il donna l'ordre au Caporal Pierre d'aller, avec trois soldats, garder la route depuis Plexiza jusqu'à Gherocacouli; à un autre Caporal avec trois autres soldats de circuler depuis Gherocacouli jusqu'à Rafina, et à moi de surveiller avec trois soldats depuis Rafina jusqu'à Pikermi; quant à notre officier, il nous dit qu'il resterait en arrière pour suivre les voitures avec trois autres hommes, car il ignorait que les étrangers fussent déjà à Marathon. Pendant que nous nous dirigions vers les postes indiqués nous vîmes les voitures près du Tumulus; aussitôt nous les arrêtames; deux gendarmes à cheval coururent sur nous pour voir qui nous étions; après nous être reconnus je leur demandais qui était à leur tête; le nommé Boulgaris m'a dit que c'était lui. Je le chargeai de dire aux étrangers qu'il serait bon de faire aller leurs voitures doucement, parce que nous avions l'ordre de les accompagner: les voitures arrivèrent sur ces entrefaites. Alors l'interprète et le cocher m'appelèrent et l'un des étrangers m'offrit un billet de 25 drachmes. Je demandai au guide pourquoi il me donnait cet argent; il me répondit que c'était pour donner à boire aux soldats: j acceptais. Je dis à l'interprète de traduire à ces messieurs que nous étions des hommes de la troupe mobile, que nous avions l'ordre de les accompagner et qu'il fallait faire marcher les voitures au pas pour que nous pussions les suivre. Alors les voitures partirent et allèrent au puits, où elles s'arrêterent pour faire boire les chevaux. Nous restâmes en arrière, mais nous les rejoignimes au puits, où le caporal et moi nous avons de nouveau dit aux étrangers, par l'intermédiaire de leur interprète, que nous allions prendre les devants et que les voitures devaient nous suivre lentement et de loin. Je partis donc avec sept hommes, moi huitième; quant au caporal, avec trois autres soldats, il resta pour suivre les voitures. Avant d'arriver au pont de pierre de Xilokerisa, c'est-à-dire, dix ou douze minutes loin du puits, nous fûmes rejoints par les voitures, et là encore je leur répétai d'aller doucement parce que nous ne pouvions pas les suivre. Alors les gendarmes Panayotti et Athanase Boulgaris nous dirent, 'Puisqu'ils ne veulent pas s'arrêter, vous n'êtes pas des oiseaux pour nous suivre, nous qui marchons sur quatre jambes,' et les voitures se mirent à courir tandis que nous faisions notre possible pour ne pas trop mettre de distance entre elles et nous. Arrivés à la bergerie de Prapa, nous entendîmes deux coups de feu qui devaient être les derniers, car nous n'entendîmes pas d'autres. Soupçonnant qu'il était arrivé quelque chose, nous nous débarassâmes de nos capotes et nous nous mîmes à courir à toutes jambes ; nous arrivâmes ainsi au lieu de l'attaque, où nous vîmes le gendarme Vassilaki blessé et son cheval tué. Il y avait là aussi un caporal et quatre ou cinq soldats : ayant appris ce qui venait d'arriver, je pris à ce caporal deux de ses soldats et je courus à la poursuite des brigands.

"En foi de quoi, &c. &c.

2. *Extermination des Prisonniers.*

Je passe au crime atroce qui a eu pour objet l'extermination des ôtages. Les brigands avaient écrit à plusieurs reprises au Gouvernement que, si l'on envoyait contre eux les soldats, ils massacreraient les prisonniers. Connaissant par expérience que ces menaces des brigands pourraient être réalisées, et pressentant l'horreur et l'atrocité d'un pareil acte, je fis au Conseil des Ministres une proposition qui était, selon moi, la seule capable de sauver les malheureux prisonniers; je proposai d'envoyer un corps de troupes qui aurait marché de nuit et en grand secret, et qui au point du jour serait arrivé sur les brigands, les aurait étroitement entourés, et les aurait ainsi forcés à se soumettre aux ordres du Gouvernement. Ce plan devait être mis en exécution pendant que les brigands étaient encore avec leurs ôtages à Oropos. La situation topographique de ce village fera penser à tous ceux qui la connaissent que mon plan ne devait pas rencontrer des grandes difficultés. Pendant la délibération on me demanda qui prendrait sur lui l'exécution d'un pareil coup, et je n'hésitais pas à répondre, Moi.

L'entreprise, dont je me chargeai ainsi, avait beaucoup de chance de succès. Malheureusement, le lendemain on s'arrêta à un autre projet qui avait été communiqué à d'autres personnes dont l'opinion et les convictions devaient avoir, de l'avis de tous, le plus grand poids dans cette question. Ce projet consistait à envoyer des troupes d'observation avec l'ordre d'empêcher les brigands de partir avec leurs ôtages. Mais les brigands s'étaient mis à fuir, et ayant vu de loin les soldats, se sont jetés, comme des bêtes féroces, sur ces malheureux étrangers, et c'est ainsi qu'a été consommé ce crime inouï.

Je dois ajouter, en finissant l'exposé de ce drame atroce, qu'en donnant suite au sentiment qui m'a fait éloigner du Ministère, j'ai voulu ainsi abandonner la portefeuille de la guerre et ne point attendre jusqu'à la Session Législative pour rendre compte de ma conduite; j'ai voulu au contraire rentrer dans la vie privée et dire au public en toute sincérité que, loin d'avoir négligé mes devoirs, je m'étais au contraire offert, au péril de ma vie, à sauver l'existence si précieuse des ôtages.

Voilà ce que m'a dit ma conscience. Quant aux insultes et aux calomnies dont on a voulu, en exploitant l'indignation générale produite par ce crime, entacher ma vie et empoisonner mon existence, je n'y réponds pas; je ne laisse pas ce soin même à mes amis; je m'en rapporte à ce que diront mes ennemis.

(Signé) SOUTZO.

No. 3.

Sir A. Paget to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 22.)

My Lord, *Florence, May* 19, 1870.

IN pursuance of an intimation received the evening before last from M. Visconti Venosta, I went yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to the office of the Juge d'Instruction, near the Gallery of the Uffizzi, for the purpose of hearing the deposition of Domenico Roella, the servant of the late Count Boyl. I was accompanied by Mr. Herries, and Count Tomielli, the Chef de Cabinet of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was likewise present.

Before the proceedings commenced I suggested that, as the evidence about to be taken would in all probability have to be produced before the Court of Inquiry at Athens, the witness should be sworn; but the Magistrate stated that it was not customary to administer the oath in a preliminary inquiry ("l'instruction préliminaire"), but that the witness would be warned that he must state the whole truth, and that if it should hereafter be discovered that he had spoken falsely he would be subject to the same penalty as if he had been sworn. This, said the Substitute of the Procuratore del Re, was in conformity with the

Italian mode of procedure, which it was necessary to observe in the present instance, and the warning was accordingly given to the witness.

The taking of the deposition lasted no less than five hours, so that I did not get back to my house till past 3 o'clock, and as the mail leaves shortly after 4, time did not admit of my sending my written Report to your Lordship by yesterday's post. Your Lordship will, however, have learnt from my telegram that the evidence of the servant did not tally with the account I had heard of his statements from Count d'Aglié, and that he had declared he had no grounds whatever for suspecting that Alexander had been in collusion with the brigands.

Although Domenico Roella's description of the principal incidents of the expedition agree in the main with those which have already been given, there is nevertheless a discrepancy between what he says and that which is stated by Lord Muncaster in his letter to your Lordship of the 10th of May, in reference to what passed when the detachment of Infantry was overtaken on the return from Marathon, and some money was given to them by Mr. Lloyd.

But as the principal purpose of the present examination was to ascertain what the servant of the late Count Boyl might have to say in reference to the possible complicity of the guide Alexander with the brigands, I had better perhaps refer to this part of his evidence first.

Domenico said that on arriving at Marathon the party had their luncheon. They were joined there by a young robust man whom Alexander greeted and spoke with as an acquaintance, having (as Domenico Roella said) probably known him from former excursions to Marathon. He overheard their conversation, and his knowledge of Greek enabled him to state that they only spoke on indifferent matters.

Alexander was very careful in collecting all the remains of the luncheon to carry home, as he said, to his wife and family.

The witness was then asked whether he had made any suggestions as to returning to Athens by another road. He said that he had made the suggestion to his master, Count Boyl, who had submitted the proposal to the party, and Alexander was asked whether there was another road. He replied affirmatively, but advised that it should not be taken, as it was much worse and longer than the road they had come by; in short, that it was impracticable.

The witness was requested to state distinctly whether any allusion had been made to the possibility of meeting brigands as a reason for its being desirable to take a different route home, and whether Alexander had not ridiculed their fears and asserted that the road was perfectly safe. He positively declared that nothing of the kind had been said, and that Alexander had grounded his objection to returning by another road solely on account of its badness.

Domenico absolutely denied that on coming up with the detachment on the return from Marathon he had made any proposal to slacken the pace in order that the detachment might keep up with them, and that his suggestion had been overruled by Alexander.

At this point of the proceedings I interposed, and said, that the present inquiry had been instituted in consequence of a communication made to me by Count d'Aglié of what the witness had said to him. What Count d'Aglié had understood from the witness was, that he had a sort of suspicion of the guide Alexander being in league with the brigands, and that his suspicions were mainly grounded on two circumstances: 1st, that on his (Domenico) proposing to return by another route so as to avoid the risk of meeting with brigands, Alexander had overruled the suggestion and asserted that the road was quite safe; 2ndly, that when they had come up with the detachment on the return to Athens, Domenico having suggested the pace should be slackened, was again overruled by Alexander on the same grounds as before. I therefore wished the witness distinctly to say whether he had made this statement or not.

He replied, that Count d'Aglié must have misunderstood him; for the sole and only ground on which Alexander had objected to the change of route was because of the badness and length of the other road, which might have been taken to return; and that there had never been any question of slackening pace in order that the detachment might keep up.

I may now proceed to the point of discrepancy between Lord Muncaster's letter of the 10th of May, and Domenico's statement.

Domenico asserts that when they came up with the detachment, Mr. Lloyd took out a note (he thinks of 10 or 20 drachmas) to give to them, and that Alexander then called out to the officer or leader, "Spiro, come and take what these gentlemen give you, and drink with it to their health;" which implies of course that the whole party were together: whereas according to Lord Muncaster, it is clear that he and Alexander being in the first carriage, and some way ahead of the other, knew nothing of what had taken place in reference to this particular, until Mr. Lloyd, in whose carriage were Count Boyl and his servant, drove up. I quoted to the witness, as near as I could remember (for unfortunately I had not taken the printed papers with me), Lord Muncaster's version of this incident, and he declared he had no recollection of Alexander having said anything but what is repeated above.

In reply to a further question of mine as to whether, from what he had either heard or seen before, during, or after the expedition, he had not some suspicions of Alexander being in league with the brigands, he replied nearly as follows: "I cannot say that I have any suspicions, but as the affair was so much talked about in Athens, and Alexander's name was mentioned among so many others of having connections with the brigands, I may have had at one moment a sort of idea that he might perhaps be implicated, but on searching my mind I cannot conscientiously say I think him guilty; on the contrary, I should be more inclined to think he was innocent." And he mentioned as one reason why he should think that he had no previous knowledge of the brigands being in the neighbourhood, was the care Alexander had taken to pack up the remains of the luncheon for his wife and children.

I suggested that this circumstance would tell quite as well the other way, for if Alexander had had a foreknowledge of the expedition into the mountains, which was awaiting him instead of returning to Athens, it was not unnatural to suppose that he should have prepared some little sustenance for his own comfort when he should fall into the hands of the banditti; but Domenico, on being questioned, said that Alexander had not taken this packet of provisions with him when the party was seized by the brigands, but had appeared to be as much bewildered as the rest of the company.

I must not omit to report that Domenico stated he had heard from Mr. Herbert's servant, Dionyse, that Alexander had told him he had seen a man in a fustanelle dress one night, who came from Athens with a letter for the brigand Chief.

Such is the general tenor of the evidence given yesterday by Domenico Roella, evidence which I must own appeared to me to partake of a certain bias in favour of Alexander, and for the further details of which I must refer your Lordship to his deposition, a copy of which I shall have the honour of forwarding as soon as I receive it from the Ministry, together with a translation.

I think it right to mention that it has been explained to me by Count Tornielli, that the evidence taken yesterday can only, according to Italian law, be made use of as a "pièce administrative," and as such will be communicated to the Italian Minister at Athens; but that should the Greek Tribunals desire to have the evidence of Domenico Roella in any prosecution which may be instituted, this evidence must be taken "à huis clos" and on oath in the presence of the Juge d'Instruction and his Secretary only.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 22.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 14, 1870.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship the arrival this morning of Her Majesty's steamer "Psyche," having on board Mr. Cookson, the Legal Vice-Consul at Constantinople, and Mr. Allan, a member of the English Bar at that place, who have been sent, under instructions from your Lordship, to watch the trial now pending of the brigands who murdered our countrymen.

I shall henceforth leave the management of this case as much as possible in the very competent hands of Mr. Cookson, but your Lordship will, perhaps, allow me to offer a few remarks upon your despatch of the 2nd,* which reached me the day before yesterday through the French Legation.

I would observe, in the first place, with reference to the statement of the brigand Alexis that the band marched in one night all the way from Vilia to Pikermes, that is to say, about thirty-five miles as the crow flies, and probably more than fifty by the route that must have been taken, that this statement has since been disproved by other evidence; and that there is now little or no doubt that the band was several days in the immediate vicinity of the capital before the capture was effected on the 11th ultimo.

* See "Greece No. 7," page 2.

With reference to the dragoman Alexander I would observe that he did not leave the brigands at Oropos, as is assumed in your Lordship's despatch, but at Sykamenon, where he was sent by Takos to stop the advance of the troops. His fault on that occasion was, that he did not apparently exert himself as much as he might have done to rejoin the band and persuade them to return quietly to Sykamenon; but his excuse is, that he had no horse, and that on foot he was unable to overtake the party, who had got a considerable start of him, although I recollect that one of the brigands states in his deposition that they drew up to await the return of the dragoman. There are far graver charges, however, against Alexander than this.

As to the two military-looking men said to have been seen by Alexis on the Tuesday following the capture, I agree with the Procureur du Roi that there was probably a confusion of dates. The two emissaries sent by Government must have joined the brigands on the Wednesday night or on the following day, and these brigands attach so little importance to a date that Alexis may have confounded the two days.

The trial is to commence on the 21st instant; and, in the meantime, I hope that Mr. Cookson will have an opportunity of seeing the captive brigands. M. Valaority's official letter does, it is true, preclude the idea of any one being present on behalf of Her Majesty's Government at these examinations, but my deposition was taken yesterday at some length by the Procureur du Roi; and, on the strength of this formality, I am assured that great facilities will be afforded me for watching the case.

It is my intention to introduce Mr. Cookson to M. Valaority this afternoon, and I trust that the Procureur du Roi will consent to the presence of Mr. Cookson in my stead.

No. 5.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 22, 1870.

HER Majesty's Government are glad to learn from your telegram of the 21st instant that the difficulty with respect to Mr. Cookson being allowed to take part in the preliminary examination has been got over; but you will nevertheless continue to press for Mr. Allan being associated with him, if that point has not also been satisfactorily settled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 6.

Lord Muncaster to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 23.)

My Lord, 8. *Chesham Place, London, May* 22, 1870.

IN No. 8 of the "Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British Subjects in Greece," there appears an inclosure (No. 3), which is a copy of a note partly written by Mr. Lloyd to myself, and partly written by Mr. Vyner. In the part written by Mr. Vyner there appears the following postscript:—" P.S.—Don't send the ransom by itself."

As there is no date to this letter, and as I attach very great importance to it, and am in consequence anxious that it should appear in its proper place amongst the other letters from Mr. Vyner to myself,—constituting, as it does, the sole reason why the ransom was not sent out on Thursday the 14th April,—I venture to supply the omission. I received the letter either on Thursday morning the 14th April by the first messenger who came in from the captives after my release, or during the course of that day; in fact, the letter was an answer to the first I sent to Mr. Vyner on Wednesday the 13th, in which I said, "The money is ready; where shall I send it?"

I have, &c.
(Signed) MUNCASTER.

GREECE. No. 11 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 12 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

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[C.—126.] *Price* 1½*d.*

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
Class

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 16, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to state, with reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant, that Mr. Yates, the Scotch engineer of the "Afroëssa," has invariably shown the utmost readiness to give information with respect to the dreadful occurrences of which he was an eye-witness on the 21st April last, and that he has behaved throughout this sad affair with a manly straightforwardness which is highly creditable to him. He assisted in the removal of the bodies on board his vessel with the greatest care and tenderness, and subsequently communicated freely on the subject with Commander Prowse and myself; but on my suggesting that he might perhaps address me a detailed written statement as to all he had witnessed, he seemed to think that, as a subordinate officer in the service of the Hellenic Government, there would be objections to his taking upon himself to communicate in writing with Her Majesty's Legation without the sanction of his superiors.

I shall, however, show your Lordship's instructions to Mr. Cookson, who will, if he thinks fit, call upon the Procureur du Roi to examine and cross-examine Mr. Yates like any other person whose evidence may be of importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 17, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch from the British Vice-Consul at Missolonghi giving a detailed account of the destruction by peasants of three desperate brigands, which I had already reported by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Vice-Consul Blakeney to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Missolonghi, May* 11, 1870.

IN conformity with Mr. Merlin's despatch, Her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus, of the 16th of February last, appointing me British Vice-Consul for the district of Ætolia and Acarnania to reside at Missolonghi, and giving me instructions to keep your Excellency fully informed in all matters of political or public interest, it is with great pleasure I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency of the destruction of three brigands on the evening of the 5th instant at Arakova, in the district of Kravara, by three brothers named Shermani and a servant of theirs.

The above-mentioned Shermani, who have been the instruments of the destruction of these brigands had, it seems, on former occasions befriended their victims, who on the day on which this affair took place had gone over to the Shermanis' house to dine and enjoy themselves, little thinking that their destruction had been carefully planned.

The plan of the Shermani was the following:—

That the brigands should be shown into a looped-holed room, whilst two of the Shermanis and a servant should station themselves without the house, each before a loophole; the fourth (one of the brothers), should remain with the brigands until their repast had been all but completed, when he should call for sweetmeats, which of course were never to come forward; and as if angry with one of the servants for this unnecessary delay, get up and proceed to the kitchen, pretending he was going to bring them up himself; in the meantime, those who were ready, gun in hand, and stationed as above stated, should pour a volley into the room, and shoot down the brigands.

The above plan partly succeeded; the deadly volley was discharged, and three out of the four brigands were killed on the spot; but the fourth effected an escape through one of the windows, and has not since been heard of.

This account has been confirmed by the Nomarch himself the day before yesterday, when I had the pleasure of receiving a call from him. He also informed me that he had given orders to have the heads of those brigands sent hither, so as to be exhibited outside the prison, which is situated close to the barracks.

The Nomarch also added that on the following day he was to proceed to Anina, a village on the frontier where he was to meet the Pasha of Epirus, in order that they might come to some understanding, so that the Turkish and Greek troops might co-operate against the brigands.

I think it my duty further to add that the Nomarch informed me verbally that the officers now stationed in Acarnania should never have been entrusted with the suppression of brigandage, as they do not side with the Government party, but unfortunately are the tools of individuals whose object is the maintenance of the present deplorable state of affairs.

The following are the names of the brigands who have been killed:—

Spathia, a most notorious brigand Chief, the terror of this town and surrounding village, and, as far as I can make out, has been a brigand for upwards of five year.

Kostandello, another brigand Chief, and has been such for about twenty years.

Thanasûla, said to be Kostandello's Lieutenant.

Should further news reach me on the subject I shall consider it my duty to inform your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. A. BLAKENEY.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 26.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 18, 1870.

THERE is no doubt that Costa Seljanni was present when the capture was effected, but he of course pretends to have been on the spot as a shepherd with his flock.

My impression at one time was that this man was perhaps a tool of the dragoman Alexander; but Dionysio, whom I can thoroughly trust, assures me that whilst he was with the brigands at Keramides he was present at an angry discussion between Costa and Alexander, in which the former accused the latter of having caused his brother to be arrested and imprisoned for some act of brigandage. It is not likely, therefore, that these men can have been on such terms of intimacy as I had suspected.

I have shown both to the King and to M. Valaority your Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant, instructing me, if advisable, to require that the lives of any brigands may be spared on condition that they give information which may lead to the conviction of their abettors.

M. Valaority made no objection to the course suggested by your Lordship, and I cannot doubt that it would be acquiesced in by His Hellenic Majesty, if sufficient grounds can be shown for a pardon being granted to a particular brigand.

With respect to the statement contained in your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, namely, that Count Boyl's servant has confirmed the assertion of the guide Spiro as to his having warned Alexander to drive slowly, I would observe that the evidence of Count Boyl's servant on this point cannot be worth much, as he certainly does not understand Greek. In fact, at the present moment it is chiefly a question between the credibility of Spiro and Alexander; neither of the coachmen, nor the corporal, nor the surviving gendarme, Athanasio Boulgaris, having corroborated Spiro's statements. It is true that there is the collateral evidence of a young peasant of Marathon, who recollects hearing Spiro, the same night or on the following day, deplore that the tourists had not attended to his injunction, but then it would be natural that the soldiers should invent such a story to screen themselves if accused of neglect of duty; and if Spiro really did repeat those injunctions three times, how came it that Mr. Herbert, who was in the same carriage as Alexander and understood Greek fairly, heard nothing of what passed, which he certainly did not, as can be testified by Lord Muncaster? There is, however, not the least idea of releasing Alexander, who is at this moment the person generally supposed to be most deeply implicated in this matter.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 19, 1870.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, directing me to ask the Hellenic Government to explain M. Avgerinos' silence to me as regards the presence of the brigands near Marathon, it became my duty (as I had already in vain attempted to obtain any satisfactory verbal explanation on the subject) to address the Government in writing.

I have accordingly the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note which I addressed to M. Valaority on the 17th instant, pointing out that M. Avgerinos might have prevented the capture of the party which visited Marathon on the 11th ultimo, but omitted to do so.

I likewise transmit a copy of M. Valaority's reply, and of the accompanying letter from M. Avgerinos, both in Greek and French.

The whole purport of this letter is that M. Avgerinos did not know that a party of travellers had gone to Marathon until 8 o'clock in the evening, when he heard of their capture.

I have therefore addressed a second note to M. Valaority, of which a copy is also inclosed, asking whether and at what hour General Soutzo was informed that a band of brigands was in the neighbourhood of Marathon.

If General Soutzo, when questioned, should admit that he heard of the pleasure party to Marathon at 10 A.M., but not that the brigands had entered Attica, one can only deplore that the Minister of the Interior should not have deemed the circumstance of sufficient importance to be communicated to his colleague the Minister of War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to M. Valaority.

Sir, *Athens, May* 17, 1870.

AMONGST the documents relating to the recent disastrous affair near Oropos which have been made public is a letter dated $\frac{\text{March 30}}{\text{April 11}}$, addressed by M. Avgerinos, the Acting Minister of the Interior, to the Officer commanding the flying column in Attica. In this letter it is stated that "it is suspected that a portion of the band of brigands of the Arvanitéï is concealed between the positions of Plexiza, Ierotzikouri, Retzina, as far as Daou in the Demos of Marathon;" that is to say, the brigands are known or believed to be on the very spot at which my unfortunate countrymen were subsequently captured.

I have no certain information as to the exact hour at which M. Avgerinos first became aware of this grave intelligence, but I have good reason to suppose that he (and doubtless also his colleague the Minister of War) were acquainted with it early in the morning; and I may add that I have been assured, on trustworthy authority, that General Soutzo was likewise informed, at 10 A.M., that a party of strangers of distinction had gone with an escort to Marathon. It would, therefore, have been but natural that on ascertaining the imminent peril to which this party were about to be exposed, the Government would have made every effort in their power to avert it; that messengers would have been sent in all directions to warn the military detachments; that every available soldier of this garrison whether on foot or on horseback, would have been dispatched to the assistance of the travellers; and that, if necessary, troops should have been conveyed to the scene of danger in carriages, which could easily have reached Pikermes in time to have rendered an attack by the brigands impossible.

As far as I know, nothing of all this was done.

On the 3rd instant, when I first learnt this inconceivable negligence on the part of those who were responsible for the safety of my countrymen, I waited upon you, Sir, and expressed to you in the presence of the Prime Minister the pain and astonishment with which I had read the letter of M. Avgerinos; but I regret to say that no satisfactory explanation was then given me as to his conduct in the matter, nor have I since heard anything from you which can at all modify my original impression.

I have now been directed by Her Majesty's Government to call your attention to the facts which I have already enumerated, and to inquire officially why M. Avgerinos omitted to take any of the steps so obviously necessary to prevent the capture of my countrymen.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{6}{18}$ *Mai*, 1870.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir l'office que vous m'avez adressé hier pour me demander, d'ordre de votre Gouvernement, pour quelles raisons M. Avierinos, bien que d'après sa lettre au Commandant de la Colonne Mobile d'Attique en date du $\frac{30 \text{ Mars}}{12 \text{ Avril}}$* il eut des soupçons qu'une fraction de la bande des Arvanitis était allée se cacher dans la commune de Marathon entre Plexiza, Ierotzicouli, Retzina, jusqu'à Daou, avait omis de prendre de mesures propres à prévenir l'arrestation de vos compatriotes.

Je m'empresse de vous transmettre ci-joint, copie et traduction de la lettre que M. Avierinos m'a écrite en réponse.

Vous voudrez bien y relever que, le $\frac{30 \text{ Mars}}{12 \text{ April}}$, vers midi, M. Valavani, Chef de Section, présenta à la signature de M. Avierinos une dépêche adressée au Commandant de la Colonne Mobile d'Attique, par laquelle celui-ci était prévenu qu'on soupçonnait qu'une fraction de la bande des Arvanitis était allée se cacher entre les positions de Plexiza, Ierotzicouli et Retzina, jusqu'à Daou et la commune de Marathon. Cette dépêche, rédigée d'après les informations que venait de fournir en ce moment même à M. Valavani le Capitaine Canellos, fut signée immédiatement par M. Avierinos, et elle a été expédiée comme d'habitude par le canal du chef de la brigade de gendarmerie d'Attique. Mais M. Avierinos affirme n'avoir reçu, ni par écrit, ni de vive voix, aucune information se rapportant à quelque excursion d'étrangers à Marathon ou ailleurs. Ce n'est qu'à 8 heures du soir que le Directeur de la Police lui donna, en présence de plusieurs autres personnes, la triste nouvelle de l'arrestation de ces malheureux étrangers et qu'il apprit que d'étrangers de distinction étaient allés faire une excursion.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) S. VALAORITY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

M. Avierinos to M. Valaority.

(Traduction.)

M. mon Collègue, *Athènes, le* $\frac{6}{18}$ *Mai*, 1870.

AYANT pris connaissance de la lettre de Mr. Erskine en date d'hier, je vous fais connaître, M. mon Collègue, au sujet du triste évènement qui a eu lieu à Dilessi, que le 30 du mois passé vers midi, pendant que j'étais chargée de l'interim du Ministre de l'Intérieur, M. Valavani, Chef de Section, m'avait soumise une dépêche adressée au Commandant de la Colonne Mobile d'Attique, par laquelle celui-ci était informé qu'on soupçonnait qu'une fraction de la bande des Arvanitis était allée se cacher entre les positions Plexiza, Ierotzicouli, Retzina, jusqu'à Daou de la Commune de Marathon. Cette dépêche, rédigée d'après les informations que venait de fournir en ce moment même à

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* This is an error, the real date was $\frac{30 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$.—E. M. E.

M. Valavani le Capitaine M. Canellos, a été signée immédiatement et expédiée, comme d'habitude, par l'intermédiaire du Commandant de la brigade de gendarmerie d'Attique; mais je n'ai reçu de personne, ni par écrit, ni de vive voix, aucune information se rapportant à quelque excursion d'étrangers à Marathon ou ailleurs. Le soir du même jour, vers 8 heures, M. le Directeur de la Police étant venu chez moi m'a donné, en présence de plusieurs autres personnes, la triste nouvelle de l'arrestation des malheureux étrangers. C'est alors que j'ai appris que des étrangers de distinction étaient allés faire une excursion.

Je suis, &c.
(Signé) A. AVIERINOS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to M. Valaority.

Sir, *Athens, May* 19, 1870.

WITH reference to your note to me of yesterday's date, inclosing copy of a letter from M. Avierinos, stating that he was not aware until the evening of the 11th of April last that a party of foreigners had gone on a pleasure trip to Marathon, I venture to inquire whether, and at what hour on that day, M. Avierinos, in his capacity of Acting Minister of the Interior, communicated to his colleague, the Minister of War, the intelligence that a band of brigands was lurking in the neighbourhood of Daou?

I have reason to believe that General Soutzo was informed, at or before 10 A.M., that the party in question had gone to Marathon with a weak military escort, and it appears inconceivable that, on being apprised by the Minister of the Interior that a band of brigands was in the vicinity, he should have taken no step to insure the safety of the travellers.

I may take this opportunity of pointing out that the capture of my countrymen took place on Monday, the $\frac{\text{30th March}}{\text{11th April}}$, and not, as erroneously stated in the note which I am answering, on the $\frac{\text{30th March}}{\text{12th April}}$.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 19, 1870.

IN the printed copy laid before Parliament of the drawing from the Admiralty Chart, by means of which I had attempted to give your Lordship an idea of the scene of the late disastrous occurrence near Sykamenon, I have noticed an error which completely confus the description given by the dragoman.

The error is this: on the Admiralty Chart Sykamenon is marked as a group of houses close to the river, the word Sykamenon, or rather Sykami, being printed at some little distance from the actual spot on which the village stands.

To show the place at which Alexander states that he first fell in with the troops (who were on the opposite side of the river), and which he thought was distant about twenty minutes from Sykamenon, where he had left the band, I made a round mark with a red pencil.

In the printed map this round mark is given without anything to denote where the village of Sykamenon stands, and it is absolutely essential that this error should be corrected if the map is to be of the least use. On comparing it with the Admiralty Chart, I think that any person accustomed to such subjects would understand what I mean.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 19, 1870.

WITH reference to the first paragraph of my despatch to your Lordship of April 16,* in which I communicated what had passed between the brigands and the agents sent to them by M. Zaïmis, I have the honour to transmit a correspondence which has taken place between five gentlemen representing the Athenian Bar and myself, having regard to the assertion that the brigands had held communication with three advocates of standing in Athens.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

MM. Saripolos, Axelos, and others to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{4}{16}$ *Mai,* 1870.

LA nouvelle contenue dans les journaux etrangers que les brigands de Pikermi auraient déclaré aux Envoyés du Gouvernement Hellénique qu'avant de lui répondre ils avaient jugé à propos de consulter trois avocats d'Athènes a douloureusement affecté notre Barreau. Nos confrères ont pensé que leur honneur et l'intérêt national leur imposaient le devoir de protester contre une imputation aussi grave qu'inexacte et nous en ont confié la mission. Pour remplir notre mandat nous avons rédigé l'écrit du 26 Avril dernier, mais avons de plus cru convenable d'écrire à M. Zaïmis, Président du Conseil des Ministres, une lettre en date du 29 Avril, à laquelle il nous a répondu le lendemain par une lettre qui nous a pleinement satisfaits, parcequ'elle affirme que les trois citoyens dont les brigands avaient désiré les avis n'étaient pas avocats.

Pensant, M. le Ministre, qu'il est de notre devoir de donner à votre Excellence connaissance des trois pièces ci-dessus, nous avons l'honneur de vous en adresser ci-inclus la traduction.

La loyauté, qui est l'un des traits les plus caractéristiques de la nation Anglaise, et la haute estime que votre Excellence s'est acquise parmi nous, nous sont de surs garants que nous ne nous serons pas adressés inutilement à votre Excellence.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) N. J. SARIPOLOS.
CONSTANTIN AXELOS.
N. DAMASCHINOS.
C. D. ELIPOULOS.
A. BALLANOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

MM. Saripolos, Axelos, and others to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Athènes, le* 29 *Avril,* 1870.

LA presse étrangère et d'après elle la nòtre assure que le Ministre Plénipotentiarie de de Sa Majesté Britannique, Mr. Erskine, dans une dépêche de $\frac{4}{16}$ Avril dernier adressée au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Lord Clarendon, contient entre autres choses ce qui suit:—" Les brigands ont dit aux Envoyés de M. Zaïmis qu'ils avait toute confiance dans leurs conseillers, mais qu'ils avaient envoyé à Athènes consulter trois avocats en renom et ne prendraient aucune décision avant de recevoir l'avis de ces derniers."

Un grand nombre d'avocats nous a, par écrit, donné le mandat de démentir cette accusation. Nous l'avons fait, M. le Président, par la pièce dont nous vous adressons ci-inclus un exemplaire imprimé.

Nous pensons toutefois que cette réfutation serait insuffisante si nous ne vous demandions pas quelques explications que nous espérons recevoir de vous.

Les paroles ci-dessus de Mr. Erskine pourraient vous être attribuées, M. le Président.

Croire que le Chef du Gouvernement de la Grèce, qui, quoique n'exerçant pas la profession d'avocat, appartient cependant à leur ordre depuis tout un quart de siècle, et entretient constamment avec eux des relations, ait méconnu le caractère des avocats d'Athenès au point que si, par hasard, il avait entendu quelque chose de pareil de l'une des personnes par lui envoyés aux brigands, il l'ait accepté comme vrai sans examen et l'ait communiqué au Représentant d'une nation étrangère, sachant bien que celui-ci se serait empressé de le transmettre à son Ministre ?

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* See "Greece, No. 2," page 1.

Nous avons de la peine à le croire. Aussi avons-nous jugé bon de nous renseigner auprès de vous à ce sujet ; car il s'agit de l'honneur de nos mandants et de nous-mêmes, et de l'honneur national tout à la fois.

Nous espérons, M. le Président, que vous voudrez bien nous honorer d'une prompte réponse.

(Signé) N. J. SARIPOLOS.
CONSTANTIN AXELOS.
N. DAMASCHINOS.
A. BALLANOS.
E. D. ELIOPOULOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

MM. Saripolos, Axelos, and others to the Editor of the " Journal des Débats."

M. le Rédacteur, *Athènes, le* $\frac{26\ \text{Avril}}{8\ \text{Mai}}$, 1870.

LES Soussignés ont reçu de leurs confrères MM. [suivent les noms des avocats] le mandat écrit de démentir la nouvelle contenue dans la presse étrangère et reproduite dans leur presse nationale, qu'un document officiel adressé par l'Honorable Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Athènes au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Lord Clarendon, contiendrait la phrase suivante:—"Que par surcroit de précautions les brigands avaient jugé a propos de consulter trois avocats en renom d'Athènes, et qu'ils ne prendraient aucune décision avant de connaître la réponse de ces derniers."

Une telle conduite, si elle était vraie, aurait imprimé un stigmate éternel sur le front d'avocats ayant l'honneur d'exercer leur profession depuis longues années. Fidèles à notre serment, nous accordons bien avec empressement l'assistance de notre ministère à ceux qui souffrent et aux accusés qui l'invoquent, parceque dans toute société civilisée la loi garantissant à l'accusé la libre défense comme un droit sacré l'impose à l'avocat comme un devoir honorable ; mais nous repoussons de toutes nos forces l'accusation dont il s'agit, et nous affirmons sur l'honneur de nous tous que, jamais l'un de nous n'a prêté le concours de ses connaissances pour aider à la perpétration d'une action coupable, ou pour soustraire astucieusement son auteur à la poursuite légale.

L'épouvantable crime commis à Pikermi porte un caractère tellement horrible que, comme Hellènes, et déjà rien qu'en notre qualité d'Hellènes, nous le considérons comme une profanation pour le sol de notre patrie, hospitalier depuis le temps les plus reculés, et nous en portons le deuil avec tous nos concitoyens. Mais nous regarderions comme traitre à la patrie celui d'entre nous qui, même de loin et indirectement, serait entré en rapport quelconque avec de tels misérables pendant qu'ils exposaient notre patrie à la réprobation universelle.

(Signé) N. J. SARIPOLOS.
E. D. ELIOPOULOS.
A. BALLANOS.
N. DAMASCHINOS.
CONSTANTIN AXELOS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

M. Zaïmis to MM. Saripolos, Axelos, and others.

(Traduction.)

Messieurs, *Athènes, le* 31 *Avril,* 1870.

J'AI reçu votre lettre du 29 Avril. En réponse j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le renseignement que les brigands ont demandé de consulter trois avocats d'Athènes, renseignement contenu, suivant le numéro du " Journal des Débats" du $\frac{18}{30}$ Avril, dans une dépêche du Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Athènes, n'a pas été donné par moi. Voici, je suppose, ce qui a donné naissance à ce renseignement inexact. Lorsque les personnes envoyées par le Gouvernement pour persuader les brigands de ne pas insister sur l'amnistie revinrent, ils nous dirent qu'ils avaient été chargés par le misérable Arvanitaki de demander, sur la question si le Gouvernement pouvait accorder l'amnistie, l'avis de trois citoyens demeurant à Athènes, dont ils connaissaient les noms de réputation, et qui ne sont pas avocats. Tandisque j'indiquais à Mr. Erskine les noms de deux d'entre eux, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères dit ce qui suit:—"Vous voyez, M. le Ministre, que les brigands ont besoin de conseils juridiques pour croire nos dires." En effet l'un de ces citoyens, au su du Gouvernement et après s'être entendu avec lui, a écrit à Takos une lettre par laquelle il assurait que le Gouvernement n'avait pas le droit d'accorder l'amnistie. En terminant je vous fais observer que vous auriez dû être persuadés qu'aucun membre du Gouvernement ne pouvait jeter le moindre blâme sur le corps des avocats d'ici, qui honore notre patrie par ses lumières et par son indépendance.

(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to MM. Saripolos, Axelos, and others.

Messieurs, *Athènes, le* $\frac{6}{18}$ *Mai,* 1870.

C'EST aujourd'hui seulement que j'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre en date du $\frac{4}{16}$ de ce mois, que je m'empresserai de communiquer à mon Gouvernement.

Permettez-moi, d'abord, Messieurs, de vous assurer que je n'ai point accueilli légèrement la pensée que des avocats appartenant au Barreau d'Athènes, dont plusieurs me sont personnellement connus et dont j'apprécie hautement les qualités distingués, aient pu devenir les instruments coupables d'un Chef de brigands.

En narrateur fidèle de ce qui se passait autour de moi, j'ai cru devoir entretenir mon Gouvernement de ce que m'avait été dit par M. le Président du Conseil.

Si plus tard il y a eu divergence entre ses souvenirs et les miens je ne saurais assez regretter que l'équivoque qui a eu lieu ait pu blesser momentanément la juste susceptibilité du Barreau d'Athènes.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 19, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, in which I reported the resignation of General Soutzo, as Minister of War, I have the honour to inclose a statement which was published by the Ministry of War (and which appeared in the "Indépendance Hellénique" of the 14th instant), in explanation of the measures that were taken by that Department for the protection of the public against the band of the Arvanitéï.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Extract from the "Indépendance Hellénique" of May 14, 1870.

[See "Greece No. 11," page 9.]

GREECE, No. 12 (1870).

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 13 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
[C.—128.] *Price* 1½*d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Frank Noel to Mr. Edward Noel.

(Extract.) *Achnutaga, May* $\frac{4}{16}$, 1870.

I WILL now try and give you a full account of all that took place from the day I left Chalcis for Oropos up to the time I left on Thursday morning.

It appears that at the instigation of Soutzos, then Minister of War, Mr. Erskine wreto out a telegram to be forwarded to me through the Nomarch of Chalcis on the second or third day of the captivity, knowing that two of the brothers of the Chiefs were in my service, and the other three brothers somewhere near Achnutaga. M. Soutzos took charge of the telegram, which for some reason or other was never sent. On Saturday the $\frac{4}{16}$th April, I went to Chalcis for business, and there heard of the brigands being at Oropos. On Tuesday the 19th following, I received a telegram from Mr. Erskine asking me to send my man to Oropos with letters from me and the Nomarch to M. Théagénis, who had been sent from Athens by the Government to treat for the release of the captives. Knowing that there was no earthly use in sending my man with letters, I made up my mind to go myself, and telegraphed accordingly to Mr. Erskine; taking one of the brothers Panagiati and Stavros with me, I left immediately, as soon as I could get a boat. We arrived at the Scala of Oropos (the small village we remained in a few hours on our way to Athens in the year 1855-56, if you remember) about 7 o'clock: as it was beginning to rain we took shelter in a small village inn; there we were told that the brigands, together with the English gentlemen, had left only two hours previously for Oropos, about four miles inland. I was also informed of the arrival of M. Théagénis at another village about six miles in the opposite direction, called Marcopoulos. I immediately wrote him a note informing him of my arrival, and expressing my desire to see him previous to his having an interview with the brigands. At the same time I sent the brother of the chief brigands to Oropos with a note to Mr. Herbert. About 11 o'clock at night, during a heavy fall of rain, one of the brigand chiefs, Christos, with four followers, came down to escort me to Oropos. As the rain still continued, and the brigands did not feel inclined to leave, we remained the rest of the night in the small inn. During the night I asked Christos, who slept in the same room, many questions in reference to the captives.

Early next morning, about 4 o'clock, Christos ordered nine horses to be procured, which order was immediately executed, as you may well imagine, and we left for Oropos, M. Théagénis not yet having arrived. We reached Oropos at about 5 o'clock; and found the English gentlemen still asleep. Of course you can imagine how glad they were to see me. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd I was acquainted with previously; Mr. Vyner and Boyl I saw for the first time. I was introduced to Takos, who greeted me cordially. After receiving the usual hospitalities I was left to converse freely with the captives. About 8 o'clock M. Théagénis arrived, and after delivering the letter with which he was charged he went into a private room with the two Chiefs. As Takos desired me to be present I accompanied them. Théagénis then read the orders he had received from the Government, which I need not report, as they will of course be published in the papers. When he read the clause which referred to the brigands remaining at Oropos until the conclusion of the terms,.otherwise the Government could not guarantee their not being attacked, the brigands became exasperated. Takos produced Mr. Erskine's letter and asked me to read it aloud. As far as I can remember it was to the following effect:—

"The English and Italian Ministers have received your communication.

"There will be no difficulty as to the payment of the money, but you must not insist on an amnesty, which Government have not the power to grant. Persons will be sent to treat with you, and in the meantime both the King and the President of the Council have assured the English Minister that you shall not be molested. Make your prisoners as comfortable as you can. You can even put them under cover in some rural habitation without any fear."*

Then turning to me he said, "How can you ask me to place faith in the Greek Government? One day they promise one thing and the other another; do you think we would have come into the village of Oropos had it not been for the promise given us by the Ambassador?" Then turning to Théagénis he said, "As long as I have this promise, and the captives in my power, you won't dare to attack us. We will leave Oropos directly, and if you like give orders for us to be attacked. We shall murder the prisoners." Théagénis seeing that his situation was not a very good one, tried to explain the clause differently. Shortly afterwards he left, after remaining with the brigands about an hour. Before leaving I asked what the Government intended doing, on which he answered, "We have other means."

I remained at Oropos the whole of Wednesday, and left at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning—the day of the catastophe. I persuaded the brigands that it was impossible to obtain an amnesty, and that trial by default was, I feared, not possible. They said privately to me, If we cannot obtain what we have demanded, we will accept the terms you offer, namely, to receive the ransom and leave the country. I asked them, "Would you trust to embark on an English man-of-war?" They said, "We will trust to leave in an English man-of-war, but not in a Greek steamer."

I arrived at the Scala of Oropos about 9 o'clock, and on going on board a small Greek steamer that was lying there, I was told by the Captain that the brigands were to be surrounded by the troops, and attacked if they attempted to leave Oropos. I told the Captain if the Government had given such orders the lives of the captives were at an end. I wrote a note to M. Théagénis informing him of the intention of the brigands to leave Oropos for Sykamenos, a small village about one and a-half to two miles from Oropos, that night, and if his intention was to save the lives of the captives, he must withdraw the troops and do everything to prevent a collision. It appears, however, the Government, for reasons unknown, had decided on the attack.

Accordingly when Takos, with his followers, reached Sykamenos, and were about to prepare for the night, he observed a detachment of troops not far from the village. He sent the dragoman with Mr. Erskine's letter to the troops, but the dragoman never returned, so the brigands decided on leaving. Accordingly they left, and shortly came into contact with another detachment. The soldiers fired from a distance, killing two brigands. The brigands then began to murder the captives. The result you are acquainted with.

I returned to Chalcis about half-past 1, and telegraphed to Mr. Erskine to insist on the withdrawal of the troops, and informing him that the brigands had promised to come to an understanding. About 4 o'clock I received an answer, saying that the Government had consented not to attack the brigands at Sykamenos, and asking me to return to treat with them for their embarkment on board an English man-of-war. As there was a heavy sea I could not find a boat that evening, so I was obliged to put off my return till next morning. Of course all this was too late, the tragedy had already been completed.

I am not able in this small space to give you all the particulars, but from what I have written you will be able to form a good idea. I will write to you again by next post. It is a most melancholy affair, and one cannot help being disgusted at the horrible mismanagement.

No. 2.

Sir A. Paget to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord, *Florence, May 25, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation of the deposition of Domenico Roella, servant of the late Count Boyl, taken in my presence on the 18th instant.

This deposition must not be understood as being in the words of the witness. The method adopted for obtaining his evidence was as follows:—

The witness was asked certain questions, and from his answers the deposition was dictated by the "Juge d'Instruction" and written down by the Clerk, the "Juge d'Instruction" inquiring occasionally of the witness, as the dictation proceeded, whether it was correct.

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* See "Greece No. 1," Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

At the termination of the examination the witness signed the several sheets of paper on which the evidence was written down.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Examination of Domenico Roella.

(Translation.)

IN the year 1870, on the 18th day of May, at 10 in the morning, there appeared before us, Advocate Clodereo Marabotti, Juge d'Instruction, Advocate Andrea Armanni, Substitute of the King's Procurator, and Giuseppe Moretti, Clerk at the Court of Instruction at Florence, the witness Domenico Roella, who being warned of his obligation to speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and of the penalties against false or reticent witnesses, as contained in Article 172 of the Code of Penal Procedure, and being interrogated according to the terms of that Article:

Answers: I am Domenico Roella, son of the late Felix, 28 years of age, born at Monesiglio (Mondori), a bachelor, a servant by profession, and lastly in the service of Count Albert Boyl.

Questioned—

Answers: I had been about four years and three months in the Count's service at the time of his capture.

Requested to requested to repeat all the circumstances of the capture—

Answers: The excursion which my master made from Athens to Marathon took place on the 11th April of this year. We started from Athens at a quarter-past 5 in the morning: a little previous to this hour my master went with me to breakfast at the Hotel d'Angleterre, where the other gentlemen who were to make the excursion were staying; these were Lord and Lady Muncaster and Mr. Vyner, a cousin of Lord Muncaster, Mr. Lloyd and his wife, and a daughter aged 5 or 6, but I do not know the names of the latter two. There was also the Secretary of the English Legation, Mr. Herbert, but I am likewise ignorant of his Christian names. Two carriages came to the hotel for the party, which was joined by myself and by a certain Alexander, a Greek attached to the hotel, and used as interpreter by Lord Muncaster.

In one of the carriages there were my master, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and their child, myself and the coachman; the rest of the party went in the other carriage together with Alexander, who thus remained in the same carriage as Lord Muncaster.

I don't know who the drivers of the two carriages, each of which had two horses, were, though I know them by sight. I sat beside the driver, outside the carriage, therefore the carriage in which my master was went first.

Before our departure I heard from Alexander that he had engaged the carriages, and I think, though I am not certain, that he had orders to do so from Lord Muncaster.

I think the two carriages were *voitures de place*, but I do not know whether the proprietors, or men in their service, drove them. And here I must observe that, as my master hired his carriages of a certain Maltese, Nicola, I asked Alexander why he had not got the carriages from him, and he answered that Nicola's horses were not good enough for the roads which we had to traverse, and which I, in fact, found to be bad. The carriages proceeded together, one close on the other. Shortly previous to leaving the city, or when just outside it, we found four mounted gendarmes, who escorted us; two before the first carriage, and two behind the second.

I knew already from my master that we were to be accompanied by an escort, because in speaking of the excursion I told him he should not go, as there were brigands. I had heard my master himself speak of them; there were rumours of them in the town, too; but it was said that they were a long way off, whilst our excursion was to no distant point; and this is so true, that having started at the above-mentioned hour, we arrived at Marathon at about half-past 11, notwithstanding the loss of half an-hour at a short distance from Marathon for watering the horses. There were no houses at this spot, and I do not know its name; and to get at the water in the well there, some shepherds who were looking after their goats, and especially a boy, were asked to bring a bucket; he went to fetch it, and apparently to some distance, for he did not return for more than a quarter of an hour. The shepherds consisted of three or four lads and an old man, who obliged the boy to do the service demanded of him. The bucket he brought was of copper, and daubed with soot, from which I inferred that it was brought from a house, though none was visible from the place. The horses were taken out of the carriages to be watered, and the party got out, without, however, going any distance away. I likewise remained near, because my master being in want of something, I stood near the place to which he had gone, to prevent others going there too.

Alexander remained likewise on the spot, and did not go near either the lads or the old shepherd.

I saw no one else there: on one side of the place there was a plain, impracticable, because inundated about a metre deep; and on the other side, after a small bit of plain, the mountains with their sparse trees commenced.

During our stoppage at this place, Alexander had a dispute with the gendarmes, who asked him if he had brought them anything to eat; he answered in the negative, saying that he had no orders from the master of the hotel on this point.

Before the carriages left this place, Lord Muncaster and Mr. Lloyd went off, on foot, and were rejoined by the carriages in about a quarter-of-an-hour; they had found a large tortoise, which they brought in the carriage as far as Marathon. Here all got out of the carriages to eat, whilst the drivers left the horses to graze; there being no houses, the carriages were left in the open air.

In this place, at a short distance from us, there were several persons, men and women, who were digging about the vines in a field. Amongst them was a tall robust young man, who had a dog, who accosted Alexander, and the latter called him by name (Spiro, or Cristo, or Dimitri, I think), I heard him ask the young man for a knife to open a box of sardines with, and he got it. Alexander knew him, because he had often been at Marathon. I told Alexander to give the young man something to eat, as he might be in want of it, and he gave him something after the party had dined. I never left Alexander, and though he spoke in Greek with the young man, his words were few and of no importance; for I understand Greek a little. This youth remained with us until our departure: he then saluted us and returned to the field where the other peasants were working.

Before I forget it, I must state that my master, when we were half-way between Athens and Marathon, asked Alexander if there was another road for returning from Marathon to Athens, and that Alexander answered, "There is another, but it is bad and impracticable." I don't know if this was true.

Questioned—

Answers: From Athens to Marathon the four gendarmes were the only escort of the carriages; no Infantry was on the road and none was seen.

We had just left Marathon and proceeded for ten minutes when, though the carriage in which I was was then the second one, I perceived a number of persons in hoods, and I asked my master who they were; he answered, "Our escort." I then asked why they had not come sooner, and my master told me they had come on before us and would have warned us if they had met any one. My master said to Mr. Lloyd, "Let us give these people something," and gave the officer a note of 25 drachmas, I think; and as I understood the interpreter Alexander, it was he who called the officer by name, saying to him, "Spiro, take what these gentlemen give you, and go and drink to their health."

Meanwhile we arrived at the well I have mentioned above, where the horses were again taken out to be watered. The shepherds being no longer there the water was taken first in the bottles and then in a leather cup, which the soldiers found near a tree. We remained here about half-an-hour and then got into our carriages again (ours being the second), but had not gone far when either Alexander or the driver of the carriage before us, I don't know which, said, "Let me go first, as I know the road better," or, "Let him go first, as he knows the road better," for I am not certain whether the words were said by Alexander or by the driver of our carriage. The first carriage then made way for us, and ours became the first.

Questioned—

Answered: Also in the second departure from the well, the gendarmes were two in the front, and two behind, close to the carriages; the infantry soldiers divided, however. A part, as soon as they had drank, went towards Athens, the other part remained where they were, and afterwards followed the carriages. When the carriages left the well, the soldiers who had started first were no longer in sight. I must say, however, that at the moment when the carriage in which I was passed by the other, as I have already explained, I heard that the foot soldiers who remained behind spoke some words to Alexander, which I did not understand, and said also something to the gendarmes, which I also did not hear, because there was a distance of at least twenty paces between my carriage and the other.

On the return home, the carriages went sometimes fast, sometimes slow, according as the road rose or fell.

After about half-an-hour's drive, the carriages passed the soldiers who had left the well first; and it was then that they all were behind us. After about an hour and a quarter's drive, and when the foot soldiers were out of sight, hidden by a bend in the road and by the numerous trees which were growing there—I had, however, seen these soldiers about twenty minutes before—we had arrived at a spot where along the road were thick but low trees, a discharge of three or four firearms was heard, which, I imagine, were fired in the air, because no one was wounded. I at once cried out to my master, who was asleep, that the brigands were there, and as we could see nothing, somebody answered, "It is the soldiers, who are larking." Almost at the same moment, however, three individuals first presented themselves with their muskets turned towards the carriages, and afterwards others behind them, upon the appearance of whom the two first gendarmes fired without hitting anybody; the other two gendarmes came up, but at the same time the first two fell to the ground wounded, and one of their horses also fell. I do not think that the two who came up fired at all. We were soon all surrounded by the brigands, who were about fifteen in number; the others—for I noticed afterwards there were twenty-one—were a short distance off. Then there was great confusion. We were all obliged to get out of the carriages, and I saw that the coachmen also got down, but I cannot say whether they were told to do so by the brigands. We were all made to go among the trees of the wood, the brigands crying out, "Dragomanno, dragomanno masi," which means, "Come with us." They made even the other two gendarmes get off their horses; and hardly had we got into the wood when they cried out anxiously, "Quick, forward, forward."

After about ten minutes' journey in the wood we heard various gun-shots fired in our direction, which I supposed to have been fired by the soldiers of the escort, for at the moment I was going into the wood I saw three soldiers appearing at a distance of forty paces in the direction of the carriages, but behind them—I suppose that these three soldiers were, perhaps, alone at that moment, having walked faster than the others. On hearing these shots, which lasted about five minutes, the brigands made us stoop down to the ground and all crouching in order not to be struck by the bullets which were whistling around. In the midst of these discharges Alexander cried out, "Do not fire, for you are wounding the foreigners," and the same was repeated by some of the brigands. However while walking on, the brigands also were firing on the soldiers. As to the gendarmes who had fallen I knew nothing more till the same evening—I mean to say, when on arriving at Athens I learnt that one of the gendarmes was dead, and that the other had but a few more hours to live. I learnt that these two wounded gendarmes had been brought back to Athens by the carriage and the driver who had taken Lord Muncaster. I knew nothing either of the driver of our carriage until the same evening, as I will afterwards explain.

As soon as the firing was over, the brigands made us walk for two hours in the mountains; the ladies were put on two horses; on the third was still the gendarme; the little girl was carried sometimes by her father, sometimes by me, and afterwards on horseback with her father, who took the horse of the carabinier. After two hours we stopped at a meadow where there was a small stone house, and I do not think the door was on our side, and another hut made of branches near it. In the hut were two persons dressed in white cloth who appeared to be shepherds, and a large black dog who barked loudly, being perhaps tied. The two persons in the hut did not move. Two of the brigands went to the stone house, going round to the opposite side from us, and came back carrying a skin of a kid full of water, and some fresh cheeses, which they hid in a leather bag. They gave everybody to drink out of a tin cup, and in a chalice-shaped glass which they had taken from our baskets.

After a short time we moved off, and were made to walk for another hour and a-half; we were made to cross a small stream, we then passed an arid and stony mountain: from here the brigands looked about through their telescopes and said, "Now we are safe." On the top of this mountain we found a plateau without a hut or anything, and here everybody sat down; then the brigands commenced robbing the foreigners, beginning by taking from my master a purse, in which he told me he did not know whether he had 200 or 300 drachmas and a double napoleon in gold. The purse was of Russia leather with his arms. From my finger they took two gold rings, one of them with a stone worth 70 francs, the other was a small hoop and was given me back. They made the mylady take off her gloves, I know she had rings, but I do not know whether they were taken from her; they took, however, from her a necklace and some other articles. I may add that my rings passed through the hands of all the brigands and then came back to the one who had taken them from me, and who kept them, saying that he would take them to his woman. I was able to save my master's gold watch which he had entrusted to me.

During the halt made at this point I heard the brigands asking Alexander who were the persons captured, and I understood that he pointed me out as the servant of the Secretary of the Italian Legation, but more than that I did not hear.

I heard Mr. Herbert and the lawyer Lloyd speaking in Greek to the brigands; it appears they were asking them to set free the women and the girl, and they asked that I should be sent to accompany them; in fact, they let me go along with the ladies, the girl, and the two gendarmes, and we had the horses. I had no letter nor commission whatever, and we started without even knowing the road. At last we reached the high road, and, with the help of information collected from the passers by, we went towards Athens. After about an hour we found the carriage and the driver who had brought my master. From him we learnt that the other driver had taken back to Athens the wounded gendarmes; he said that he had stopped there and that he waited till 11 P.M. the arrival of the women, for he knew that the brigands were not in the habit of keeping them when they held other people to answer for the ransom. With the carriage which we had thus found we arrived at Athens about 11 o'clock. Immediately the ladies went to the house of the English Minister, and I went to that of the Italian, and I think the valet told me that he had already heard of the adventure.

On the 13th Lord Muncaster appeared in Athens, sent by the brigands to provide the ransom of the captives and to send them food and clothing. I was commissioned to convey the clothing under the escort of him whom the brigands had sent to accompany Lord Muncaster. I left immediately and arrived at the place at 9 o'clock in the evening. I then learnt from my master that the brigands had asked 25,000*l.* sterling as the ransom, and the amnesty; that the head of the brigands would have contented himself with the amnesty only, but that the others required both the one and the other. I had heard it said that the brigands in the first instance demanded 50,000*l.* sterling without speaking of the amnesty.

On the morning of Thursday I again left, and never again saw my master, whom I found discouraged and who said that what the brigands demanded could not be given, and that if they did not obtain it, it was all over with him, and if, as the brigands said, by the 19th they had not obtained what they demanded, they would cut off the heads of all. Whilst I was there Alexander told me that they had allowed Lord Muncaster to go away because they had already in their power his cousin Vyner, and that it was Alexander who had advised the brigands to let Lord Muncaster, who could make the arrangements better than the others, go. He told me besides that the brigands had determined that if Lord Muncaster did not return they would cut off the head of him (Alexander) and of Mr. Vyner. I must state that when I returned to the brigands they were no longer at the place where I had left them, but on the top of a mountain which rises up behind the Piræus. There was a hut at the place with some shepherds. There were all the same brigands, and four of them were on the watch.

Questioned—

Answered: I must conscientiously say that I never perceived that Alexander had any connivance with the brigands; that, on the contrary, he did all that he could at the luncheon which was made at Marathon to preserve the bread and whatever else remained, to take it to his family in the evening.

Neither of the coachmen can I say anything which appeared to me suspicious of connivance with the brigands.

Questioned—

Answered: At our capture Alexander took no more trouble about the remnants of food, but left them in the carriage, as he left his cloak, which he prized much.

Properly questioned—

Answered: My master, two or three days before the trip to Marathon, had spoken to me of this project, and that they were a caravan. I believe also that he spoke of it at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, where he went to dine: but I do not know to whom. Alexander and the master of the hotel certainly must have known of it, as they had to prepare the food. In the town I never heard this expedition spoken of.

I neither perceived either in going or returning that we were being spied; Alexander has informed me that while we were going to Marathon the brigands had seen us with a telescope, but were too far off, otherwise they would attacked us then.

During the few hours I was in the company of the brigands on my return amongst them I did not see any strange person, or that any one came there, or brought any letters there; but the servant of Mr. Herbert informed me that Alexander had told him that one night after the capture a certain individual in a fustanelle dress had appeared amongst the brigands, which individual had brought a letter to the Chief of the brigands.

It was said to him,* Take notice that according to the depositions of the officer who commanded the detachment of Infantry destined for the escort of the carriages which conveyed the above-mentioned gentlemen to Marathon, he met the carriages while they were returning from Marathon towards Athens; that on their appearance the two gendarmes who preceded them advanced to inquire who they were; that having made themselves known, the officers said to one of the gendarmes that he should warn the coachmen that they should go slower, and at the same time the interpreter and a coachman had called to this officer to receive from one of the travellers 25 drachmas; that having asked the object of the present, he was told in reply that it was to give drink to his men, and that he then told the interpreter to order the carriages to go slower, because he had orders to accompany them; that on leaving the well where the horses were watered the officer repeated the same recommendation to go slowly, and meantime he went off with several men who were at a place called "Ponte di Pietra," and thus ten minutes later was rejoined by the carriage, and he then repeated to them to go slowly, on which one of the gendarmes answered, "You are not birds to follow us who have four legs," and horses and carriages set off at a great pace, so that they remained a long way behind, and on arriving at the farm of Oropos they heard shots, which he says must have been the last.

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* Meaning the witness.

Answered: I heard that at the first meeting some words were exchanged between the gendarmes and the infantry escort, but I did not understand what the officer said about the carriages going slowly. The latter certainly went quickly where the road was good, and I said to myself, if we go on like this the soldiers will not keep up with us.

Questioned—

Answered: I think there were about twenty foot soldiers in all. I don't know when they appeared, and I cannot say whether or not from the place of the attack the brigands could see the foot soldiers coming up, but I think they could not see them.

I confirm and sign the above, which has been read over to me.

(Signed) DOMENICO ROELLA.

(Signed) Armanni.
Marabotti.
G. Moretti, *Clerk*.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 21, 1870.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship extract of a letter from Mr. Blakeney, British Vice-Consul at Missolonghi, reporting the destruction of Deli, the brigand Chief who in the year 1865 captured Lord John Hervey and party.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Vice-Consul Blakeney to Mr. Erskine.

(Extract.) *Missolonghi, May* 18, 1870.

I HAVE to acquaint you that the famous brigand Chief Deli, who some time back had captured some Englishmen at Xiromero, in the district of Acarnania, has been slain together with five or six of his followers, by a mixed party composed of soldiers and civilians.

The inhabitants of that place were so exasperated by the perpetual atrocities committed by that monster that when he was shot down they rushed upon him and actually cut him in pieces; his head, however, was brought here yesterday, and was exposed outside the Commandant's quarters.

The dreadful tragedy enacted at Oropos seems to have disgusted people here to such an extent that I feel almost certain a stop will very soon be put to such disgraceful proceedings.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May* 30.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 21, 1870.

THE Court of Assizes at which the captured brigands are to be tried, was opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the large hall of the Varvakrion, a college of secondary education, founded by the munificence of a private citizen.

At the hour named I attended with Messrs. Cookson and Allan, and the legal adviser of Her Majesty's Legation, when it was found that so many persons had been allowed to enter the hall, and the confusion was so great, that it was quite impossible to proceed with the trial, which was accordingly adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The prisoners, however, were brought in, seven in number, namely, Alexis, Costa, Pericles, and Photis, who were present with the band at Dilessi on the 21st ultimo; and three others belonging to the same band, who had been captured in Livadia some months previously: two of these were suffering so severely from their wounds that they could not walk, and had to be carried into the Court on a sort of canvass bed.

The Minister of Justice showed me yesterday a letter from the Procureur du Roi of Chalcis, stating that the writer of the letter which was found on Christo has at length been found, and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

The letter in question, as your Lordship may perhaps recollect, was sent in my despatch of April 28, as Inclosure 12,* and purports to have been addressed to Takos and Christo by their brother Georgio Yanni, Mr. Noel's servant. This man has hitherto strongly denied any knowledge of the letter.

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* See "Greece No. 5," page 9.

GREECE. No. 13 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 14 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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ERRATUM IN "GREECE, No. 13."

Instead of the passage in inverted commas at the bottom of page 1, Part 13, and at the top of the following page, beginning "The English and Italian Ministers," and ending "without any fear," read the following literal translation of the passage in Greek, quoted in Mr. F. Noel's letter: "By command of the King and the Ministers, you may move freely into rural habitations, as long as you treat the prisoners well."

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 12, 1870.

THE course that Colonel Théagénis took, as reported in your despatches and their inclosures of the 21st and 28th April, has not escaped much criticism in this country, and a memorandum, of which I inclose a copy, has been placed in my hands, contrasting his proceedings on the spot which, it can hardly be doubted, accelerated the catastrophe, with the promises and assurances given to you before his departure from Athens, and with the instructions he was said to have carried.

It is very desirable that the points adverted to in this paper should be thoroughly investigated, and that whatever is doubtful in the conduct of Colonel Théagénis should be cleared up, and you will take the most effectual means of doing so, and report to me as soon as possible the conclusion at which you may arrive.

Mr. Noel and Mr. Yates might, probably, much assist you in this inquiry.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Memorandum.

IN Mr. Erskine's despatch of the 21st April (Parliamentary Papers, No. 3, p. 1, No. 1), in which an account is given of Colonel Théagénis's mission, it is stated, after explaining the nature of that officer's instructions, that "a reasonable time will be given for negotiation." The expression is "will be given," in the future tense, and it must consequently refer to a period subsequent to the despatch of Colonel Théagénis.

Now, how was this promise of the Greek Government, that a reasonable time for negotiation should be given, carried out?

Colonel Théagénis reached the brigand camp on the 20th (see No. 3, p. 11, Inclosure 8 in No. 2), and commenced his negotiations, if they deserve that name; he assured himself (see p. 12) that "une attaque contre eux (les brigands) ne peut qu'exposer à un péril inévitable la vie des prisonniers, péril que prévoient parfaitement ces messieurs;" he would appear to have tried to conceal the disposition and intentions of the troops from the brigands, for instead of saying openly, You are surrounded and cannot be permitted to go beyond such and such a circle, he only hinted at the possibility of danger to them in such terms as these (see p. 11): "Car ici ils ne sont pas poursuivis, tandis que s'ils se hasardaient de s'éloigner d'Oropos ils *pouvaient* rencontrer des détachements qui *pourraient* très bien ne pas respecter l'inviolabilité qu'ils trouvent à Oropos," and he boasts (at p. 12) that "les brigands n'ont eu aucune connaissance des mesures qui sont prises;" he does not seem even to have made to the brigands the offer, which he promised Mr. Erskine to make, of becoming himself a hostage in their hands; he brought his "negotiations" to an end in a few hours, and on leaving the brigand camp on the same day, the 20th, on which he had first visited it, he evidently thought no more of negotiating (see p. 12), but only of surrounding and resisting the brigands by force, though he knew, he says, that to do so was certain death to the captives.

On the morning of the 21st he proceeded at once, *without any further attempt a* *negotiation*, to complete his arrangements for hemming in the brigands (see No. 5, page 7, Inclosure 8 in No. 3), though he fully expected that they would attempt to move on that day (although at a later hour than was really the case), and knew that the result of a collision with the troops would be the destruction of the captives. The brigands came, the troops pursued and attacked, and the captives perished.

"The reasonable time for the negotiation," therefore, consisted of a few hours spent by Colonel Théagénis in the brigand camp, while his troops were taking up their positions and closing in on the brigands, and the Greek steamer was coming round to cut them off by sea; this done, and after all done so badly that the chief and half the band escaped, Colonel Théagénis troubled himself no more about negotiations on the safety of the captives, but pursued, attacked, and produced the fatal result which he acknowledges that he knew must inevitably follow from such a course.

The character of Colonel Théagénis' "negotiations" may be seen from the impression made by his visit on the captives. Mr. Herbert writes on the 20th (No. 3, page 8, Inclosure 1 in No. 2), "The Captain desires me to say that since he has seen Colonel Théagénis' orders he does not feel himself safe even here, and requests a further assurance from you, in writing, as to where they are safe, and for how long." Mr. Lloyd, on the same day (page 9, Inclosure 2 in No. 2), says, "The great thing is to gain time for negotiations, and not to hurry to an open conflict." In his journal he says (No. 5, page 5, Inclosure 2 in No. 3), on Thursday the 21st, "Know troops in force; *danger impending*." In a letter from Mr. Vyner to Lord Muncaster, of which the probable date is the 20th, and which is not in the printed papers, the former writes, "The messenger" (Colonel Théagénis) "has arrived from Athens, and has, in conjunction with Noel, had a lengthened interview with the Chiefs, the result of which is unfavourable. The Chief has said to Noel that he will keep us safe for three or four months, *but of course the soldiers being set loose has done away with our security, and in the first engagement with the troops we must die, as they would kill us at once*;" and further on he adds, "The Government official" (Colonel Théagénis) "regards our position as beyond hope."

The only result, therefore, of Colonel Théagénis' negotiations was to place the captives in a position "beyond hope;" and what the negotiations had begun the military operations completed.

It is impossible to believe that this is what Mr. Erskine understood by the promise that a reasonable time should be given for negotiation.

May 12, 1870.

No. 2.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, May* 12, 1870.

HER Majesty's Government have so fully sympathized with the labours and anxieties with which you have had to struggle during the last eventful weeks, that I have been unwilling to add to them by calling on you to supply more detailed reports and more complete information, with which it is very essential that they should be furnished. Now, however, when it remains only to unravel the whole of the circumstances which led to and attended the late dreadful tragedy, I would wish to receive from you, if possible, in one connected and detailed narrative, a full statement of all that has been ascertained in regard to this catastrophe, and the part played in it by those whose names have transpired.

The first point naturally is, whether the Greek Government had reason to suppose that so formidable a band of brigands was roaming about in Attica or Bœotia, or both, awaiting any prey that might fall into their hands. The Greek Government is bound to clear up this point for its own honour. The next point to ascertain is, from whence the brigands derived the information which induced them to make a night march, said to be of forty miles, so as to reach their appointed ambush in time even to witness the outward passage of their victims, and, having done so, why they delayed to seize them till their return. It is clear, from the report of the prisoners themselves, and from the confession of the captured brigand, inclosed in your despatch of the 23rd ultimo,* that during the whole of this period the brigands must have been in communication with some persons not immediately belonging to their band, but under whose direction and advice they were acting, and with whom they would divide the spoil. It is most essential to clear up who those persons may have been. The conduct of the Nomarch referred to by Mr. Noel is, to say the least of it, very suspicious, and it may be proper to inquire whether the priest who officiated at the mass at Oropos on Palm Sunday was then, for the first time, in communication with this band of brigands, and knows nothing further at all about them.

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* See "Greece, No. 4."

Equally impossible is it to suppose that this band was an isolated band, and had no communication with the other bands which distract and ravage the various provinces of Greece. From the statement of the captive brigand they expected to find some refuge in Agrapha, a district far removed from the scene of their immediate crime; and the fact of the connivance of well-known and influential persons with brigands in Western Greece is too notorious to have need to be dwelt upon.

With such data it seems impossible that the Greek Government (if honestly resolved to ascertain the truth) should be unable to discover the parties privy to this enormous crime. Alexander, indeed, voluntarily admitted that a man, who had afterwards been seen at large in Athens, had been in communication with the brigands; and he further admitted that the brigands had held communication outside their huts with persons whose presence they desired to conceal. Two such persons the captive brigand declares that he can identify. Now it is but little likely that persons of this description, unconnected with the locality, should have been roaming about the country so opportunely without coming into communication with the peasantry, whose services they must have required, if for no other reason, as guides. Through the peasantry and their priests the Government might obtain a clue which, if diligently and carefully followed up, would lead to the revelation of the whole mystery.

Her Majesty's Government, moreover, deem it most important to ascertain the circumstances that immediately led to the fatal catastrophe of the afternoon of the 21st of April, which are now necessarily involved in some obscurity. The point which it is most essential to clear up is, whether the Greek Government in detaching troops, so as to prevent the withdrawal of the brigands with their prisoners, even without any more active operation against them, did not break faith with the brigands, and thereby justify their apprehension that they were about to be immediately attacked.

Her Majesty's Government are naturally, as you will well understand, most anxious to be informed whether, if the brigands had reasonable grounds for apprehending that the movements of the troops were designed not simply with a view to prevent them from withdrawing from Oropos, but were a preliminary to an attack being made upon them there, any previous communication of such a change of purpose had been made to you, and to what extent and with what reservations you had acquiesced in an operation so fraught with danger to the captives, and apparently so much at variance with the assurances which you had been the channel of conveying to the brigands. It appears certain that the brigands, from a very early period, had announced their determination to murder their prisoners if, within a specified time, which must have expired, or nearly expired, when the crime was accomplished, their demands were not fully complied with; but it would seem, also, from Mr. Noel's report, that they might have accepted the modified terms of ransom and transportation in safety to a foreign land, if the obstinacy or treachery of a local authority had not deprived him of the means of further communication with them before it was too late. This is a most serious feature as regards that local authority, and one which the Greek Government must be careful not to slur over.

This Her Majesty's Government would have a right to expect from that of Greece, even if the case were not one in which the Greek Government itself were as deeply, though on different grounds, interested as themselves.

To assist you in these inquiries, I have authorized you to provide yourself with the best legal advice that may be within your immediate reach, and I have also instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to place at your disposal, if required, the services of the best British legal practitioner of Constantinople, or of Egypt, or even those of the Judge Consul-General himself.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May 23, 1870.*

DURING the pursuit of the brigands after their flight from Sykamenon, Colonel Théagénis' horse put his foot into a hole, and threw the Colonel so heavily as to inflict a serious contusion on his side, by which he was confined to bed for more than ten days at Thebes.

On his return to Athens he placed in my hands a parcel of letters which he had found in the pocket of the late Mr. Herbert's capote, and which proved to be nearly the whole of those which I had addressed to him during his captivity.

This morning M. Valaority brought me three more letters addressed to Mr. Herbert, one of which was from General Church, another from a friend, which Mr. Watson has undertaken to return, and a third from myself, dated the 19th of April, and sent to Oropos by a messenger despatched to Colonel Théagénis by General Church.

I have now, therefore, the honour to transmit herewith copies of that series, the letters marked 1, 2, 3, and 5 being those delivered to me by Colonel Théagénis, and the one marked 4, by M. Valaority, which he informed me was brought to him by a person in the service of the Police, who professes to have received it from a peasant of Sykamenon. As this explanation did not appear to be altogether satisfactory, M. Valaority has requested the Procureur du Roi to inquire into the matter. A sixth letter was forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 28th April, which was never delivered to Mr. Herbert, and which was returned to me after his death by General Soutzo.

The letters are all copied exactly as they were written (usually in a great hurry), except that the parts relating to strictly private matters have been omitted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE

Inclosure in No. 3.

Letters addressed to Mr. Herbert.

(No. 1.)

My dear Herbert,

* * * * *

WE have been in communication with those who are in authority, and in two hours they are to let us know their answer. To-morrow, therefore, we may expect something decisive. The King and the Prime Minister are away, and until they return (they are expected this evening) I do not expect that anything decisive will be known.

* * * * *

I have at your desire telegraphed to C., and will now do so again.

Yours ever,

Wednesday, April 13.

P.S.—The Government have already pledged themselves not to allow the troops to pursue your captors until you are released; of course I cannot answer for the promise being kept, but I hope it will.

(No. 2.)

My dear Herbert, *British Legation, Athens, Friday, April* 15, 1870.

I have received your letter of this morning and heard from M. Zaïmis what is said by his emissaries; unfortunately they are about to start, and I have but an instant to scribble a line. The Government will be but too happy to guarantee the safe departure of the band, who I trust will satisfy themselves that the Government have not the power to grant an amnesty. Let them read Art. 35 and 39 of the Constitution, and not listen to designing advisers. You can explain to them the bearing of these Articles. I send you a French copy of the Constitution, and will add one in Greek if Lambros can find it in time.

* * * * *

Yours ever,
(Signed) E. M. E.

(No. 3.)

My dear Herbert, *British Legation, Athens, Sunday night, April* 17.

* * * * *

I have determined to send off Dionysio, although I have nothing of consequence to say, because the Government are now in Council, and it cannot yet be known what they will decide after hearing the report of their messenger, who arrived at about 8 this evening.

* * * * *

Government cannot legally grant the amnesty, and if they did so illegally they might be out of office to-morrow; and then what security is there that their successors would respect an act they were incompetent to do? Mind you say this to Arvanitaki, and let him reflect on it himself. You say that the messengers sent have not the power to explain matters authoritatively; try, therefore, and persuade Arvanitaki to talk to you calmly and to negotiate through us. Surely he can trust us, at least as much as he does the others.

* * * * *

Undoubtedly I have been assured more than once, and do not doubt it, that if Arvanitaki would give himself up he might be tried and sentenced, but *the King would pledge his Royal word* to me to pardon him after all formalities had been gone through. But how could the King send a letter either to me or Minerva promising pardon for past offences, which would be simply an amnesty? Now nothing of that sort can be valid without the signature of the Minister or Ministry, and I have already said that I should not advise Arvanitaki to trust in the validity of an illegal amnesty which might be set aside by a new Ministry, and Ministries in Greece are notoriously ephemeral. Now, however, for the real point. You say that the chief of your friends is the real obstacle, that the others would be content with an understanding that they should not be molested whilst escaping with their booty. It has occurred to me that A. might be glad to go on board an English vessel of war for conveyance to Malta, and of course taking his share of the plunder with him. At Malta I daresay they would not care for a prolonged visit from such gentry, but he would be quite at liberty to go to that paradise of Greeks, Alexandria, or to any other part of the globe that has charms for him, and in which his presence would be welcome. I have no doubt the Greek Government would jump at such an escape. Ask your friend, as if from yourself, what he would think of it, and in the meantime I will sound Lord C.

I shall in a day or two have a vessel at my disposal, and, if necessary, would come and fetch you and him, and assure him that he runs no risk on British soil of being called to account for his peccadilloes in Greece or Turkey. I wish he could be made to understand that he is only a cats-paw to such people as * * * *

In short, as I told Arvanitaki, the money won't be an obstacle wherever it comes from. But I must say that if the English steamer plan is realised they might content themselves with a lump sum of 10,000*l.*, that is, nearly 500*l.* a-piece; a pretty good beginning for an Albanian shepherd lad.

Yours most sincerely,
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

(No. 4.)

My dear Herbert, *British Legation, Athens, April* 19, 1870.

I was not able to write to you last night as there was no time, and do so now because General Church tells me that he is about to send off a man to Théagénis. Every one assures me that a better selection could not have been made. ——— says that there are plenty of men who know the country, but are not honest, and that there are, perhaps, a few honest men who do not know the country; whereas Théagénis is both honest and knows the country.

In my presence all the Ministers authorized him to grant any terms *short of the two impossible ones*, which might be demanded, and he spontaneously undertook to go out to the brigands as a hostage should they require one, and to prevent them from insisting on dragging you to the frontier. I don't know whether Théagénis is a man of resource, but you must try and see him often, and make any suggestions that occur to you should he prove less able than one would desire. Pray tell me *really* how Mr. Vyner is, as the Demarch gave a bad account of him, and a *very* bad one of Boyl.

Watson wants to go and establish himself somewhere in your neighbourhood as a means of communication; but I tell him he can be of more use here, and that as he knows neither the people nor the country he could do no good.

I think you understand that the two impossible conditions are precisely those which Tako insists on, viz., the amnesty, and free pardon after trial and sentence by default; the former has been so often discussed that there is no necessity to revert to it, but I may mention, with respect to the latter, that M. de Privilegios, the Procureur-Général, and probably the soundest lawyer in Greece, has given it as his opinion that under no circumstances has the King the power to pardon a man until he has been *tried and sentenced in person.*

* * * * *

Yours ever,
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

P.S.—I find I have forgotten to say that I have asked Mr. Noel, who is at Chalcis, to send his man Arvanitaki, a brother of Tako's, with letters from the Nomarch and himself, to assist Théagénis, if needful, and Noel is persuaded he would be of use. I have also omitted to say that Valaority told Théagénis in the Council of Ministers, in my presence, that, if necessary, he would go to Oropos and assure them in the King's name that if they would consent to come in and be tried they would, after conviction, obtain the Royal pardon. Surely this is a good deal when the pledge is taken to a Foreign Minister.

E. M. E.

(No. 5.)

My dear Herbert, *British Legation, Athens, Wednesday, April* 20, 1870.

We are so much in the dark as to your present position that I really do not know what to write; but as Zaïmis tells me that in a few minutes he shall despatch a messenger to Théagénis, I cannot let him go without a line for you also, which I hope you will receive in the village of Oropos, where we are told you now are. I also heard from Noel that he was to leave Chalcis yesterday with one of the Arvanitakis who is in his service, and who may be of use. At all events they can do no harm.

Théagénis' instructions are still the same, and you may say to Arvanitaki that I vouch for their faithful execution, as far as I can vouch for anything a Greek Minister promises me. They are, then, to discuss with the band as much as they like, and to promise them to the last moment the ransom agreed upon, and liberty to remove it to a place of safety, with hostages to insure their not being molested in the mean time. But neither amnesty nor pardon after judgment by default are admissible. They will not be attacked unless they attempt to carry you off, but neither will the troops allow them to do so. Let them, therefore, take the money while they can. It would be a poor consolation to the band for being killed to kill you first. Were they allowed to march across the country with their prisoners, you might all of you die *en route* or catch the seeds of some incurable malady.

The "Cockatrice" has arrived and is at my disposal for any purpose, such, for instance, as sending round the ransom. But I have no authority yet to convey Tako or his band to Malta or elsewhere.

Yours ever,
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 23, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith an answer to the Memorandum inclosed in that despatch, embodying my opinions as to Colonel Théagénis' conduct during the most difficult mission with which he was entrusted.

When it became necessary to select some person to negotiate with the brigands on behalf of the Government, as suggested by Mr. Herbert and his fellow-captives, MM. Zaïmis and Valaority and I had a most anxious discussion as to the fittest person for such a task, and after several names had been proposed by M. Zaïmis, and to which for various reasons I objected, I at last thought of Colonel Théagénis, who appeared to me peculiarly fitted to conduct a negotiation on the success of which the safety of our countrymen depended. He was, and is universally respected; he is a military man, and the Aide-de-camp of General Church; he speaks Italian with great facility (a language with which two of the captives were familiar); and he is quite unconnected with any political party.

M. Zaïmis at once admitted, on my mentioning his name, that a better choice could not be made. He was sent for by the King, and consented with the greatest readiness to do what was required of him.

I have in several of my subsequent despatches described how Colonel Théagénis discharged the duty he had undertaken. I was at first disposed to think, on the representation of Alexander, and after perusing his two first hurried reports, that Colonel Théagénis had giving more of his attention to surrounding the brigands than treating with them; but after reading his detailed report, inclosed in my despatch of the 5th instant,* after a long

* See "Greece No. 7," page 12.

conversation with him as to the cause of the collision, and after hearing his evidence in Court, I am bound to say that I believe Colonel Théagénis to have acted as a man of feeling and of honour, and that he did his best to avert a catastrophe which was brought on by the panic caused amongst the brigands by the sight of the troops. If the latter had reached the Asopos in time to occupy its left bank so as to intercept the communication with Sykamenon, or if Alexander had been able to overtake and reassure the brigands, they might have been persuaded to remain quietly at Sykamenon until terms could have been arranged for the release of the prisoners. But Colonel Théagénis was instructed to prevent the escape of the brigands to the north, and when once the troops came up with them, and they would not stop, it is quite conceivable that the soldiers should have made use of their arms without permission from their officers.

I have heard all that Mr. Noel has to say on this subject, and do not believe that he is in a position to prove that there was any deliberate intention to attack. He was not present at the engagement, and only says, as I have already mentioned to your Lordship, that an officer of his acquaintance was ordered by Captain Liacopoulos to attack the brigands at Sykamenon, but he had not the order in his possession, and as far as I know the soldiers engaged were those who had accompanied Colonel Théagénis and Captain Apostolides from Sialessi in a totally opposite direction from the place at which those spoken of by Mr. Noel were stationed, namely, Dilessi.

All that Mr. Yates knows of the affair is what he saw from a vessel which was then at some distance from the shore, as he did not land until the firing was over, and the prisoners murdered. But it must be admitted that he and most disinterested persons who have looked closely into the matter are of opinion that the troops fired first.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Answer to Memorandum in the Earl of Clarendon's Despatch of the 12th May, 1870.

I CERTAINLY understood that "*a reasonable time will be given for negotiation,*" and not only "a reasonable time," but *ample* time. In fact, as far as I was concerned, no argument that could have been used would ever have induced me to acquiesce in the brigands being attacked, which, as it appears to me, is a totally different thing from consenting to M. Zaïmis' proposal that they should be surrounded by a cordon of troops, which would have rendered escape difficult, if not impossible. Doubtless there would always have been the danger that when the brigands first perceived that they were surrounded they would commit some act of violence, but after all they were human beings, and likely to be actuated by human instincts, and would not, I believed, wantonly slaughter their captives when they could count upon a ransom exceeding the wildest hopes of such people, with every facility for carrying it off to a place of safety, and beyond the reach of either the Greek or the Turkish authorities.

The Greek Government and my Italian colleague and I unquestionably had in view not only Colonel Théagénis' mission, which might fail, but what we hoped to do subsequently if time were but afforded us. The Archbishop would have gone—I would have gone myself; even the King would unhesitatingly have placed himself in the brigands' hands, rather than that any harm should have befallen our poor countrymen.

I will not undertake to defend all that Colonel Théagénis did, as I do not feel sure that I am sufficiently acquainted with his proceedings to constitute myself his apologist. He may have made mistakes, and circumstances were against him, but I certainly believe he had the purest and most unselfish intentions; and, at all events, I fully acquit him of the diabolical conduct of which he has been accused. He declares in his letter of April 25th (inclosed in my despatch of the 5th instant*), that after *several* hours' discussion he left the brigands without having made any impression on them, and I doubt whether anything would have been gained by his attempting to re-open negotiations until he had received fresh instructions from Athens, or until the brigands again intimated a wish to treat. His sole interview with them took place on the 20th, and the fatal encounter was at about 5 o'clock P.M. on the following day. It is quite certain that Colonel Théagénis left no doubt on the brigands' minds that they would not be allowed to carry off their captives from the neighbourhood of Oropos, as not only does he say so in his report of April 25, paragraph 4,† but Mr. Herbert, in his letter of April 20th, states that Tako was aware that he was being surrounded, and wanted to know where he would be safe.

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* See "Greece No. 7," page 13.

† Ibid., page 12.

Even at Sykamenon they would not have been attacked; the collision occurred after they had left that place.

With respect to the Colonel's alleged omission to offer to accompany the brigands as a hostage, I would refer to paragraph 4 of his report of April 25th,† in which he states most distinctly that he had done so. But even if what the Colonel says is not believed, my letter to Mr. Herbert of the 19th of April, of which a copy is sent in my preceding despatch, would show that Mr. Herbert must have been aware of the offer, and it is highly improbable that he would have failed to mention it in conversation with Tako. I no more doubt that the offer was made to Tako than I do of my own existence.

There is no reason to suppose that on leaving the brigands Colonel Théagénis had definitively broken off negotiation with them: they might at any moment have been resumed by him or others, if the brigands would but have remained where they were. It was known that they were thinking of escape, and one of his objects certainly was to make this as difficult as possible.

In moving to Sialessi on the 21st, his object was obviously to get to the north of Oropos and intercept the brigands before they carried off their captives to some more distant and impenetrable part of the country, as they were constantly threatening to do.

If he had meant to *attack* them it would have been far simpler to do so from Marcopoulos, where he then was. It is stated in the memorandum which I am now answering, that Colonel Théagénis "fully expected that they would attempt to move on that day (the 21st), although at a later hour than was really the case, and knew that the result of the collision," &c., a statement which may be true, but of which I find no evidence in the papers before me, and which would appear to be in direct contradiction with Colonel Théagénis' avowed object of surrounding them at Oropos—all the measures he was adopting being calculated with that view. He even declares that he did not know of this intention until about 3 P.M. on the 21st.

Mr. Herbert's note of the 20th April shows, in my opinion, that the brigands did fully understand that they must not leave Oropos.

But Colonel Théagénis was surely not bound to tell the men who were about to be surrounded the exact position of the troops employed in the operation.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Athens, May 24 1870.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 25, 1870.

ALTHOUGH I have endeavoured to keep the Government fully informed as to the details of the late catastrophe, I am painfully conscious that I have been able to convey but an inadequate impression of all the circumstances which may have contributed to it. In accordance, therefore, with the instructions contained in your despatch of the 12th instant, I will now attempt to give a more connected account of the whole affair.

The band of the Arvanitei consisted originally of twenty-eight brigands, almost exclusively natives of Turkey.

It broke into Phthiotis about the middle of January last, and I can well remember the consternation with which the news was received at Athens. The subsequent history of its proceedings up to the period of its entrance into Attica is so fully told in the indictment, of which copies are herewith annexed, that I need not encumber this despatch with any further details on the subject.

The exact day of their arrival in this neighbourhood has not, as far as I am aware, been yet ascertained.

The indictment mentions the 9th or 10th of April (28th or 29th March, o. s.) as that on which the band appeared about Pentelicus, but it is almost certain that it was lurking somewhere on that mountain for several days before the 11th April, when the capture was effected. There is no reason to suppose that the Government were aware of the proximity of the Arvanitei until that morning, although it is certain that their presence must have been known to many persons for some days previously.

The statement now made to me by the Greek Government is that M. Avierinos, the Acting Minister of the Interior, first heard that the brigands were concealed near Daon, on the road to Marathon, "towards noon" on Monday, the information having been derived from Captain Canellos, the officer commanding the flying column in Attica, who was on leave at Athens, and who had learnt the fact from a peasant. But it is so difficult to get at the truth in this country that Captain Canellos only acknowledges to have received this information at 2 in the afternoon, although the Minister himself admits that it reached him towards noon through this very Captain Canellos, who had ceased to take any active part in the command of his detachment because he was on bad terms with General Soutzo, chiefly owing to the latter's refusal to employ more than 25 men on a duty which in former times required 200.

M. Avierinos's letter to M. Valaority on this subject will be forwarded to your Lordship by this mail; and I think that abroad it will be thought somewhat strange on the part of a Minister entrusted with the public security that he should have put off informing his colleague, the Minister of War, that the Arvanitei were at two or three hours' drive from the capital until the next meeting of the Cabinet Council, which doubtless was not held until our unfortunate countrymen had fallen into the hands of the brigands. He denies, and no doubt with truth, that he knew that a party of strangers had gone to Marathon; but, unless I am mistaken, the Minister of War was apprized of the fact at latest at 10 A.M., and if M. Avierinos had taken the very natural precaution of letting his colleague know that the dreaded Arvanitei were close to Athens, one would have expected that immediate measures would have been adopted to avert the disaster. As it was, one Minister knew that the brigands were in the neighbourhood, and the other that the strangers had gone to Marathon, but each Minister kept what he knew to himself. The deplorable result is too well known for it to be necessary that I should recapitulate the details.

There is not the least reason for believing that the brigands really made the famous night march of 40 or 50 miles on which General Soutzo lays so much stress. They were probably a week on Pentelicus receiving bread, and perhaps intelligence, from the convent on this side of the mountain which is so well known to travellers visiting Athens. But as all this is now a matter of judicial investigation, I trust that your Lordship will excuse my not entering into particulars which it would be wrong to divulge. For the same reason I say nothing as to the persons who are suspected of having encouraged the brigands to enter Attica, nor as to their advisers in the matter of the amnesty. Messrs. Cookson and Allan are now fully aware of all that is known here on these points, but they would not be justified in communicating the evidence which is being taken until the persons implicated are committed for trial.

The brigands would probably have seized the travellers on their way to Marathon; but, according to their account, they did not notice the carriages until it was too late, and they knew that they could always take them on their return.

I have not yet heard that the band of the Arvanitei were connected with any other; on the contrary, that of Spannos, which looks upon Bœotia and Attica as its especial prey, is known to be the rival of the other, and would probably have attacked the Arvanitei, if they had obtained the ransom, and if Spannos's band could have collected a sufficient force to do so with any chance of success.

It was natural that the Arvanitei should look to Agrapha as a refuge, as they mostly belonged to that district and had come from there.

With respect to the question of an amnesty being granted to the brigands, I would observe that, on first hearing of the demand, I felt persuaded that it could not legally be granted; but as it was not my business to uphold the Greek Constitution, but to get my countrymen released, I sounded General Soutzo, the first Minister I happened to see, as to the possibility of complying with the demand put forward by the brigands. To my great relief and surprise I found him disposed calmly to consider the matter, and he added that he had always been of opinion that, mainly on grounds of expediency, it would be advisable to make a large use of the Royal prerogative of pardoning brigands, as, after all, they were not worse than many persons who were reputed honest, whilst a brigand was far more dangerous on the mountain side and as an outlaw than he would be if allowed to lead the life of a peaceful citizen,—a doctrine in which there may be some truth.

On the following day, however, General Soutzo seemed to have changed his mind and would not admit that he had ever contemplated the possibility of an amnesty being granted for any but political offences.

M. Valaority, the next Minister I saw, declared to me that an amnesty would be a direct breach of the Constitution, and I have not heard two opinions upon the subject since.

I did not receive your Lordship's first telegram expressing a hope that the brigands might be pardoned, until after the captives had all been murdered. It would, therefore, be useless now to inquire whether any amount of pressure would have induced the King and his Ministers to commit what they all considered an unconstitutional act, and I only mention the subject to explain why no serious attempt was made by me in this sense. Without positive instructions from your Lordship I do not think that even the very difficult circumstances in which I was placed would have justified me in requiring the Greek Government to violate the Constitution. It is always with the deepest pain that I approach the question as to the attempt to surround the brigands at Oropos; it is difficult, now that all is over, fully to realize the various motives by which Count della Minerva and I were influenced in this matter. Those who blame us perceive only that the one course led to a fatal result, and they do not take into account what and might probably would have occurred if the Greek Government had been prevented from moving a soldier.

If, as was quite possible, the military measures had been more prudently and skilfully planned, and the result had been the liberation of the captives, there can be no question that the steps taken would have been generally approved.

Mr. Noel says on the 21st that the brigands were about to come to terms. But if so, why did they attempt to move off? Is it not likely that they were seeking to mislead Mr. Noel in order to give time for their escape?

Mr. Noel was unquestionably acting in good faith, but it is no less certain that his man George Yanni, the brother of Tako and Christo Arvanitaki, was the agent employed in the intrigue about the armistice, and that the letter found on Christo after his death was written with George's knowledge and assent.

Colonel Théagénis assures me that there were moments when he thought that Tako was about to give way, but that after a fresh conversation between the brothers, in which George sought to dissuade him from accepting the terms offered, Tako would come back more obstinate than ever.

Is it conceivable that Mr. Noel's attempts at persuasion can have had much effect when they were being counteracted by the very man through whom any influence could be exerted?

M. Zaïmis worked upon my fears by telling me that this state of things could not last; that a body of men under a certain Leonidas Bulgaris was preparing to attack the brigands at Oropos, with the purpose of effecting the release of the captives at whatever cost; and that with every disposition to avoid a collision, the Government might be unable to prevent it; that even at Oropos the peasants were combining to put an end to a state of things which they deemed disgraceful to the country.

On the other hand the brigands were constantly threatening to kill the captives unless their terms were complied with immediately; and although it is now said that these were mere idle threats, I did not feel at all sure that they would not be fulfilled. Count de Boyl and Mr. Vyner were much depressed, and I felt confident that Mr. Herbert's health would have given way under prolonged exposure to damp and fatigue.

M. Zaïmis did not object to send a person of standing to negotiate on behalf of the Government, but he insisted on some understanding being come to in the event of every attempt at conciliation proving unsuccessful; and I own that at length both I and Count della Minerva considered that the chances of success so much outweighed the risk, that we reluctantly acquiesced in M. Zaïmis's suggestion that in the event of Colonel Théagénis's mission not succeeding, the Government should be allowed to dispose the troops around Oropos in such a manner as to render it impossible for the brigands to escape, when they would, it was thought, be obliged to accept the magnificent terms which would still have been offered to them. Count della Minerva's recollection of our understanding with the Government is that a cordon was to be drawn round Oropos at the distance of about two hours. I cannot be sure of this, as I felt that much must depend upon the nature of the ground; but it was certainly agreed that the troops should keep as far away as was compatible with the attainment of the object in view, viz., the prevention of the escape of the brigands.

I think it cannot be denied that in what the brigands said to Mr. Noel they were either trying to deceive him, or, if they were in earnest, they were beginning to feel the effects of the message conveyed to them by Colonel Théagénis.

If they had been allowed to carry off their prisoners without interruption, from the comparatively accessible situation they were then in, and if the captives had dropped off miserably one by one, or been murdered at a later period by the brigands in some chance-encounter with the troops, it would equally have been said that we were to blame, and that we ought never to have consented to their removal from Oropos; that a little firmness would have forced the brigands to accept the terms offered to them: in short, any misfortune to the captives would always have been attributed to our mismanagement.

These, my Lord, were some of the arguments which induced me to acquiesce in the course proposed by the Greek Government, which was not to come into operation until after the failure of Colonel Théagénis's conciliatory mission.

I do not pretend that I was right, as I now see that anything would have been better than a plan which has ended so fatally. But who can undertake to say with certainty which is the best way to deal with brigands, or how much of what they threaten is meant to be carried into effect?

Nor do I perceive how faith was broken with them: they surely could not expect to be allowed to wander about indefinitely with impunity! And yet it would have been as dangerous to put an end to the armistice at the end of ten months as it proved to be at the end of ten days.

I have repeatedly assured your Lordship that there was never the slightest intention on the part of the Government of attacking the brigands; and they must have well known this, as they trusted any engagements taken by a British Agent, and Mr. Herbert was in a position thoroughly to enlighten them on this head.

In Mr. Lloyd's letter of the 20th of April to Lord Muncaster, he says, "They cannot believe that they are safe even here, and they require some assurance from Erskine that they will not be molested in Attica, fixing the time they will wait here till to-morrow evening for an answer." This answer, consenting to their removal to Sykamenon, was given without one moment's delay, but they left Oropos without waiting for it; had they done so it might easily have been settled that they would not be molested in Attica.

I have, in a note of which a copy is inclosed herewith, requested M. Valaority to inquire into the Nomarch of Chalcis's refusal to lend the Government boat "Methoni" to Mr. Noel; and I shall not fail to acquaint your Lordship with the explanation that may be offered by the Nomarch in reply: but I think Mr. Noel makes more of the circumstance than it deserves, as the "Methoni" is not, I imagine, a steamer, and Mr. Noel was not ready to start for Oropos until a quarter past 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st of April, when the brigands had already left Sykamenon and the conflict had begun.

Having now, to the best of my ability, answered in this or in other despatches all the points adverted to in your Lordship's despatch, I must leave this most distressing case to the indulgent consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Indictment of Brigands, extracted from "La Grèce" of May 21, 1870.

LA Chambre des Mises en Accusation du Tribunal Correctionnel d'Athènes, composée des Juges M. Antoniadis, President, Sp. Evlambios, Juge d'Instruction, et de Sp. Euclide;

Réunie dans la salle des délibérations le 25 Avril, 1870, en présence du Procureur du Roi G. Limberaki et du Sous-Greffier B. I. Coconi, pour décider, après délibération, sur l'affaire suivante:

Les nommés—1, Tacos Arvanitis; 2, Christos Arvanitis; 3, Nicholas Cotzodrakos; 4, Alexis Tzounis ou Hormova; 5, Apostolos Caravidas; 6, Nicolas Scaltzopoulos; 7, Nassos Moustaclis ou Tzoumboukis; 8, Nicolas Floros ou Tzitzis; 9, Dém. Patzaouraki ou Pliasias; 10, Stathis Xephloudos; 11, Démétrius Zarcadas; 12, Séraphim Foussekis ou Scamangouli ou Crissaropoulos; 13, Const. Scantzouris; 14, Périclès Lioris ou Viliotis; 15, Const. Monahos; 16, Photios Iconomo; 17, Athanase Tassoulas; 18, Leonidas Calomiris; 19, Nasos Catzonis; 20, Elie Stathaki; 21, Georges Catarahia; 22, Jean Janaris; 23, Soter Zoma; 24, Jean Phermani; 25, Mitros Tzacanica; 26, Soter Arvanitovlakaki; et 27, Mitros Kenourios ou Condolèmis, ont été accusés de brigandage, de rapt, de viol, et de meurtre.

En conséquence de cette accusation, a été ordonnée et faite une instruction régulière, dans le cours de laquelle ont été delivrés, 1, le mandat d'amener sous le numéro 9; 2, le mandat d'arrêter sous le numéro 7; et 3, la prise de corps sous le numéro 11 par le Juge d'Instruction A. Ghion. Après la fin de l'instruction le Procureur du Roi près ce tribunal ayant soumis le dossier, par son réquisitoire sous le numéro 6901, il a exposé les faits suivants provenant de la susdite instruction:—

La bande de brigands composée des Chefs de bande Tacos et Christos Arvanitéos et N. Coutzodrakos et des brigands Alexis Tzouni ou Hormova, Apostolos Caravida, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos, Nasos Moustaclis ou Tzoumbouki, Nicolas Floros ou Tzitzis, Démos Patzaucraki ou Pliasias, St. Xephloudos, Démétrius Zarcada, Séraphim Phousseki, ou Soamangouli ou Crissaropoulos, Const. Scantzouri, Périclès Liori ou Viliotis, Const. Monahos, Photios Iconomou, Athanase Tassoula, Leonidas Calomiris, Nassos Catzonis, Elie Stathaki, George Catarahias, Jean Janaris, Soter Zoma, Jean Phermani, Mitros Tzacanica, Sp. Arvanitovlakaki et Mitros Kenourio ou Cordolèmis, dont les nommés Périclès Lioris et Soter Zomas sont Hellènes, et les autres originaires d'Agrapha, province

de l'Etat Ottoman, a pénétré par la frontière Turque en Phthiotide vers le commencement de Janvier, année courante, ayant des vivres pour cinq jours, et des montagnes de la Phthiotide s'est dirigée vers la Locride et de là à Livadie, où elle était ravitaillée par les bergers nomades. Découverte par les colonnes volantes à Livadie elle fut attaquée par elles au lieu dit Oros Exarchos ou Caramouza, où fut blessé et pris le brigand Ath. Tassoulas, tandis que les autres parvinrent à s'échapper par la fuite. Après trois jours de marche en des lieux différents ils vinrent camper à l'endroit nommé Paralimni d'où ils aperçurent de loin les détachements militaires, et ayant eu peur ils se dirigèrent sur Retzona de Thèbes : mais les détachements militaires, qui suivaient les traces des brigands les atteignirent là, les attaquèrent et dans le conflit périrent les brigands N. Coutzodracos, Mitros Kenourious ou Cordolèmis, et Soter Arvanitovlakaki, et furent blessés et pris les nommés L. Calomiris et Nassos Catzonis ; mais les vingt-et-un autres brigands qui parvinrent à s'échapper par la fuite se réfugièrent dans les montagnes et se cachaient dans la Mégaride ; mais découverts là aussi, par les détachements millitaires, que les vedettes des brigands aperçurent, ils partirent. En se cachant tantôt dans un endroit et tantôt dans un autre de la Mégaride et de l'Attique, ils arrivèrent du 28 au 29 Mars, année courante, aux environs du village de Pikermi ; dans la matinée du 30 ils se postèrent au-dessus du lieu dit Macrohoraphos, d'où ayant remarqué le passage de deux voitures, par lesquelles s'étaient transportés à Marathon Lord Muncaster avec sa femme, Viner, Lloyd avec sa femme et sa fille, Herbert et Boyl, le Premier Secrétaire de la Legation Anglaise et le Second de la Légation Italienne, accompagnés de l'interprète Al. Anemoyanni et d'un de leurs domestiques, de quatre gendarmes à cheval, ils se postèrent près du pont voisin, et, à leur retour de Marathon ils se présentèrent à l'improviste devant eux et les enlevèrent, après que les gendarmes qui défendaient les étrangers firent feu sur les brigands ; mais les brigands ripostèrent, et comme ils étaient nombreux, les gendarmes D. Bambalis et P. Vasilakos furent grièvement blessés et ce dernier mourut le jour suivant ; les autres, cernés par les brigands et menacés de mort, se rendirent. Les brigands s'emparèrent ensuite des susdits étrangers et des deux gendarmes, qu'ils désarmèrent et les dirigérent vers les hauteurs ; mais en ce moment arriva une petite colonne volante de six hommes qui avaient précédemment rencontré les voyageurs, ainsi qu'ils avaient été rencontrés par un détachement de quinze hommes, qui étant à pied ne pouvaient suivre de près les voyageurs, qui marchaient en voiture. Les premiers ouvrirent aussitôt le feu contre les brigands, mais ils furent forcés de cesser leur feu par les cris des prisonniers. Après deux heures de marche, les brigands relachèrent les femmes et le domestique, ainsi que les gendarmes, en compagnie desquels les femmes retournèrent à Athènes, et les brigands avec les autres qu'ils enlevèrent, après avoir parcouru toute la nuit différents endroits du Pentélique, ouvrirent le lendemain des négociations avec les étrangers pour leur délivrance moyennant une rançon, qui fut enfin fixée d'un commun accord à 25,000 livres sterling. Le lendemain on relacha Lord Muncaster, qui fut envoyé à Athènes pour exécuter cette convention. Mais lorsque cette somme fut préparée et que le susdit Lord en informait Vyner pour s'entendre avec les brigands sur la manière de donner aux brigands la rançon et de mettre en liberté les prisonniers, les brigands changèrent d'avis et prétendirent aussi à l'amnistie, que les prisonniers ne voulurent pas seulement promettre, mais qu'ils repoussèrent même comme contrevenant à la Constitution, ainsi que l'avoue l'interprète Anemoyanni, en ajoutant qu'Herbert, Secrétaire de la Légation Anglaise, regardait leur capture par les brigands comme machinée par d'autres, ainsi que leur demande d'amnistie qu'ils ne soumirent pas dès le principe comme une des conditions de leur mise en liberté, d'après la déposition même de Lord Muncaster. Alors commencèrent de nouvelles négociations entre divers particuliers et les brigands qui se trouvaient à Kéramidi, mais qui n'aboutissaient à aucun résultat ; cependant les brigands, ayant pris les susdits étrangers, se transportèrent à Oropos et insistèrent sur leurs prétentions, en menaçant de tuer leurs prisonniers dans le cas contraire. On expédia alors deux compagnies d'infanterie sous le commandement du Capitaine Apostolidi, qui arrivèrent le 8 Avril, année courante, au village de Cacosalessi, où elles campèrent à deux heures et demie des brigands ; et à leur insu le lendemain vers midi se rendit là Théagène aussi, qui avait mission de persuader les brigands d'accepter la rançon et de mettre en liberté les étrangers. Comme celui-ci annonça qu'il n'était parvenu à rien faire, on crut nécessaire de rapprocher du lieu de campement des brigands les détachements militaires pour les empêcher de fuir, et faciliter les négociations entamées pour la délivrance des prisonniers ; dans ce but ils se mirent en marche sur Oropos, mais à moitié chemin ils apprirent de deux paysans que les brigands avaient quitté Oropos et se dirigeaient sur Sicaminos, dans l'intention de transporter leurs prisonniers en Turquie, d'après la déposition d'Alex. Anemoyanni. C'est pourquoi les soldats changèrent de route et suivirent les traces des brigands. Arrivés près de la rivière Asopos, ils s'occupaient à la traverser quoique grossie par les pluies, lorsque les brigands prirent leurs prisonniers et se dirigèrent vers Dilessi. Quelques soldats et les cavaliers ayant passé la rivière ils rencontrèrent Anemoyanni, auquel Théagène donna l'ordre de monter à cheval et de partir aussitôt pour arriver jusqu'aux brigands et leur dire de ne pas fuir, mais de revenir ainsi qu'on était convenu à Oropos pour terminer les négociations entamées pour la délivrance des prisonniers, parcequ'Anemoyanni refusait de marcher en disant que les brigands s'étaient éloignés de plus d'une heure de marche, ils ne pourraient les atteindre à pied, mais Anemoyanni refusa d'obéir [*sic*]. Les soldats suivirent alors les traces des brigands vers Dilessi, et comme ils étaient fatigués de la marche des deux jours précédents, les plus vifs et les plus agiles seulement purent s'approcher d'eux en marchant directement vers Dilessi, tandis que les cavaliers suivaient à côté. Les soldats sommèrent les brigands de mettre en liberté les étrangers, mais ceux-ci fuyaient toujours. Sur ces entrefaites ils tirèrent quelques coups de feu sur les soldats qui les suivaient. Alors deux soldats, qui précédaient les autres, aperçurent d'un côteau où ils étaient arrivés que les brigands avaient commencé le massacre des prisonniers et l'annoncèrent aux soldats qui suivaient; ceux-ci, saisis d'un désir furieux de vengeance contre les brigands, tirèrent sur eux et en les poursuivant ils tuèrent successivement le Chef de bande Christos Arvanitis et les brigands Elie Stathaki, Soter Zomas, Léon Phermani, et Mitros Tzacanica, après avoir tué précédemment Jean Janari ou Gheroyianni et Georges Catarahia qui tuèrent Herbert avant le conflit, et prirent Al. Tzouni ou Hormova, blessé, et poursuivirent jusqu'à la nuit que les autres, profitant de l'obscurité, prirent une direction inconnue. Le lendemain on trouva et on arrêta les brigands Photios Iconomos, Périclès Lioris ou Viliotis, et Costas Monahos, qui déposent que de ceux qui échappèrent Tacos avait été blessé à la tête, Apostolos Caravidas au cou, et Démos Patzaouraki à la main droite. Dans les poches de Christos Arvanitaki et d'un autre brigand ont été trouvées deux lettres dont la première a trait à l'acte de brigandage exposé plus haut et laisse voir l'existence de relations et d'entente entre la bande des Arvanitéos et personnes.

Le meurtre des étrangers capturés est constaté aussi par les aveux des brigands arrêtés Al. Tzouni ou Hormova, Périclès Liori ou Viliotis, Constans Monahos et Photios Iconomos, qui déposent qu'Herbert a été d'abord tué par les brigands Gheroyianni ou Janaris et Catarahia, qui l'accompagnaient parcequ'il ne pouvait marcher de conserve avec les brigands qui marchaient en avant, ayant reconnu aussi le yatayan déposé et ensanglanté de Catarahia, ensanglanté à la lame et assurant qu'on se servit de ce yatayan pour le tuer et qu'il n'était pas d'abord ensanglanté ; Lloyd a été tué par Elie Stathaki au commencement du conflit, ensuite furent tués par d'autres brigands qu'on n'a pas encore pu spécifier Boyl et Vyner. Ceci est encore confirmé par l'endroit dans lequel on trouva les cadavres des malheureuses victimes, dont celui d'Herbert a été trouvé le premier près des cadavres des brigands Catarahia et Janari, tués par les soldats un moment après le massacre d'Herbert; à environ trente pas du cadavre de ce dernier on trouva celui de Lloyd, et à une portée de fusil de celui-ci celui de Vyner ; vers le soir on trouva le cadavre de Boyl. D'où il appert clairement que les susdits ont été tués l'un après l'autre et à mesure qu'ils ne pouvaient marcher avec les susdits brigands.

De ce qui a été exposé plus haut il résulte qu'on réunit assez de preuves pour le renvoi des accusés devant la Cour d'Assises pour les actes coupables dont on les accuse. L'affaire étant dûment instruite on peut, en ce qui concerne les auteurs du crime, séparer leur procès de celui des complices parceque l'instruction se poursuit et que ceci ne peut préjudicier en rien.

En conséquence le Procureur du Roi a proposé de renvoyer devant la Cour dAssises formée dans la circonscription judiciaire de la Cour d'Appel d'Athènes les nommés :—1, Tacos Arvanitis; 2, Apostolos Caravidas; 3, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos; 4, Nassos Boutzaclis ou Tzoumbroucas; 5, N. Floros ou Tzitzis; 6, Démos Patzaouraki ou Pliassis; 7, Stathis Xephloudos; 8, Démétrius Zarcada; 9, Séraphim Phoussekis, ou Scoumangoulis, ou Chrissaropoulos; et 10, Constant. Scantzouris, répris de justice; et 11, Alexis B. Tzounis; 12, Constans Monahos; 13, Périclès Lioris, ou Viliotis; et 14, Photios Iconomos, tous brigands préventivement détenus pour être jugés comme inculpés de s'être depuis l'année passée—

I. Réunis et avoir formés une bande de brigands pour accomplir plusieurs actes coupables de genre et d'espèce non encore détérminés, et ainsi vers le 30 Mars, année courante, dans le lieu Pikermi de Marathon—

1. Ayant voulu de leur propre mouvement prendre en leur possession les biens meubles d'autrui et les retenir injustement comme leur propre bien, ils tombèrent tous sur Lord Muncaster et sa femme, sur Lloyd, sa femme et sa fille, sur Herbert, Vyner, et son domestique, sur Boyl, et leur escorte, P. Vasilakos, D. Bambali, Athanase Bulgaris, et D. Bouyouca, qui traversaient la voie publique d'Athènes à Marathon, et armés, et faisant usage de leurs armes, ils arrachèrent divers effets précieux aux susdits ;

2. D'avoir forcé par la violence l'autorité à manquer à des ordres relatifs à son service, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils forcèrent les susdits gendarmes d'abandonner les personnes qu'ils accompagnaient ainsi que cela a été dit plus haut;

3. D'avoir prémédité, et exécuté après préméditation, un meurtre sur la personne du gendarme, P. Vasilakos, en le blessant de leurs armes, et d'avoir attenté à la vie des autres gendarmes, en faisant un acte extérieur, contenant un commencement d'exécution, c'est-à-dire, en déchargeant sur eux leurs armes pleines de balles et de poudre, mais n'ayant pas atteint leur but à cause de circonstances indépendantes de leur volonté, et blessant toutefois au menton D. Bambali; et

4. D'avoir arrêté violemment, et sans le moindre droit, les susdits personnes, et de les avoir amenées dans divers endroits de l'Attique, de manière à les soustraire à la protection du Gouvernement, d'avoir employé des violences et des menaces pour les forcer à leur donner de l'argent dans le but de faire un gain illicite; et—

II. D'avoir, le 9 Avril, dans le territoire du village de Sicaminos, forcé, par des actes de violence, l'autorité à suspendre les ordres ayant trait au service, c'est-à-dire, d'avoir tiré sur les soldats qui voulaient délivrer les susdites personnes qu'ils avaient enlevées—

1. Dans l'intention d'exécuter avec préméditation un meurtre sur ces militaires, c'est-à-dire, sur Spino Bon, &c., ils firent un acte extérieur, contenant un commencement d'exécution, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils déchargèrent sur eux leurs armes pleines de balles et de poudre, mais, par des circonstances indépendantes de leur volonté, ils n'atteignirent pas leur but; et

3. D'avoir tué avec préméditation les susdits Herbert, Lloyd, Boyl, et Vyner avec des yatayans et des armes à feu;

D'ordonner la durée de la détention préventive d'Alexis Tzounis et des autres détenus préventivement jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient répondu de l'accusation dirigée contre eux, et la force de la prise de corps sous le No. 9 délivré par le Juge d'Instruction, A. Ghion, contre Tacos Arvanitaki, &c., répris de justice, et leur emprisonnement, dès que leur arrestation pourra se faire jusqu'au jugement de l'accusation dont il s'agit, et d'ordonner la séparation, dans cette affaire, des complices. De suspendre toute poursuite criminelle contre Christos Arvanitaki et N. Coutzodrako, Chefs des brigands, et contre les brigands Mitros Kenourio, ou Cordolèmis, Soter Arvanitovlakaki, Elie Stathaki, Soter Zomas, Jean Phermani, Mitros Tzakanica, Georges Catarahia, et Jean Janari, ou Gheroyanni, comme ayant été tués.

L'ayant entendu oralement développer en Conseil sa proposition préexposée; et,

Après sa sortie de la salle des délibérations,

Ayant consulté le dossier,

Délibéré d'après la loi,

Attendu que les raisons alléguées par le Procureur du Roi dans sa proposition préexposée sont justes, légales, et conformes aux événements que l'instruction a mis au jour et comme tel admis même par cette Chambre des Mises en Accusation;

Attendu que ces faits sont prévus et punis par les Articles 66, 363, 364, §§ 2 et 3, 169, § 1, 47, 49, 288, 321, 368, et 109 du Code Pénal ainsi conçus;

(Suivent les dispositions des Articles précités du Code Pénal qui punissent de la peine de mort les coupables des faits susmentionnés);

Attendu que les nommés Alexis B. Tzounis, Constans Monahos, Périclès Lioris ou Viliotis, et Photios Iconomos sont préventivement détenus, et que contre Tacos Arvanitis, chef de bande, Apostolos Caravidas, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos, Nassos Moustoclis ou Stoumbrouko, Nicolas Floros ou Tzitzis, Démos Patzaouraki ou Pliassa, Stathis Xephloudos, Démétrius Zarcadas, Séraphim Phousseka ou Scamangoula ou Chrissaropoulos, et Const. Scantzouri, a été délivrée sous le No. 11, année courante, un acte de prise de corps par le Juge d'Instruction, A. Ghion, et que par conséquent il faut ordonner la durée de la détention préventive des quatre premiers jusqu'à la fin du jugement pour les crimes dont ils sont accusés, et la force de la susdite prise de corps du Juge d'Instruction, A. Ghion, contre les autres dix répris de justice.

Pour ce:

Vu aussi les Article 291, §§ 4 et 2, du Code de Procédure Criminelle;

Renvoie devant la Cour d'Assises formée dans la circonscription judiciaire de la Cour d'Appel d'Athènes les nommés: 1, Tacos Arvanitis, chef de bande; 2, Apostolos Caravidas, 3, Nikitas Scaltzoupoulos; 4. Nassos Boutzakli ou Tzoumbrouka; 5, Nicolas Floros ou Tzitzis; 6, Démos Patzaouraki; 7, Stathis Xephloudas; 8, Démétrius Zarcadas; 9, Séraphim Phoussekis ou Scamougoula ou Chrissaropoulos; 10, Constantin Scantzouris, répris de justice; 11 (1), Alexis B. Tzounis, né à Kyriaki d'Epire, de demeurant à Livadie, âgé de 25 ans, ci-devant garde-champêtre; 12 (2), Constans Monahos, né à Caïta et demeurant à Tréli, village de Turquie, âgé de 25 ans, ci-devant berger; 13 (3), Périclès Lioris ou Viliotis, né et demeurant à Villia, âgé de 22 ans, ci-devant berger; 14 (4), et Photios Iconomos, né et demeurant à Breliana, de l'Etat Ottoman, tous brigands préventivement détenus, pour être jugés comme inculpés depuis l'année passée—

I. De s'être réunis et avoir formé une bande de brigands pour accomplir des actes coupables de genre et d'espèce non encore déterminés, et ainsi le 30 Mars, année courante, à Pikermi de Marathon;

1. Ayant voulu avoir en leur possession des biens meubles d'autrui et les retenir injustement comme leur propre bien, ils tombèrent tous sur Lord Muncaster et sa femme, sur Lloyd, sa femme et sa fille, sur Herbert, Vyner et leur domestique, sur Boyl, et leur escorte, composée de P. Vassilakos, D. Bambali, Ath. Bulgaris, et D. Bouyouca, qui traversaient la voie publique d'Athènes à Marathon, et armés et faisant usage de leurs armes, ils arrachèrent divers effets précieux des susdites personnes;

2. Ils forcèrent, par la violence l'autorité à manquer à des ordres se rattachant à son service, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils forcèrent les susdits gendarmes d'abandonner les personnes sus-mentionnées qu'ils accompagnaient;

3. Ils commirent un meurtre avec préméditation sur la personne du gendarme P. Vassilako, en le blessant de leurs armes, et faisant un acte extérieur contenant un commencement d'exécution, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils déchargèrent sur eux leurs armes pleines de balles et de poudre, mais manquèrent leur but, par des circonstances indépendantes de leur volonté, en blessant au menton D. Bambali; et

4. Ils arrêtèrent violemment et sans le moindre droit les personnes sus-mentionnées et les transportèrent en divers endroits de l'Attique, de manière à les soustraire à la protection du Gouvernement, ils employèrent la violence et les menaces pour les forcer à leur donner de l'argent dans le but de faire un gain illicite: et

II. Le 9 Avril, année courante, dans le territoire du village de Sicaminos ils forcèrent par voies de fait l'autorité à manquer aux ordres ayant trait à son service, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils firent feu sur les soldats qui cherchaient à délivrer les personnes que les brigands avaient capturées;

2. Ils avaient conçu le dessein de commettre un meurtre avec préméditation contre ces militaires, c'est-à-dire, contre le nommé Bon, &c., ils firent un acte extérieur, contenant un commencement d'exécution, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils déchargèrent sur eux leurs armes pleines de balles et de poudre, mais qu'ils ne manquèrent leur but que par des circonstances indépendantes de leur volonté; et

3. Ils tuèrent avec préméditation les susdits Herbert, Lloyd, Boyl, et Vyner, avec des yotoyans et des armes-à-feu:—

Ordonne la durée de la détention préventive des nommés Alexis B. Tzounis, Const. Monahos, Périclès Lioris ou Viliotis, et Photios Iconomos jusqu'à fin du jugement de l'accusation dont il s'agit dirigée contre eux;

Ordonne la durée de la force de la prise de corps sous le No. 11, année courante, délivrée par le Juge d'Instruction, A. Ghion, contre Tacos Arvanitis, chef de bande, Apostolos Caravidas, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos, Nassos Moustaclis ou Toumbrouki, Nicolas Floros ou Tzitzis, Démétrius Patzaouraki ou Pliassis, Stathis Xephloudas, Démétrius Zarcadas, Séraphim Phoussekis ou Scamangoula ou Krissaropoulos, et Constantin Scantzouris, brigands, répris de justice, et leur détention préventive dès que leur arrestation pourra se faire jusqu'à la fin du jugement de l'accusation dirigée contre eux;

Ordonne la séparation de l'affaire en question des complices;

Cesse toute poursuite criminelle contre Christos Arvanitis et N. Coutzodrakos, chefs de bande, et contre les brigands Mitros Kenourios ou Cordolèmis, Soter Arvanitovlakaki, Elie Stathaki, Soter Zomas, Jean Phermani, Mitros Tzacanica, Georges Catarahia, et Jean Janari ou Ghéroyiannis, comme ayant été tués;

Charge de l'exécution du présent Arrêt le Procureur du Roi près ce Tribunal.

Fait et donné à Athènes, le 27 Avril, 1870.

Les Juges,
(Signé) M. ANTONIADIS.
SP. EVLAMBIOS.
SP. EUCLIDE.
Le Sous-Greffier,
B. I. COCONIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to M. Valaority.

Sir, *Athens, May* 25, 1870.

I HAVE been directed by the Earl of Clarendon to call your attention to a statement made to me by Mr. Noel, reflecting on the conduct of the Nomarch of Chalcis.

In a letter dated Chalcis, the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Noel informs me that on the afternoon of the 21st of April (N. S.), when he had been requested by me to proceed to Oropos on a matter of life and death, and with the full assent of the Hellenic Government, he applied to the Nomarch to lend him the Government boat "Methoni" for that purpose, as the "Affroessa" was not then available. The Nomarch, as you will perceive by the note of which a copy is inclosed herewith, pleaded some frivolous excuse to evade compliance with this request, and the consequence was that Mr. Noel was unable to get to Oropos in time to be of any use.

The refusal of the Nomarch was the more inexcusable as he was well aware of the urgent nature of Mr. Noel's business, and he had already been authorized by the Minister of Marine to afford Mr. Noel any assistance in his power.

I cannot doubt, Sir, that you will agree with Her Majesty's Government that this incident should not be overlooked in the inquiry now pending, and that you will take measures to compel the Nomarch to give a strict account of his conduct in the matter, and that, if necessary, it may be visited by some unmistakeable mark of displeasure on the part of the Hellenic Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 25, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 20th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith translations of a whole series of public documents bearing on late occurrences, which have been communicated to me by the Greek Government. The greater portion of these papers have not, as far as I am aware, appeared in print, the two last only being extracts from the newspapers.

The following is a list of the documents in question, viz.:—

1. April 19. Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.
2. „ 19. Colonel Théagénis to Captain Apostolides.
3. „ 20. Captain Apostolides to Colonel Théagénis.
4. „ 21. Council of Ministers to Colonel Théagénis.
5. „ 21. Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.
6. „ 21. M. G. Œconomides to Colonel Théagénis.
7. „ 21. C. Privileggio to M. Zaïmis.
8. „ 21. Captain of "Affroessa" to the Minister of Marine.
9. „ 21. Eparch Megapanos, &c., to M. Zaïmis.
10. „ 21. Demarch of Perea to M. Zaïmis.
11. „ 22. Captain Liacopoulos to M. Zaïmis.
12. „ 22. „ „ „ „
13. „ 24. Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.
14. „ 24. „ „ „ „
15. „ 24. „ „ „ „
16. Extract from "National Guard" of $\frac{18}{30}$th April.
17. Extract from "Courrier d'Athènes" of 15th May.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Marcopoulo, le* $\frac{7}{19}$ *Avril,* 1870, 9 *heures du soir.*

ARRIVE ici, j'ai dépêché un homme vers les Arvanitis pour leur faire connaître mon arrivée et ma mission, et leur proposer une entrevue pour demain. Mon émissaire ne

revint que fort tard, n'ayant pas trouvé les brigands dans les cabanes du pâtre Jean Paghina, mais au village d'Oropos, où ils se sont transportés et où ils ont pris possession de trois maisons les meilleures.

Ils répondirent que je devais me rendre à Oropos dans la nuit, ou au plus tard le matin, pour conférer avec eux; que si je tardais à y aller, je ne les y trouverais peut-être pas; qu'en tout cas, ils y laisseraient un homme qui pourrait me conduire vers eux.

La pluie tombe sans cesse, et l'Asopus grossi mettra obstacle à ce que les brigands se dirigent vers Sycaminon, ou Délium, s'ils en ont, comme on dit, le dessein.

Demain matin j'irai à Skala, près Oropos, pour me rencontrer avec le frère des Arvanitis, qui y est venu par ordre du Préfet de l'Eubée et sur l'invitation de M. Erskine, ainsi que me l'écrit l'employé qui accompagne ce frère des Arvanitis; c'est par son entremise que j'espère m'entendre mieux avec eux au sujet de notre entrevue.

J'ai dépêché un exprès vers le Capitaine Apostolides, qui a passé la nuit à Capandriti, pour le prier de se hâter d'occuper la position qui lui a été assignée.

Demain je vous informerai de tout ce qui aura été fait.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to Captain Apostolides.

(Traduction.)

Mon cher M. Apostolides, *Marcopoulo, le $\frac{7}{19}$ Avril,* 1870, 7½ *du soir.*

UN homme que j'avais dépêché vers les Arvanitis et qui en revient à l'instant, m'a appris qu'ils sont allés à Oropos avec leurs prisonniers et se sont établis dans trois maisons de ce village, dont l'une appartient au Sieur Scourtanioti. C'est de là qu'ils m'ont fait exprimer le désir de me voir demain matin, car plus tard ils pourraient se déplacer. Les déplacements fréquents de ces hommes témoignent de leur inquiétude et de leurs craintes. Peut-être aussi devrait-on attribuer leurs déplacements à leur désir de ne pas trop molester les habitants d'une localité.

Cependant hâtez-vous de vous conformer à vos instructions et de remplir la mission qui vous a été confiée; sans perdre une minute entendez-vous avec le Capitaine Liacopoulo.

Demain matin je me rendrai à Scala près Oropos.

Je vous salue ainsi que notre ami M. Krikelopoulo.

Tout à vous,
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Captain Apostolides to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Colonel, *Capendriti, le $\frac{8}{20}$ Avril,* 1870, 6¼ *heures du matin.*

IL y a trois heures que j'ai reçu votre lettre; aussitôt, l'une des compagnies ous mes ordres s'est mise en route pour Salessi.

En ce moment même je pars à mon tour avec le reste des troupes. Prenez vos dispositions et ordonnez ensuite que notre jonction soit opérée.

Tout à vos ordres,
(Signé) S. APOSTOLIDES.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

The Council of Ministers to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel, *Athènes, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril,* 1870.

LE Maire de Per*æa* nous a télégraphié de Chalcis que les Arvanitis sont en route pour Sycaminon, et que, d'après les renseignements fournis par M. Noel, il est probable qu'ils se mettent sous la protection du pavillon Anglais. M. Erskine, Ministre d'Angleterre, a télégraphié à M. Noel de se rendre à Oropos et de négocier avec les Arvanitis au sujet de ce dessein qu'ils pourraient avoir.

Tout en vous faisant part de ces détails, nous vous prions de rester où vous êtes jusqu'à ce que cette malheureuse affaire soit terminée. Nous vous transmettons en même temps les ordres que voici :—

Si les brigands se transportent au village de Sycaminon, vous ne les attaquerez pas, car il y a espoir d'arriver à une entente avec eux.

Vous concentrerez à Sycaminon tous les détachements placés sous les ordres des Capitaines Liacopoulos, Apostolidès, et Ladopoulos ; vous investirez ce village étroitement et de près, afin d'empêcher quand même que les brigands n'en sortent ; et s'ils essaient d'en sortir, vous les attaquerez. Il va sans dire, qu'avant d'ordonner l'attaque, vous renouvellerez aux Arvanitis les offres dont vous avez déjà connaissance par nos instructions antérieures.

(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.
CH. SOUTZO.
A. D. AVIERINOS.
G. TOMBASI.
D. SARAVAS.
S. VALAORITIS.

[N.B.—Cette dépêche a été expédiée le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril vers le soir, et elle n'est parvenue à sa destination qu'après les évènements.]

Inclosure 5 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Marcopoulo, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril*, 1870, 4 *heures du matin.*

HIER à mon retour d'Oropos, je vous ai exposé sommairement les résultats de mon entretien avec les brigands, et j'ai expédié ma lettre, ainsi que celles des prisonniers, à M. Erskine par deux gendarmes, partis pour Athènes à 6 heures et un quart du soir. Mais j'ai été fort contrarié en apprenant des hommes qui m'ont apporté les ordres en date d'hier du Conseil des Ministres qu'ils n'avaient pas rencontré ces gendarmes en chemin, ce qui me fait soupçonner qu'ils se seront arrêtés dans quelque village et y auront couché.

J'ai lu avec attention les ordres que le Gouvernement m'adresse en date d'hier, et je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de lui soumettre respectueusement, par votre organe, l'observation que voici :—

Pour qu'Oropos puisse être réellement investi, il faut au moins 300 hommes tout prêts et capables d'occuper, en une seule nuit et à l'improviste, toutes les positions, sans toutefois que la ligne que l'on avait déjà décidé d'occuper plus loin soit abandonnée. Or nous n'avons pas à notre disposition des forces suffisantes pour cela. Apostolidès avec ses hommes pourra à peine garder Salessi et les lieux circonvoisins jusqu'au rivage. Tenter une telle entreprise et n'y pas réussir, ce serait faciliter la fuite de la bande et exposer la vie des prisonniers.

Je vais me rendre aujourd'hui à Salessi, pour me concerter avec le Capitaine Apostolidès. Je tâcherai d'avoir aussi une entrevue avec le Capitaine Liacopoulo pour m'entendre également et pour trouver, à nous trois, les moyens les plus propres à assurer l'exécution de la mesure ordonnée. De là je vous tiendrai au courant de ce qui sera fait ultérieurement.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 6.

M. Œconomides to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction du Grec.)

M. le Colonel, *Scala, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril*, 1870.

AUJOURD'HUI, de très grand matin, j'ai reçu une lettre datée d'Oropos. Elle es d'un jeune Anglais du nom de Noel, qui m'avait écrit encore hier au soir de remettre une autre missive au Commandant du vapeur de guerre et de lui dire aussi de n'opérer aucun débarquement de troupes, s'il y en avait à bord, attendu que les prisonniers se trouveraient, en pareil cas, exposés à un péril imminent, qu'il aurait plus tard à en rendre compte, lui, Commandant, &c. Il en écrivait autant au Capitaine lui-même, en y ajoutant toutefois qu'il avait eu peine à dissuader les brigands de prendre la fuite, dès l'instant où ils soupçonnèrent qu'il y avait des troupes à bord du vapeur.

De plus, il priait le Commandant de lui faire savoir si en partant pour Chalcis il voulait le recevoir lui-même à son bord.

A la lettre de M. Noel nous avons répondu, le Commandant et moi, qu'il n'y a aucun soldat à bord, et que le vapeur qui croisait dans le golfe avait été forcé par le mauvais temps à chercher un abri dans cette rade.

M. le Commandant m'a dit de vous écrire et de vous demander si vous désirez que quelque dépêche télégraphique soit expédiée de Chalcis, où le vapeur doit se rendre à cet effet; en pareil cas, envoyez-nous votre dépêche, et j'irai, moi aussi, à Chalcis et ferai toutes les démarches nécessaires pour que dans l'espace de six heures nous ayons une réponse.

Dans six heures nous serons de retour de Chalcis avec le vapeur et nous apporterons la réponse à votre télégramme.

Veuillez me faire parvenir votre réponse par des cavaliers, si c'est possible, car le vapeur partira aussitôt que le jeune Noel arrivera d'Oropos.

Tout à vous, &c.
(Signé) G. ŒCONOMIDES.

Inclosure 7 in No. 6.

M. Privileggio to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction du Grec.)

M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres, *Athènes, le* $\frac{9}{21}$ *Avril,* 1870.

SUR les questions sur lesquelles j'ai été invité à donner mon avis, et qui sont les suivantes :—

1. Est-il possible de convoquer une Cour d'Assises au village d'Oropos ?

2. Les brigands qui s'y trouvent, pourraient-ils y être jugés contradictoirement par la Cour d'Assise qu'on y convoquerait, quoique restant en armes et se tenant en distance ?

3. Enfin, ces brigands jugés par contumace et condamnés par une Cour d'Assises quelconque, pourraient-ils être graciés après ?

Sur ces questions, dis-je, j'ai l'honneur de donner mon avis, par écrit, de même que je me suis prononcé de vive voix en présence du Conseil des Ministres :—

1. Aux termes de l'Article 410, § 2, du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, le Gouvernement peut, pour des motifs graves, convoquer une Cour d'Assises en quelque lieu qu'il le juge convenable, pourvu seulement qu'en ce lieu il y ait tout ce qu'il faut pour le fonctionnement d'une Cour d'Assises, c'est-à-dire, un dépôt où les accusés puissent être transférés et gardés jusqu'au jour de l'audience, un local tant soit peu approprié aux besoins de la Cour qui y siègera, et, avant tout, un assez grand nombre d'habitants, de ceux qui, aux termes de la loi, ont qualité pour remplir les fonctions de jurés, afin que l'on puisse prendre parmi eux autant de personnes qu'il faudrait pour compléter au besoin le nombre voulu de jurés ordinaires et supplémentaires, conformément à l'Article 63 de la Loi sur l'Organisation des Cours et Tribunaux. Or, je pense qu'il n'est pas possible que tout cela se trouve dans le village en question.

2. Les brigands ne sauraient être jugés contradictoirement par une Cour d'Assises, tant qu'ils demeureraient sous les armes et tout en se tenant à une certaine distance de la Cour, puisque l'un des actes les plus essentiels de l'instruction préalable en matière criminelle est l'emprisonnement préventif des accusés (Articles 207 et 216, § 1, du Code de l'Instruction Criminelle), et que, en comparaissant à l'audience, les accusés ne sont pas chargés de chaînes, il est vrai, mais se trouvent néanmoins placés sous la garde de la force armée; les Articles 374 et 422 *in fine* du Code d'Instruction Criminelle sont formels à cet égard. Dès lors, il est incontestable que les accusés doivent non seulement être sans armes, mais encore être sous la main de la justice criminelle et à son entière disposition.

3. Les brigands dont il s'agit peuvent, certes, être jugés par contumace, et condamnés par n'importe quelle Cour d'Assises; mais des individus condamnés par contumace ne sauraient être graciés, attendu que d'abord, celui qui encourt une condamnation par contumace pour ne s'être pas rendu à l'appel de la justice, et qui dès-lors est rebelle à la loi, suivant l'expression des jurisconsultes Français, n'est pas digne de la faveur du Souverain, et que, en outre, la grâce, à la différence de l'amnistie qui met fin à toutes poursuites, n'a d'autre effet que de soustraire le condamné à la peine qu'il a encourue, quand l'arrêt qui l'en a frappé est devenu définitif et irrévocable; or, un arrêt rendu par contumace ne le devient qu'à l'expiration du délai fixé pour la prescription, à savoir, vingt

ans à partir du jour où il a été rendu. C'est pourquoi, dès que, avant l'expiration de ce terme de vingt ans, l'individu condamné par contumace s'est présenté volontairement ou a pu être arrêté, il est de plein droit jugé contradictoirement par le jury. (Article 470 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle. Les lois Françaises sont sur ce point d'accord avec notre législation: voir Bonneville, p. 127; Morin, "Dictionnaire Criminel," *in verbo* "Grâce," et Dalloz, Répertoire, au même mot "Grâce," § 19.)

Pour ce qui concerne l'amnistie, je crois toute explication inutile en présence de l'Article 39 de la Constitution, qui porte, en termes formels, que le Roi ne peut accorder d'amnistie si ce n'est pour crimes politiques.

Le Procureur-Général près l'Aréopage (Cour de Cassation),
(Signé) C. PRIVILEGGIO.

Inclosure 8 in No. 6.

Captain Kyttaris to the Minister of Marine.

Chalcis, le $\frac{9}{21}$ *Avril*, 1870.

AUJOURD'HUI à 4 heures après-midi, en croisant près des côtes du villag. Dilhessi, nous avons vu l'armée s'engager dans un combat contre la bande des Arvanitéie Nous avons stoppé et nous avons envoyé à terre les embarcations. Les matelots armés débarquèrent, ayant à leur tête le Lieutenant Zarcas et le Commissaire Patras.

Après avoir avancé dans le bois, ils ont malheureusement trouvé le Secrétaire de la Légation Britannique tué par le sabre, et un peu plus loin, à la distance de 400 pas, ils ont trouvé, tué de la même manière, le Secrétaire de la Légation Italienne. Nous avons transporté les cadavres de ces messieurs à bord. Les soldats nous ont amené également à bord un brigand blessé, nommé Alexis B. Tsoumis, natif de Chimare. J'ai vu le jeune homme Anglais courir avec les brigands. Leur drogman s'est esquissé. Le frère du chef des brigands, appelé Christo, est mort, ainsi que trois autres de ses compagnons. C'est tout ce que nous savons pour le moment.

Le Colonel Théagénis nous a engagé à transporter les cadavres au Pirée. Nous attendons à cet effet les ordres du Ministère, ayant l'intention de visiter demain de bonne heure le lieu du combat, avec l'espoir d'y trouver d'autres blessés ou tués.

Le Commandant de "l'Aphroessa,"
(Signé) E. KYTTARIS.

Inclosure 9 in No. 6.

M. Megapanos and others to M. Zaïmis.

Yérali, le $\frac{9}{21}$ *Avril*, 1870, 10·30 P.M.

LA bande des Arvanitéi, poursuivie au-delà de la commune de Peræa, s'est jetée dans le district sous notre administration. La force sous nos ordres, accompagnée de citoyens, a couru de différents lieux, et s'étant ralliée elle a continué la poursuite. Trois brigands ont été tués, six autres blessés se sont cachés; car la poursuite, qui a continué jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, ne nous a pas permis de nous occuper de leur découverte. Les brigands sauvés sont au nombre de treize, quelques uns d'entr'eux sont blessés. Le Colonel Théagénis avec le Capitaine Apostolidès suivaient aussi. Nous ne savons pas où ils se trouvent maintenant pour les renseigner. Nous vous transmettons donc ces informations directement. Trois des prisonniers ont été malheureusement tués par les brigands. L'un deux a été tué avant le commencement de la poursuite.

(Signé) L'Eparque MEGAPANOS.
Le Capitaine LIACOPOULOS.
Le Lieutenant d'Escadron A. SOUTZO.

Inclosure 10 in No. 6.

M. Œconomides to M. Zaïmis.

A M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres.

UN combat ayant eu lieu aujourd'hui à 4½ heures de l'après midi jusqu'à 7 heures du soir, entre la force publique et les brigands Arvanitéi, nous avons trouvé quatre brigands tués, au nombre desquels se trouve le Chef Christo Arvaniti, et Alexis Tsoumis de Chimare; blessé. Nous avons aussi trouvé morts deux des prisonniers, dont les cadavres ont été transporté à "l'Aphroessa," à bord de laquelle a été amené aussi le brigand blessé. Le combat ayant duré jusqu'à la nuit tombante, nous ne savons pas ce que sont devenus les autres prisonniers et le reste des brigands. Les prisonniers tués sont les Secrétaires des Légations Britannique et Italienne. Le drogman Alexander s'est sauvé par la fuite.

Le Démarque de Péræa,
(Signé) ŒCONOMIDES.

Inclosure 11 in No. 6.

Captain Liacopoulos and others to M. Zaïmis.

Au Ministre de l'Intérieur. *Schimatari, le* $\frac{10}{22}$ *Avril,* 1870, 10 A.M.

APRES notre télégramme d'hier soir, nous avons trouvé tués les brigands suivants:—Christo Arvaniti, Chef; Tzakanika, Zioma, Jean Verphani, Elie Stathakis, Katarakias, et Yeroyanni. Alexis de Chimara a été pris prisonnier et transporté à bord du bateau-à-vapeur. Il y a neuf brigands en tout qui se sont sauvés du nombre de vingt-et-un qu'ils formaient. Dès le matin l'armée, accompagnée de citoyens, s'occupe à la découverte des blessés et des autres survivants.

(Signé) Le Capitaine LIACOPOULOS.
L'Eparque MEGAPANOS.
Le Lieutenant de Gendarmerie KRIKELOPOULOS.

Inclosure 12 in No. 6.

Captain Liacopoulos to M. Zaïmis.

(Confidentielle.)

M. le Président, *Schimatari, le* $\frac{10}{22}$ *Avril,* 1870.

NOUS informons d'abord votre Excellence que les prisonniers ont été mis à mort par les brigands, avant que l'attaque contre eux eut commencé. Quelques hommes des deux compagnies envoyées d'Athènes ont ouvert le feu, mais tous les résultats sérieux obtenus plus tard sont dûs aux détachements mobiles arrivés de Thèbes, sans lesquels même les brigands tués ou pris auraient échappé. Si M. Théagénis ne nous eût donné des ordres contradictoires, et s'il nous eût laissé dans les positions que nous avions occupées, je crois que tous les brigands, sans en excepter un seul, auraient péri. Je porte ces faits à votre connaissance uniquement à fin que des informations inexactes ne vous soient pas transmises plus tard, ainsi que cela est arrivé pour la rencontre précédente.

Nous continuerons de donner la chasse aux bandits; aujourd'hui nous nous occupons à dépister ceux qui, blessés ou non, ont pu se cacher. M. le Sous-Préfet a secondé nos efforts avec zèle pendant tout ce temps, et les seconde toujours.

Recevez, &c.
(Signé) B. LIACOPOULOS.

Inclosure 13 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Délium, le* $\frac{12}{24}$ *Avril,* 1870.

AU reçu de votre dépêche télégraphique concernant l'envoi des deux cadavres, je me suis rendu ici incontinent, mais les deux corps avaient déjà été transportés à Athènes depuis avant-hier.

Vers le soir est venu aussi le Secrétaire du Lord Muncaster pour rechercher ces corps, et il va repartir par le paquebot sur lequel ils ont été embarqués et qui est arrivé ce matin à 5 heures.

Les cercueils où les corps ont été placés sont malheureusement d'une confection détestable, faute de bon matériel; c'est même à grand'peine que le Sous-Préfet Mégapanos a pu procurer celui qui a servi à les confectionner.

Ce brigand capturé, dont il était question dans mon télégramme d'hier, s'appelle Photis Economos; il est originaire du village Mikra Kanghena, situé sur le territoire Ottoman.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 14 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

M. le Président, *Schimatari, le* $\frac{10}{22}$ *Avril,* 1870.

CE que nous craignions est malheureusement arrivé. Tous nos efforts pour sauver les infortunés captifs ont échoué contre la férocité des malfaiteurs. Après le meurtre des prisonniers et les coups de feu tirés par les brigands, il n'y avait plus ordres ni injonctions qui puissent retenir les soldats. Il est à regretter qu'au moins la destruction complète de la bande n'ait pu être opérée. Toutefois, ceux des brigands qui ont péri en étaient les hommes les plus redoutables (sauf néanmoins Taco Arvanitis, que, par erreur, on avait cru reconnaître parmi les morts et qui malheureusement n'y était pas). Si Délium avait été occupé par les troupes envoyés de Chalcis, le résultat eût été tout autre probablement, car on aurait ainsi coupé la retraite aux bandits. Le détachement posté à Délium par Liacopoulo n'a guère su tirer avantage de sa position. Il faut que la poursuite continue, mais avec plus de vigueur, pour ne pas laisser le temps à la bande de se reformer, et pour amener au contraire la destruction des hommes qui en restent, déjà déconcertés et découragés.

Je crois que ma présénce ici n'est plus désormais nécessaire et je vous prie de regarder ma mission extraordinaire comme terminée.

Je vous, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 15 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagenis to M. Zaïmis.

M. le Président, *Salessi, le* $\frac{12}{24}$ *Avril,* 1870.

LES brigands qui restent de la bande des Arvanitis, à laquelle sont venus s'adjoindre deux nouveaux compagnons (car au lieu de 12 on en a aperçu 14), s'approchèrent, dans l'avant-dernière nuit, du village Liatani (commune de Tanagre), et dépêcha un berger vers un habitant que je connais et qui est digne de foi, pour lui demander 14 ocques de farine; ce villageois, tout en envoyant la farine demandée, s'empressa d'en donner avis au Maire et, par lui, à M. le Capitaine Liacopoulos. Celui-ci partit, dès hier, pour Liatani et aujourd'hui il marchait sur Scourtanochori pour dépister les bandits et nous avertir ensuite, afin que je me hâte de me joindre à lui avec le Capitaine Apostolidès, qui a préparé ses hommes dès aujourd'hui.

Aujourd'hui, après l'embarquement des deux cadavres à bord du vapeur de l'Etat, j'ai quitté Délium pour venir à Liatini; là m'étant abouché avec le villageois dont j'ai parlé plus haut, j'appris que les brigands s'étaient dirigés vers le village de Crora et ses environs, où ils ont des amis parmi les pâtres; ils n'avaient plus de capotes, et ils étaient très abattus et profondément découragés.

Si, dans la battue que nous allons faire, nous les découvrons, leur perte est pour ainsi dire assurée, eu égard au triste état où ils sont réduits.

Les populations, qui paraissaient terrifiées après les évènements d'Oropos, ont commencé à reprendre courage, quand elles ont vu combien de brigands ont été tués ces jours-ci. Si les hommes qui restent de la bande infâme sont exterminés à leur tour, les paysans se rassureront davantage, et l'existence du brigandage deviendra désormais plus difficile.

En traversant l'Asopus le 21 de ce mois, mon cheval s'embourba au moment de sortir; en s'efforçant de se dégager il m'a peu s'en faut désarçonné et je me suis cogné très-violemment sur le pommeau de la selle, au côté gauche. La douleur que j'en ressentis ne fut pas d'abord très vive; mais en ce moment elle devient on ne peut plus intense par suite de la fatigue et de la non-application de sangsues sur la partie contusionnée: je crains donc de ne pouvoir suivre ceux qui feront la battue en question.

Le chapelet donné par Lady Muncaster au Chef de bande Christo Arvanitaki a été retrouvé, et j'ai prié M. le Capitaine Apostolidès de le faire parvenir à cette dame, par votre intermédiaire.

J'ai vu le brigand capturé aujourd'hui; je lui ai adressé différentes questions; il n'a voulu faire aucun aveu; il a deux blessures, dont l'une est dangereux.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) THEAGENIS.

P.S.—Parmi les brigands en fuite, il y en a un du village du Villia; cet homme est blessé à la jambe, ainsi que l'a affirmé l'individu qui a vu ceux qui restent de la bande décimée.

L'adjonction de deux nouveaux compagnons est inconcevable, surtout après l'échec que la bande a essuyé en dernier lieu.

Inclosure 16 in No. 6.

Extract from the "National Guard" of April $\frac{18}{30}$, 1870.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

To the Nomarch of Phtiotis, Lamia.

ENDEAVOUR to ascertain whether it is true that a part of the band of the Arvanitei has crossed into Turkey. Vigorously enforce measures for security now; the season is suitable.

Athens, March 21/April 2, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

(Telegram.)

To the Commander of the Flying Column of Thebes, M. B. Liacopoulos, Thebes.

ACCORDING to last news the brigand band of the Arvanitei is sojourning in Megaris, and particularly in Edyllia; come to an understanding with the authorities of Megaris, and take energetic steps to render the pursuit successful, by going over the extent of your jurisdiction.

Athens, March 25/April 6, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

To the Eparch of Megaris, Megara.

I HEREWITH communicate to you the telegram sent to the Commander of the flying-column of Thebes, and I request you to take, in concert with him and the Sub-Mirarch Smyrli, the most energetic measures for the discovery and pursuit of the band of the Arvanitei.

Athens, March 25/April 6, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

To the Eparch of Megaris.

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, I again recommend to you the greatest activity in the discovery and destruction of the brigand band of the Arvanitei, who for the last two months have been sojourning in your district, before the suitable season of the year for such undertaking has passed.

A rumour having been spread abroad that the brigand Chief Tacos Arvanites, wounded in the encounter at Thebes, has since died in your district, I request you to make inquiries as to the truth or otherwise of this rumour, and to report the result.

Athens, March 26/April 7, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

M. Valavani, *Thebes*, March 26/April 7, 1870.

TO-DAY I received your letter, and also the one of yesterday. I likewise received yesterday, about 8 o'clock, the telegram, and immediately, during the night, I sent mounted gendarmes to Villia, to the Sub-Mirarch Smyrli, and to the Demarch M. Malea, requesting from them information as to what they knew respecting the Arvanitei, &c. To-day I received their answer, in which they say that for the present there are no brigands at Edyllia; however, Smyrli suspects the Demos of Maudea and of Chassia, and M. Malea adds the Demos of Megara, where they may probably have gone. But another friend writes to me that the band of the Arvanitei sojourns about the Demos of Megara, on the confines of Villia, so that I have again written to them, drawing their attention towards that place, and that as soon as they should perceive anything they should write to me immediately, so that I might join them. In marching I got wet and then cold, and have had an attack of rheumatism in my legs.

(Signed) B. LIACOPOULOS.

To M. Ath. Valavani,
Chef de Section, Athens.

To the Commander of the Flying Column in Attica.

IT is suspected that a part of the brigand band of the Arvanitei is concealed between the positions of Plexiza, Ierotsikouli, Retzina as far as Daon, in the Demos of Marathon.

In informing you of this suspicion, we request you to see that strict search be made by an adequate detachment, placed under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Angheli Georgiou, and you will report upon the result.

Athens, $\frac{\text{March 30}}{\text{April 11}}$, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior, *ad interim,*
(Signed) A. D. AVIERINOS.

Inclosure 17 in No. 6.

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of May 15, 1870.

Documents Officiels relatifs à la Bande de Brigands des Arvanitès, publiés par ordre du Gouvernement.

Le $\frac{6}{18}$ *Janvier,* 1870.

LE Ministère de l'Intérieur a reçu du Préfet de la Phtiotide un télégramme qui lui annonçait l'entrée dans le territoire Grec de la bande Arvanitéï, venant de Turquie, où depuis le 24 Octobre, 1869, elle était constamment restée. Aussitôt il a invité par dépêche télégraphique le Sous-Préfet de Lévadie de prendre les mesures convenables : et le Sous-Préfet a télégraphié qu'il avait pris, de concert avec le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile, les mesures requises par les circonstances. Les télégrammes ci-après font voir l'activité qui a été déployée:—

Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Une bande de brigands dits Arbanités et composé de vingt-sept individus, s'est introduite du territoire Ottoman sur le nôtre, par Kornovou la nuit dernière, en traversant le Sperchius près de Kombtades. Suivant toute apparence, elle se dirige du côté de la Locride; j'ai prévenu le Sous-Préfet de Lévadie, le Capitaine Ladopoulos, et, par voie extraordinaire, le Maire des Thermopyles. Ils ont pris d'énergiques mesures pour la poursuivre, ainsi qu'à Hypate, où l'incursion a été connue à temps. J'espère que les mesures prises auront un résultat satisfaisant.

Lamie, le $\frac{6}{18}$ *Janvier,* 1870.

Le Préfet de la Phthiotide,
(Signé) G. BOURZOUKIDES.

Sous-Préfecture de Lévadie, Lévadie.

Le Préfet de la Phtiotide m'annonce l'entrée des Arbanités dans notre territoire et leur descente probable dans la Locride. Entendez-vous directement avec M. Ladopoulos, et prenez les mesures convenables. Je crois qu'il est bon que vous fassiez une tournée dans l'arrondissement et que vous engagiez les autorités municipales à donner leur coopération à la force armée. Envoyez-moi immédiatement par le télégraphe toute information nécessaire.

Athènes, le $\frac{6}{18}$ *Janvier,* 1870.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Le Préfet de la Phtiotide annonce qu'une bande d'Arbanités s'est introduite du territoire Ottoman sur le nôtre par Kournovou; elle a passé la rivière du Sperchius et elle va probablement se diriger vers la Locride. Immédiatement ont été prises toutes les mesures convenables de concert avec le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile; des détache-

ments ont été prévenus par des exprès, ainsi que des Maires de la Lévadie et de la Locride; le Sous-Préfet de Thèbes a été informé par le télégraphe. Je suis sur le qui vive, et je me tiens constamment en entente avec le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile.

Lévadie, le $\frac{6}{18}$ Janvier, 1870.

Le Préfet de Lévadie,
(Signé) J. PAPAZAPHIRES.

Le $\frac{8}{20}$ de ce mois (Janvier) n'ayant pas reçu de nouvelles informations relativement à la direction prise par la bande des Arvanités, le Ministre invita par une dépêche télégraphique, le Préfet de la Phtiotide et le Sous-Préfet de Lévadie de rendre compte au Ministère des mesures qu'ils ont prises. Ayant été informé des mesures qu'ils avaient prises, le Ministère a recommandé de nouveau au second de faire exactement l'application des dites mesures, vu qu'il présumait que la dite bande ayant paru à Zapantès et à Grévénos, devait se diriger dans l'intérieur, et en réponse le Ministère a reçu deux télégrammes du Sous-Préfet, auquel il a envoyé pour réponse au second des dits télégrammes un nouvel ordre transmis télégraphiquement touchant les mesures à prendre pour la sûreté de la ville, afin que la force publique placée sous les ordres du Commandant de la Colonne Mobile serve o 'application exacte des mesures ordonnées contre la bande de brigands signalée:—

Au Préfet de la Phtiotide, Lamia.

Télégraphiez les dernières informations que vous avez sur la direction qu'a prise la bande des Arvanités.

Athènes, le $\frac{8}{20}$ Janvier, 1870.

(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Au Sous-Préfet de Lévadie.

Télégraphiez les informations que vous avez pu recueillir sur la direction qu'a prise la bande des Arvanités et sur les mesures que vous avez prises.

Athènes, le $\frac{8}{20}$ Janvier, 1870.

Le Ministre,
(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Je n'ai reçu de plus récentes informations ni de Phtiotide ni de la Locride sur la direction de la bande des Arvanités, et le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile, qui est parti aujourd'hui pour la Locride, n'en a pas non plus. Ici nous avons pris les mesures suivantes:—

Un détachement de la Colonne Mobile de Petra, renforcé de soldats des postes de Sachos et de Kalamios, surveille dans des embuscades des positions opportunes depuis Saint-Georges Granitsiotina jusqu'à Sourpès. Un détachement de Chéronée, renforcé convenablement de soldats et d'habitants de Chéronée, occupe des positions semblables et des endroits guéables du Céphise; et le détachement d'Orchomène, uni avec celui de Larymnès, surveille une ligne depuis Paulos Lados, Exarchos, et Polygyranès. Des détachements de la Locride, renforcés de soldats du dixième bataillon, occupent des positions suspectes, afin d'empêcher le passage des brigands. Les maires font la police à l'égard des bergers qu'ils surveillent, ils sont responsables de toute négligence. Le Sous-Préfet de Thèbes a reçu avis de s'emparer des passages du Dème d'Acréphinos. Généralement on agit activement et sans relâche.

Le Sous-Préfet de Lévadie,
(Signé) Z. PAPAZAPHIRES.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Athènes.

La bande de brigands des Arvanitès a paru dans la nuit d'avant-hier à Zapantès et à Grévénos, du Dème d'Oeta. Dès qu'il eut appris son apparition, le Lieutenant-Colonel Daglès se mit en marche pour la poursuivre, en prévenant également le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile du Dème d'Héraclée; et la force militaire du Dème des Thermopyles a été augmentée.

Le Préfet,
(Signé) BOURZOUKIDES.

Au Sous-Préfet de Lévadie.

La bande des Arvanités a paru dans la nuit dernière à Zapantès et à Grévénos, du Dème d'Oetès. Le Lieutenant-Colonel Daglès s'est mis à sa poursuite. La force du Dème d'Héracléotos a été augmentée. Appliquez-vous à mettre exactement en exécution les mesures prises par vous et par le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile, suivant votre télégramme d'hier.

Athènes, le $\frac{10}{22}$ *Janvier,* 1870.

Le Ministre,
(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Athènes.

A l'instant le Préfet de la Phtiotide annonce par une dépêche télégraphique que la bande des Arvanités a paru dans la nuit d'avant-hier à Zapantès et à Grévénos; le Lieutenant-Colonel Daglès s'est mis à leur poursuite. J'ai transmis cette nouvelle par voie extraordinaire au Commandant de la Colonne Mobile à Drachmanios, en envoyant, comme de raison, un détachement dans cet arrondissement.

Le Sous-Préfet de Lévadie,
(Signé) Z. PAPAZAPHIRES.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Athènes.

Suivant une dépêche télégraphique du Préfet de la Phtiotide, la bande de brigands des Arvanités, suivant toute probabilité, a traversé dans la nuit d'hier le Dème d'Héracliotos et est entrée dans la Locride, dans le but de se rendre à Thèbes pour y capturer des habitants et les rançonner. Le Commandant de la Colonne Mobile a été prévenu, ainsi que les chefs de détachements et les maires respectifs de cet arrondissement. Le Sous-Préfet de Thèbes a été informé par dépêche télégraphique. L'absence du Commandunt de la Colonne Mobile se fait fortement sentir.

Le Sous-Préfet de Lévadie,
(Signé) Z. PAPAZAPHIRES.

Informé par un télégramme plus récent du Préfet de la Phtiotide que la bande de brigands des Arvanités est arrivée dans la Locride, et qu'elle se dirigeait vers Thèbes, le Ministère a aussitôt adressé à l'autorité administrative de la Phtiotide, de Lévadie, et de Thèbes, trois télégrammes par lesquels, d'un côté, il exprimait son étonnement au sujet du retard à découvrir la bande dont il s'agit, et de l'autre il recommandait de nouveau une vigilance continue pour parvenir à découvrir et à poursuivre cette bande; et ayant reçu en réponse par le télégraphe deux rapports du Sous-Préfet de Lévadie, et sachant que la bande était entrée dans la circonscription de cet arrondissement et qu'elle se dirigeait sur Thèbes, il s'est occupé de réitérer l'ordre que l'on prenne des mesures, et d'attirer son attention. Voici les télégrammes relatifs à ce qui précèdent:—

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Athènes.

Suivant des informations d'hier de la part du Commandant de la Colonne Mobile du Dème d'Héracliotos, dans l'avant dernière nuit, la bande des Arvanités a passé par ce Dème, d'où elle est entrée dans la Phtiotide, se dirigeant sur Thèbes, pour y commettre des actes de brigandage: j'ai immédiatement informé de cela le Sous-Préfet de Levadie, et, par son intermédiaire, le Sous-Préfet de la Locride. Il peut se faire que cette information ne soit pas fondée. La sûreté du Départément n'a reçu nulle atteinte.

Le Préfet de la Phtiotide,
(Signé) G. BOURZOUKIDES.

Le retard de la découverte et de la poursuite de la bande des Arvanités n'est pas conforme à l'intérêt de la sûreté publique. Faites avec attention tout ce qui commande la circonstance. Les Sous-Préfets de Lévadie et de Thèbes ont été invités à exciter la vigilance des divers organes de l'autorité et à faire la police.

Athènes, le $\frac{15}{27}$ *Janvier,* 1870.

Le Ministre,
(Signé) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 25, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant,* I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note and of its inclosure from M. Valaority stating that M. Aviérinos, on being informed of the presence of a band of brigands on the road to Marathon, immediately addressed a letter (which has already been published) to the officer commanding the flying column in Attica, but that he did not think it necessary to make any written communication on the subject to the Minister of War, because he meant to speak to him at the next Cabinet Council.

I have likewise ascertained from M. Valaority that the Prefect of Police denies having had any knowledge of the presence of the brigands in this neighbourhood until the news of the capture reached him on the evening of the 11th of April.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{9}{21}$ *Mai,* 1870.

ME référant à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire avant hier, pour demander si, et à quelle heure de la journée, M. Avierinos a transmis, comme Ministre de l'Intérieur *ad interim*, à son collègue le Ministre de la Guerre l'information qu'il avait recue le $\frac{30 \text{ Mars}}{11 \text{ Avril}}$ qu'une bande de brigands était cachée aux environs de Daon, je m'empresse de vous adresser ci-joint traduction de la réponse que me fit M. Avierinos à ce sujet.

Je profite de cette occasion pour reparer une erreur qui s'est glissée dans l'expédition de ma lettre précédente, celle du $\frac{6}{18}$ de ce mois. En effet, ainsi que vous le remarquez vous-même, l'arrestation des voyageurs Anglais eut lieu le $\frac{30 \text{ Mars}}{11 \text{ Avril}}$, et non le $\frac{30 \text{ Mars}}{12 \text{ Avril}}$.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) S. VALAORITY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

M. Avierinos to M. Valaority.

(Traduction du Grec.)

M. mon Collègue, *Athènes, le* $\frac{8}{20}$ *Mai,* 1870.

AYANT pris connaissance de la note de M. Erskine en date d'hier, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître, M. mon collègue, que, comme je vous l'ai déjà communiqué par ma précédente lettre, aussitôt que j'eus connaissance du soupçon que la bande des Arvanitis se cachait entre les positions Plexina, Ierotsikouli, et Retzina, jusqu'à Daon de la Commune de Marathon, je m'empressais, selon le devoir que j'avais comme Ministre de l'Intérieur, d'expédier au Commandant de la Colonne Mobile d'Attique l'ordre qui a déjà été publié, en lui prescrivant de faire toutes les récherches à l'effet de découvrir et de poursuivre la bande sus-mentionnée, sans communiquer par écrit cet ordre au Ministère de la Guerre, parceque je m'étais réservé de parler, à ce sujet, au Ministre de la Guerre au premier Conseil Ministériel qui se tiendrait. Vous connaissez que c'est l'habitude des Ministres de se concerter sur les affaires communes en se rencontrant dans le Conseil.

Je suis, &c.
(Signé) A. AVIERINOS.

No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 26, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that Alexander Anemoyanni has never been employed by Her Majesty's Legation, in any capacity, since I have been in Greece. Shortly after the fall of King Otho, Mr. Scarlett engaged him for two or three months as an extra messenger, and I believe that he behaved in all respects properly on that occasion.

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* See "Greece No. 12," page 3.

The messenger I found here, on my arrival in 1864, was a gendarme in the service of the Greek Government, also named Alexander; and, as I did not know the surname of this man, I was, until quite lately, under the impression that the Alexander Anemoyanni, mentioned as "Courier" in the Foreign Office List, was the Alexander whom I dismissed in 1866 for improper conduct with the female servants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 9.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 26, 1870.

AS I understand that your Lordship wishes to know who wrote my letter to the brigands, I have the honour to state that just as I had finished what I intended to say, and it was about to be translated into Greek by Mr. Lambros, M. Spiliotaki, the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, came into my room with some message from the Council of Ministers. I asked him to translate my letter into Greek, and he at once sat down and did so from my dictation, and in the presence of Mr. Lambros. The translation was then carefully gone over by M. Spiliotaki with M. Lambros, and copied by the latter for signature.

I now inclose the original paper, which remained in the hands of Alexander Anemoyanni after the flight from Sykamenon, and was returned to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I had no time to consult the Italian Minister with respect to the terms of this communication, as the messenger was about to start, and it was absolutely necessary that he should be the bearer of some paper from us, but directly afterwards I showed it to the Count della Minerva, who fully adopted it as his own.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Letter written in Greek by Mr. Erskine to the Brigands.

No. 10.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 2.)

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 26, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith Mr. Cookson's last Report upon the subject of the pending judicial inquiry, which is brought down to yesterday.

The shorthand report of the trial of the brigands has been placed, for translation into English, in the hands of Mr. Masson, a gentleman who has passed the greater part of his life in this country, and who is a most accomplished Greek and English scholar. It covers about 150 closely written octavo pages, and will take some days to translate and copy, but I hope to be able to forward it by next mail.

I have requested Captain Hillyar, the Senior Officer on this station, to send round the "Jaseur" to Chalcis and Dilessi to make a detailed survey of the neighbouring district; but as the vessel has not yet returned, I am afraid that it will not be possible to forward Commander Hotham's Report by the special messenger, who is expected from Constantinople to-night.

Captain Mansell, the well-known hydrographer, and who resides at Chalcis, has kindly, at my request, consented to give any assistance in his power to Commander Hotham; and Mr. Yates, the engineer of the "Aphroessa," has been ordered by the Minister of Marine to accompany the "Jaseur," to point out the places where the bodies were found, or to answer any questions that may be put to him.

Nothing further, I regret to say, has been heard of Tako.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

(Extract.) *Athens, May* 25, 1870.

THE trial of the seven brigands of the Arvanitaki band—four for the murder of our countrymen, and three for previous acts of brigandage—was fixed for 10 o'clock on the 21st May. It was held in the large and handsome hall of the Barbakion (a school and archæological institute built at the expense of M. Barbaki), the ordinary Court being thought too small for the concourse which was expected.

The arrangements for preventing over-crowding and confusion were, however, so imperfect that it was found impossible to proceed with the trial at the hour fixed, and the Court was adjourned till 4 P.M. of the same day.

At that hour Mr. Allan and I, together with M. Damaschino, the legal adviser of the Legation, took the places assigned to us immediately behind the table at which the three Judges (a President and two Assessors), and the Procureur du Roi, who conducted the prosecution, were seated on a raised platform. The trial continued all night up to 5 o'clock the next morning, at which hour the whole seven prisoners were sentenced to death.

As the special shorthand writers employed by you to furnish a verbatim report of the trial have not yet completed their report, I reserve my remarks on the evidence until the detailed account can accompany them; but I think it right to observe that throughout the trial every opportunity was given to me and to Mr. Allan of putting, through the Court or the Procureur du Roi, every question which we suggested, and that nothing could be more decorous than the manner in which the whole proceedings were conducted.

No. 11.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 2.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 26, 1870.

ON receiving the instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch of May 11, I requested the Russian Minister at this Court to convey to the Admiral commanding the Imperial naval forces in these waters the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the kindness he displayed on the occasion of landing at the Piræus the bodies of Mr. Vyner and his companions; and I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the reply which I have received from M. Novikow, expressing the feelings with which Admiral Boutakoff had read your Lordship's despatch above alluded to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

M. Novikow to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{14}{26}$ *Mai,* 1870.

C'EST avec une satisfaction reélle que j'ai transmis au chef de notre division navale dans les eaux Grecques la copie de la dépêche de M. le Comte de Clarendon que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'envoyer par sa note du 20 de ce mois.

On ne peut [être] plus sensible aux remerciments dont le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui faire parvenir l'expression. M. le Contre-Amiral Boutakow me prie de vous assurer qu'il ne saurait se faire un mérite de la part qu'il a prise au débarquement de la dépouille mortelle de vos infortunés compatriotes.

En leur rendant les honneurs suprêmes, il croit avoir rempli le devoir le plus strict d'un marin, et il s'estime heureux d'avoir été appelé à exprimer ses profondes sympathies pour le sort des victimes en prêtant le concours du pavillon Impérial à cette douloureuse cérémonie.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) NOVIKOW.

No. 12.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 28, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Report which has been addressed by Commander Hotham, of Her Majesty's steamer "Jaseur," to Captain Hillyar, the Senior Naval Officer on this station, upon the subject of his visit to the scene of the late disaster near Dilessi, and likewise a tracing of the chart of that district on which Commander Hotham has marked the spots where each of the victims was killed. There was not time to prepare copies of these papers for the messenger who left yesterday morning.

I regret to say that Commander Hotham was suffering severely from an inflammation of the hand whilst engaged on this duty; and that the fatigue and exposure to the sun has so greatly inflamed the part that he is now laid up in bed, and is suffering great pain.

As soon as Commander Hotham is sufficiently well to go about again, I shall request him to have the goodness to discuss the points in his Report which require explanation with Colonel Théagénis, or any other person who can throw light upon the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Captain Hillyar to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *"Royal Oak," Salamis Bay, May* 27, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings of Commander Hotham, of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Jaseur;" also copies of a chart furnished to me by him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. HILLYAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Commander Hotham to Captain Hillyar.

Sir, *"Jaseur," off Piræus of Athens, May* 26, 1870.

IN compliance with your orders dated 21st instant, I left the Bay of Salamis on the morning of the 22nd May, and at 6 P.M. of the same evening I anchored off Chalcis. On the following morning I waited upon M. Michalopoulos, the Nomarch, and explained to him that my orders were to visit the districts of Oropos and Dilessi, for the purpose of making a plan of the scene of the late unfortunate occurrence, and of collecting any further information from the inhabitants of the villages that might be of interest. I requested that an escort might accompany me whilst carrying out this duty, and I also informed that gentleman that it was my intention to land such of my crew as I thought necessary, armed. He then told me that arrangements would be made for a party of soldiers accompanying me, and proffered no objections to my men being landed. During the afternoon the Nomarch called upon me, and stated that a party of twelve men would be embarked the following morning on board the Greek gun-boat "Aphroessa," and sent down with us; and the commander of that vessel kindly offered the assistance of any of his men to reinforce the escort, or to point out the localities where the bodies of the victims had been found. I requested the Nomarch to write to the Demarch of Oropos, and inform him of the cause of my visit, in order that the villagers might not be alarmed at the presence of armed men of a foreign nation among them.

2. At 11 P.M. on the 23rd May I received a message from the Nomarch, to say that, if I wished, the escort could go down in the "Jaseur" instead of the Greek gun-boat. Acting upon which, at 4 A.M. of the 24th I embarked twelve soldiers, the English engineer Mr. Yates, and two seamen of the gun-boat, and left for the Scala, or port, of Oropos, arriving there at 7 A.M.

3. Taking with me three or four officers, ten men of the "Jaseur," and the Greek escort and sailors, I left the Scala about 8 A.M., and after a three miles' march through a

cultivated corn plain, we arrived at Oropos, a village situated on a hill just where the range begins to rise. About forty houses compose this place. The range of hills is here intercepted by deep gullies, partially cultivated. Remaining in Oropos about an hour we pushed on towards Sykamenon,—the road, a foot track, winding along the foot of the range, which range is broken by the River Asopus. About two miles from Oropos the tract crosses the river, and immediately above, on the north bank, stands the village of Sykamenon (overlooking the plain of the Asopus), somewhat smaller than Oropos.

4. From this village to Dilessi (ancient Delium) the country is intersected by deep gullies and watercourses; near the village small pine plantations are frequent; further on brushwood of the arbutus species, wild thyme, and a kind of heather. We had no difficulty in getting along without a beaten track. The distance between Sykamenon and Dilessi, I estimate (as walked) about seven miles; at Dilessi again, there is a watercourse which breaks the ridge. Following this upward in the direction of Schimitari there are, for about two miles, patches of cultivation and small pine plantations; but the country in general is covered with the brushwood already alluded to. Here again, as far as the high ranges, the country is undulating, but generally uncultivated.

5. Having given an outline of the country, I now proceed to detail the movements of the robbers with their prisoners, from the time of their leaving Oropos on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

6. This account is entirely obtained from the peasants met with, and I have avoided in every way considering any reports previously perused on this subject, as also entering into any of the military movements; considering that reliable information on those points can only be obtained from the officers in command of the detachments.

7. A Greek gun-vessel being at anchor at the Scala of Oropos, and also the fact of a person having come from the troops about 11 A.M. of the 21st April, as also perhaps what passed at an interview with Colonel Théagénis and Mr. Noel, seem to have made Takos decide upon quitting Oropos for Sykamenon.

His prisoners tried to persuade him to remain at Oropos, and he seems to have half promised them to return thither in three days' time. From what I can learn the brigands had no idea that the troops were so near, and I understand that they constantly walked about when in Oropos without arms.

8. Takos, and Christos Arvanitis his brother, seem to have differed (after the interview with Mr. Noel), the former wishing to accept the ransom alone, but Christos objecting to such a proceeding, on the ground that if they did so without any amnesty they would be immediately hunted down and killed.

9. On the 19th and 20th of April, Takos seems to have been kind in manner towards his prisoners; but changed after his meeting with Colonel Théagénis. It was then he seemed to take an angry tone, to which, on the morning of the 21st, was added suspicion,—he permitting no one to leave the village of Oropos without satisfying himself of their destination and business. About 2·30 P.M. of that day, the brigands left Oropos for Sykamenon in two parties each, within five minutes of each other, the robbers saying good-bye to the inhabitants, and telling them they would be back on the next Sunday.

The prisoners appear to have been much distressed on leaving Oropos. No soldiers at all were seen from Oropos on the 21st; but after the prisoners and brigands had gone about 100 yards from that place, a policeman in disguise arrived in the village, and almost immediately left again in the direction of Kako-Salessi.

The band and prisoners arrived at Sykamenon between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock, having been delayed a long time crossing the River Asopus, owing to a heavy fresh. After they had been in this village from a quarter to half-an-hour, the two sentries posted on the hill above, seeing the troops coming down over the range, on the opposite side of the river, gave the alarm, shouting out some word, the meaning of which I could not get accurately translated into English, but which would seem to imply, "We are betrayed, or surrounded." Takos, his band, and prisoners immediately started off towards Dilessi, taking with them thirteen peasants, who all managed soon to escape. I can only surmise that the carrying away of these men was to prevent the troops firing upon them.

About a quarter of an hour after the brigands had left the village, the troops crossed the river, some at the ford of the village, others further up. The brigands then seem to have taken the most direct course for Dilessi, only once diverging towards the sea, probably with the intention of retracing their steps through the valley of the Asopus, and so baffling their pursuers. In the last gully before reaching the plain of Dilessi, the body of Mr. Herbert was found, about 300 yards from the beach and 600 from the large house of Dilessi. It was lying 10 yards from the footpath leading up the ravine into the brush. The country round here is covered with small thick brushwood, arbutus and small pine.

The body was lying face downwards on a small bush, and when discovered he was not quite dead, but expired almost immediately.

This spot is visible directly over the spur, from the house at Dilessi. In a parallel line to the sea, about 400 yards from Mr. Herbert's body, and 100 from the ruined house (bearing west magnetic), they despatched their second victim, Mr. Edward Lloyd. He also was lying on a small bush, quite dead. This must have occurred at about 4·45 P.M. Here the robbers divided,—one party, under Takos, taking the remaining prisoners (Mr. Vyner and Count Boyl), choosing the path leading to Schimitari; the other band, under Christos (who was shortly afterwards killed), keeping parallel to the beach. Following Takos' party up the valley, they seem to have abandoned their idea of going to Schimitari, and turned so as to leave that place on their left, making towards Deamisi. About a mile after leaving the valley, four miles from Dilessi, and about three from Schimitari, the latter place bearing about west by north, was discovered the body of Mr. Vyner, and at about 100 yards north-east of him lay the murdered Count Boyl. They must both have been killed just before dark. Very shortly after this occurrence all pursuit was stopped by night coming on with heavy rain. The troops then went into quarters at Schimitari.

10. It would be quite impossible to follow straggling bands in this country. The troops followed the brigands to a little beyond the spot where the last murders were committed; but I could gather no information whatever respecting the proceedings of the cavalry, who, from the extreme facility of the country, I should imagine could have easily overtaken the brigands.

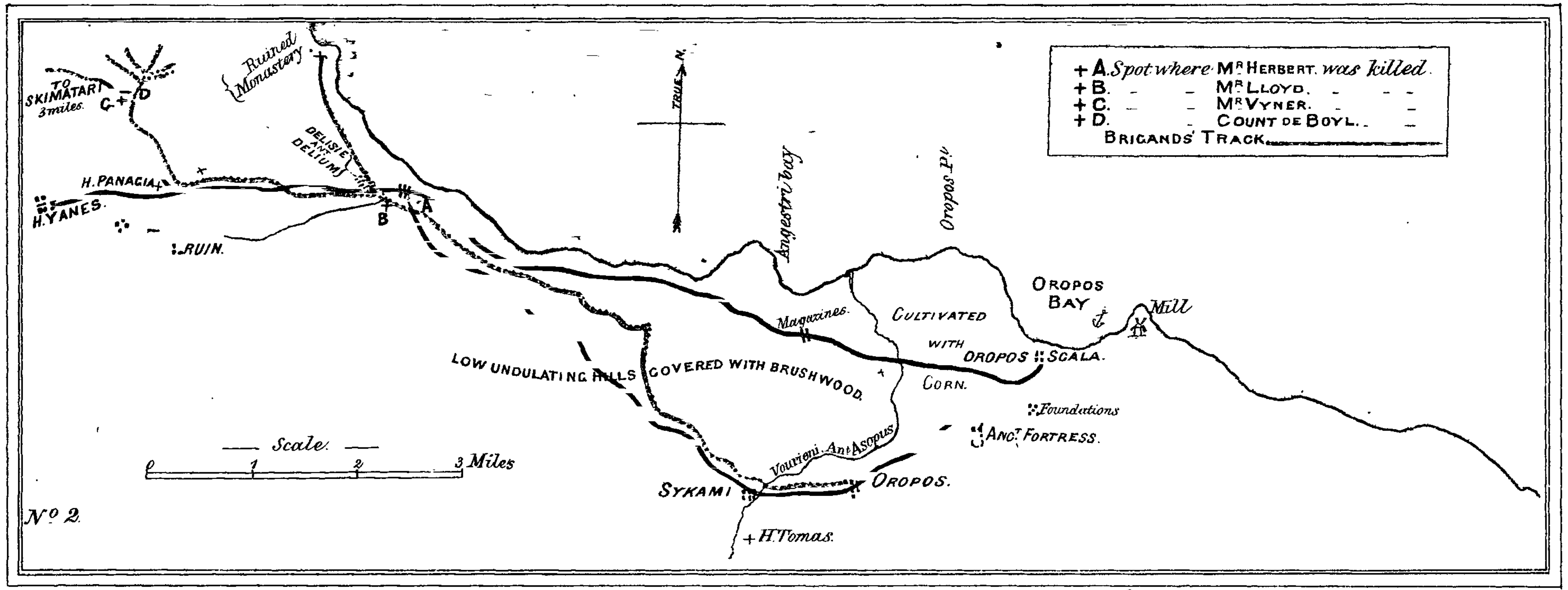
11. Having placed crosses painted white, with the initials of each victim cut on them, over the respective spots where they were murdered, I retraced my steps and re-embarked. The same afternoon I returned to Chalcis, landed the escort, Mr. Yates, and the Greek seamen, and sailed this morning early for the Piræus.

12. I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to M. Theodoro Michalopoulo, the Nomarch of Chalcis, who gave me every assistance in his power, and also to the Commander of the Greek gun-boat. The cheerful way in which the escort performed this duty is worthy of remark. To Mr. Yates, the English engineer, I am also indebted for the assistance he rendered, which was enhanced by his knowledge of the Greek language. I regret extremely that Captain Mansell was unable, owing to indisposition, to accompany me on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES HOTHAM.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Tracing of the Chart of the District of Dilessi, showing the Spots where each of the Victims was Killed.



APPROVED

W H Hillyar CAPTAIN

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H.M.S. "Royal Oak"

GREECE. No. 14 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 15 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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[C.—135.] *Price 4½d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 10.)

My Lord, *Athens, May* 30, 1870.

MY time has been of late so uninterruptedly occupied on matters requiring immediate attention that I have omitted to bring to your Lordship's notice the generous conduct of M. Scalzonni, and the Directors of the Athens and Piræus Railway, on the occasion of conveying to Athens the bodies of the four gentlemen killed near Sykamenon. I inclose copy of a letter on this subject which I addressed on the 4th of May to the manager of the above-named railway.

I beg at the same time to express to your Lordship my sense of the good feeling which was displayed by the officials of the military hospital of Athens, none of whom would accept any remuneration for embalming the bodies of Messrs. Herbert and Vyner. The artillerymen, with the gun-carriages which conveyed the bodies from the train to the church, and afterwards to the Piræus, likewise declined any payment on the occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Manager of the Athens and Piræus Railway.

Sir, *Athens, May* 4, 1870.

OWING to the multiplicity of my occupations during the last few weeks, I regret to perceive that I have omitted to express to M. Scalzonni, and to the Directors of the Athens and Piræus Railway, the deep obligation under which I have been placed by their liberality in placing a special train for the conveyance to Athens of the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the late catastrophe near Oropos.

I request, therefore, that you will take an opportunity of conveying my acknowledgments both to M. Scalzonni and the Directors.

I shall not fail to report to Her Majesty's Government their generous behaviour in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 10.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 1, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the translation of a letter which has been addressed to me by Colonel Théagénis in regard to an expression in one of my published despatches by which he considers himself aggrieved.

I have already conveyed to your Lordship so fully my opinion as to Colonel Théagénis' high character, and the humane intentions with which he undertook the difficult mission with which he was entrusted, that it is unnecessary I should again touch upon that subject.

On the receipt of his letter I called upon him at the house of Sir Richard Church, where he resides; but as he was out he came to see me on the following morning, when I endeavoured to convince him that personally I was now persuaded that he had done his utmost to avert the catastrophe which has caused so painful an impression throughout Europe; adding, however, that as his several statements were now in the hands of Her Majesty's Government and the public generally, it was no longer in my power materially to influence the estimate which might be formed by others of his proceedings.

I think it but fair, however, to add that General Church still thinks, as I do, that Colonel Théagénis was actuated by the most honourable motives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to Mr. Erskine.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Athens, May $\frac{16}{28}$, 1870.

IN your despatch to Lord Clarendon of the 30th April you attribute to me a want of a spirit of conciliation in my mission to the brigands in Oropos, and that I had preferred a secondary part of my duties, namely, the investment of that place by the troops. I greatly regret that such blame should compel me to observe to you, Sir, that your opinion was based on vague depositions which investigation has clearly proved to be contrary to facts, and which investigation further proves that my very first and principal attention was given to the negotiations for the release of the captives, and not to invest Oropos: as from the outset I considered my mission as one connected with military operations, I was bound to inform the Commanders of the military detachments of the result of my negotiations, and in case of failure to invite them to put into execution the fourth Article of my instructions. The question of investing Oropos arose later, when, after my fruitless endeavours during all the day of the $\frac{8}{20}$th of April, the brigands obstinately persisting in a demand which my instructions rejected, I considered my mission terminated, as I reported to the Premier; but an order from Government, dated the $\frac{8}{20}$th April, which reached me at Marcopoulo on the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ of the same month, made it incumbent upon me, should the brigands on the receipt of the ransom refuse to release the captives, to invest Oropos, and to renew to them, after the place had been invested, the conditions previously offered.

From this moment my mission had a different aspect; here commenced my military duties. Previous to the receipt of this order I had not come to any understanding with the detachments. The impression that the movements of the troops hastened the departure of the brigands from Oropos is very far from being a correct one; on the contrary, the deliberately planned flight of the brigands created the movement of the troops, with the view, in accordance with the orders, of impeding them from effecting this, and for this very reason troops were stationed at a distance, some of 5, and others of 2½ hours from Oropos. Captain Liacopoulo was stationed at Schimatari in Thebes, and Captain Apostolides at Salessi in Attica. Nevertheless, whilst this movement was taking place, a spirit of conciliation still guided us, and the orders issued to the troops were dictated in this spirit,—they being forbidden to fire on the brigands, and a message being sent by Anemoyanni that the brigands, whilst remaining at Sykamenon, should not be molested, and that on the reception of the ransom they might go in safety after the release of their captives. During all this time, however, the brigands showed themselves irritable, and were only intent upon their flight. Hence it is quite clear, I think, that no conciliatory means, both in the first and in the second instance, were at all neglected by me, who was ready to make all possible concession within my power. The letter of the late Mr. Vyner to Lord Muncaster of the $\frac{8}{20}$th April clearly proves the invariable persistance of the brigands relative to the establishment of a Court of Law at Oropos; and the last letter addressed to you by the late Mr. Herbert admits that "Noel may, I think, be of great use to us, but he seems to think that all the demands of the brigands ought to be complied with;" which clearly proves that conciliation was hopeless, because with such demands I was not permitted to comply, being in duty bound to limit my operations as prescribed by my instructions, of which you have a knowledge. I beg you, Sir, to give due weight to these observations; and in your equitable judgment you will, as I hope, be convinced that nothing was left undone by me which might possibly have contributed to conciliate those obstinate criminals, and to effect the release of the unfortunate captives.

A wild nature. such as that of the brigands, is not easily changed; such monsters listen to no words; fear only sometimes tames them.

Permit me, &c.
(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord, *Athens, June 2, 1870.*

I VENTURE to forward to your Lordship the inclosed extract from a despatch which I addressed to Earl Russell in 1864, in order to show that the object of those who framed the present Constitution of Greece was the prevention of such an amnesty being granted to brigands as that recently insisted on by the band of the Arvanitei.

I am aware that it is said, and perhaps truly, that this very Article of the Constitution has been repeatedly violated; but I possess no authentic information on this head, and can only say that it is notorious that brigands were liberated from prison and sent to Crete,—in short, that the authorities connived at their escape from the hands of justice.

I have not yet heard of a well-authenticated case of a free pardon being granted to a brigand, and of its having been pleaded as a legal bar to his being subsequently arrested and brought to trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKIEE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Russell.

(Extract.) *Athens, December 7, 1864.*

ARTICLE XXXIX limits the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy to political offences. This restriction has been found necessary in order to prevent the wholesale remission of punishment which successive Cabinets were in the habit of according to notorious brigands.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord, *Athens, June 2, 1870.*

I HAD hoped ere this to be able to forward to your Lordship a translation of the whole short-hand report of the trial of the brigands who belonged lately to the band of the Arvanitéï, but I regret to say that Mr. Masson has been unable to complete this translation as rapidly as was desirable, owing to the difficulty he had experienced in reading the handwriting of the Greek Report, and of subsequently getting the English version copied for transmission.

The copy has been made in this Legation as the work proceeded, and I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship the thirty sheets which are ready, and which comprise the whole of the evidence as given at the trial.

This portion of the translation is the most essential, and constitutes about two-thirds of the whole Report. The remainder relates chiefly to the summing-up of the President of the Court, and the defence of the prisoners' Counsel. The latter portion will be forwarded immediately it is ready, either by way of Brindisi, on Saturday next, or at latest by this day week.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 4.

First Session and 24th Sitting of the Athens Court of Assizes for the year 1870, *held in the Barbaki Gymnasium, on Saturday the* $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ *of May,* 1870.

BEFORE 8 o'clock A.M. an immense crowd of persons of all ranks collected outside the Barbaki Gymnasium. When the doors were thrown open, about 9, there entered at first such individuals as had tickets of admission, but by-and-bye great numbers without tickets rushed in, and took possession of the seats in the Hall of Audience.

At half-past nine, N. Rados, President of the Court; Theoph. Frangopulos, and Dem. Chormovas, Judges; P. Sackellarios, Registrar; G. A. Petmezas, Procureur-Général, took their seats.

The *President* (ringing the bell). Silence, gentlemen. Let the passage be cleared, to allow free entrance. (Noise and confusion in the audience.) Open that part. (Noise and confusion continue.)

Several members of the Diplomatic Body, and the Minister of Justice, enter (10 o'clock).

President. The sitting is opened. Silence, gentlemen. Bring forward the prisoners. The gendarmes will clear the passage to let the prisoners come up to the bar.

The following prisoners are placed at the bar:—Nasios Katsounis, Kitsos Monachos, Pericles Lioris, *alias* Villiotis, Alexios Chormovas, Athanasius Tasoulas, Leonidas Kalomiris, and Photios Œconomos.

Of these only the first two, though wounded, are able to walk without assistance; the other three, being wounded in the feet, are carried by soldiers; and the last two, being severely wounded, are carried on litters.

Noise and confusion continue in the audience.

The *President* (to the audience). Silence, gentlemen. If you do not remain quiet and silent I shall be compelled to adjourn the proceedings.

President. Athanasius Tasoulas.—*Athanasius Tasoulas* replies, Present.

President. Nasios Katsonis.—*N. Katsonis.* Present.

The *Lieutenant of Gendarmerie* informs the President that it is impossible to maintain order, and that the railing that separates the audience from the Court has given way from the pressure of the crowd.

G. Petmezas (Procureur-Général). Judges,—The interest excited by this important trial is, naturally, immense. For this reason I proposed, several days ago, that the Court of Assizes should hold its sitting in a hall sufficiently capacious to satisfy the curiosity of the public, and in conformity to the law requiring publicity; but, unexpectedly, we perceive that the curiosity and interest of the public are so intense that this hall is already so crowded as to render it impossible to proceed with the trial, till extraordinary measures be adopted to maintain order.

In this trial not only Greece, but the whole civilized world is deeply concerned. It must be conducted with becoming quiet and order. I am, therefore, under the necessity of requesting you, Judges, to suspend the proceedings for a few hours.

The President, who is specially entrusted with the task of preserving order and decorum, will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the tranquillity and dignity of the Court during the proceedings.

Accordingly, Judges, I request you, as you perceive the necessity of what I propose, to suspend the proceedings, and order them to be resumed at some fixed hour this afternoon.

President. The Athens Court of Assizes decrees that the proceedings be suspended, and resumed this day at 4 o'clock P.M. The sitting is closed. The gendarmes will clear the Court. (Time, 11·20.)

4 o'clock P.M.—The Court-room is again already crowded with an audience, but order and tranquillity are preserved.

President. The sitting is reopened. Let the prisoners be brought to the bar.

The prisoners are brought to the bar.

President. As you have not appointed Counsel for yourselves, the Court appoint K. Potamianos in your behalf.

Several of the prisoners called out, "We want two Advocates more, and good ones." (Confusion.)

The Procureur-Général. Of the prisoners, those three belonging to the band of the Arvanitei, committed on Mount Exarchi or Karamouzi various criminal acts. The rest of the prisoners on the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ of April took part in the tragedy for which all Greece is in mourning.

They have all been indicted respectively for various criminal acts, to be tried this day at the Assizes. But the law specially permits the union of indictments, when the criminal acts therein specified have a natural connection. In the present case such a connection distinctly exists, as all the prisoners were members of one and the same criminal band; and such fusion of indictments is permitted by the law in the interest both of justice and the prisoners themselves, who, in such cases, possess greater facilities of legal defence.

Besides, as you will observe from the separate indictments, other members of the same band have been arraigned for the same acts, and, as not yet apprehended, have been outlawed. Consequently there exist competent reasons for separating the trial of the outlaws from that of the prisoners now present, and for proceeding with that of the latter. I therefore request that such arrangement be adopted. (Mutterings among the prisoners.)

Potamianos (Advocate). I hear the prisoners say that they have Counsel. If they have chosen Counsel for themselves, I beg to retire from the defence.

Procureur-Général. I did not hear the prisoners say they have chosen Counsel for themselves; but if that is the case, the Counsel of their own choice must, of course, be received and heard.

President (to the prisoners). Have you provided Counsel?—The prisoners, *L. Kalomiris*, *N. Katsounis*, and *A. Tasoulas*. We have Colocotronis, Diamantopulos, and Goulimes.

President. You other four prisoners?—All the prisoners call out, We have all the same Counsel. If that does not please you, appoint any you like, and do as you think proper.

President. Let Mr. Colocotronis be called. (He comes to the bar.)

Colocotronis. They gave me no previous notice of this. I am quite unprepared.

The *Prisoners.* If you have no objection, undertake our defence. If we find justice, well. We don't wish *you* to justify us.

President. Let Mr. Goulimes be called. (He comes to the bar.)

Œconomos (one of the prisoners). Come, Mr. Goulimes.

Kalomiris (another). Speak for us along with Mr. Colocotronis.

President. Let the two other Advocates be called. (They are not in the Court.) Mr. Procureur-Général, we are ready to hear you.

Procureur-Général. I repeat what I stated before, that, as the outlaws in question, and the prisoners before you, belong to one and the same band, and all committed an offence of one and the same kind in January last in Livadia, on Mount Exarchi or Garmousa, and four of them took part in the tragedy which occurred at Dilessi on the 9th of April last, I therefore trust you will decree what I propose, it being in conformity with the law and the interest both of justice and the prisoners, and I doubt not that the Counsel for the prisoners will accede to my proposal.

President. Is there any objection?—*Colocotronis* (Advocate). None.

President. The Registrar will read the names of the gentlemen liable to serve as jurors on the present occasion.

Jury is constituted according to the legal forms, no challenge having been made either by the Procureur-Général or by the Counsel for the prisoners.

The jurymen balloted are the following:—Mich. Parisis, D. Trizanos, K. Philemon, Al. Lascaris, Nacos Perdichi, K. Pirpiris, N. Boulotis, E. Anagnopulos, Ch. Zacharitas, T. Katsaros, L. Stephanon, K. Kesobounis, who, taking their seats, are sworn in.

President (to the jury). According to law Mr. Mich. Parisis is your foreman, as drawn first, unless you deem another more suitable?—*A Juryman.* He is quite suitable.

President. Ath. Tasoulas?—*Ath. Tasoulas* (prisoner). Present.

President. What is your name?—*Prisoner.* Athanasius Tasoulas.

President. Where were you born?—*A. Tasoulas.* In the Turkish territory, for I heard Turkish spoken; but the place of my birth I do not know.

President. Where did you reside formerly?—*A. Tasoulas.* I was there in Turkey, a Wallach, Karakatzarios.

President. How old are you?—*A. Tasoulas.* 26 or 27.

President. What was your occupation?—*A. Tasoulas.* I was a shepherd.

President. A Christian?—*A. Tasoulas.* A Christian, to be sure. I am not a Turk.

President. Are your parents alive?—*A. Tasoulas.* They are.

President. Are you married?—*A. Tasoulas.* No.

President. Can you read and write?—*A. Tasoulas.* No.

President. Were you ever tried for any similar offence?—*A. Tasoulas.* No, never.

President. Leonidas Kalomiris?—*L. Kalomiris* (prisoner). Present.

President. What is your name?—*Prisoner.* Leonidas Kalomiris.

President. Where were you born?—*L. Kalomiris.* At Karpenisi, though I do not know.

President. Where did you reside?—*L. Kalomiris.* In summer I went to the tent, and in winter I staid at Lamia or Sourpi.

President. How old are you?—*L. Kalomiris.* 30.

President. What was your occupation?—*L. Kalomiris.* I was a shepherd.

President. A Christian?—*L. Kalomiris.* A Christian. I am not a Turk.

President. Are your parents alive?—*L. Kalomiris.* My father is not, my mother is.

President. Are you married?—*L. Kalomiris.* No.

President. Can you read and write?—*L. Kalomiris.* No.

President. Were you ever tried for any similar offence?—*L. Kalomiris.* Not even my grandfather was ever engaged in anything of the kind.

President. Nasios Katsounis?—*N. Katsounis* (prisoner). Present.

President. Where were you born?—*N. Katsounis.* At Naochali.

President. Did you reside there?—*N. Katsounis.* I did.

President. How old are you?—*N. Katsounis.* 25 or 26.

President. What was your occupation?—*N. Katsounis.* I was a shepherd in charge.

President. A Christian?—*N. Katsounis.* Certainly.

President. Are your parents alive?—*N. Katsounis.* They are alive.

President. Can you read and write?—*N. Katsounis.* No.

President. Were you ever tried for any similar offence?—*N. Katsounis.* No.

President. Alexios Tsounis, alias Chormovas?—*A. Tsounis* (prisoner). Present.

President. Where were you born?—*A. Chormovas.* In the Ottoman territory at Kriacki, where I grew up; and then I left home.

President. Where did you reside before you became a robber?—*A. Chormovas.* In Livadia.

President. How old are you?—*A. Chormovas.* 24 or 25.

President. What was your occupation?—*A. Chormovas.* I was first a guide, and afterwards a field guard.

President. A Christian?—*A. Chormovas.* Of course, a Christian.

President. Is your father or mother alive?—*A. Chormovas.* Yes.

President. Can you read and write?—*A. Chormovas.* Slightly.

President. Were you ever tried for any similar offence?—*A. Chormovas.* Never.

President. Kostas Monachos?—*K. Monachos* (prisoner). Present.

President. Where were you born?—*K. Monachos.* In the Turkish territory.

President. How old are you?—*K. Monachos.* 25.

President. What was your occupation?—*K. Monachos.* I was a shepherd.

President. Is your father or mother alive?—*K. Monachos.* Neither my father nor my mother is alive.

President. Can you read and write?—*K. Monachos.* No.

President. Are you married?—*K. Monachos.* No.

President. Were you ever tried for any similar offence?—*K. Monachos.* No.

President. Pericles Lioris, alias Villiotis?—*P. Lioris* (prisoner). Present.

President. Were were you born?—*P. Lioris.* At Villia.

President. Where did you reside?—*P. Lioris.* At Villia.

President. How old are you?—*P. Lioris.* 22.

President. What was your occupation?—*P. Lioris.* A servant in the vineyard and in the house.

President. Are you a Christian?—*P. Lioris.* Certainly.

President. Are your parents alive?—*P. Lioris.* Yes.

President. Can you read and write?—*P. Lioris.* No.

President. Are you married?—*P. Lioris.* No.

President. Were you ever tried for any offence?—*P. Lioris.* No.

President. Photis Œconomos?—*Photis Œconomos* (prisoner). Present.

President. Where were you born?—*Ph. Œconomos.* In the Turkish territory.

President. Where did you reside?—*Ph. Œconomos.* At Vrachiana.

President. How old are you?—*Ph. Œconomos.* 25.

President. A Christian?—*Ph. Œconomos.* A Christian; my grandfather was a priest.

President. Are your parents alive?—*Ph. Œconomos.* They are.

President. Are you married?—*Ph. Œconomos.* No.

President. Can you read and write?—*Ph. Œconomos.* No.

President. Are Messrs. Colocotronis and Goulimes your Counsel?—*All the Prisoners.* Yes.

President. I beg to remind the Counsel of the provisions of the law.

Procureur-Général (reading the indictment). Various witnesses have been summoned to substantiate the statements contained in the indictment. The *Huissier* will read the list of their names.

President. The *Huissier* will call out the names of the witnesses.

The *Huissier* calls out the names of the witnesses, who come forward.

1. *Joannes Tsoannes.*
2. *Constantine Micalopoulos.*
3. *Constantee Antoniades.*
4. *Const. Pappa Georgiou.*
5. *Christos Paloukes.*
6. *Athanasius Boulgares.*
7. *Panagee Sayantis,* alias *Basiliou.*
8. *Christos Kanios.*
9. *Stam. Apostolides.*
10. *Spiro Bon.*
11. *P. Leotsakos.*
12. *G. Œconomides.*
13. *B. Theogenes.*
14. *Stavros Liartes.*
15. *An. Geoomanes.*
16. *Joan Liakures.*

President (to the prisoners). Have you witnesses for the defence?—*Prisoners.* No.

Then are read the two decrees for the prosecution (true bills), and the indictment.

President (to the prisoners). You are accused of having, all together, during the last year and subsequently, combined to perpetrate many special acts, of a nature, kind, and result, specified as a band of brigands, and of having, on the 17th of January last, at Mount Exarchi, or Karmousou, in the district of Livadia, resisted Government troops, of having murdered of these George Speliopulos, sergeant, and Joannis Karikas, sub-corporal, of having attempted and perpetrated the murder of Constantine Liakutzes and L. Kouripes, common soldiers.

Four of you, Alexios Tsounis (*alias* Chormovas), Photios Œconomos, Pericles Lioris (*alias* Villiotis), and Costas Monachos, all of you members of one and the same band, are accused of having—first, on the 30th March last, at Pikermi, near Marathon, robbed Lord Muncaster and his lady, Mr. Lloyd and his wife and daughter, and Messrs. Herbert, Vyner, and Boyl; secondly, of having resisted the gendarmerie; thirdly, of having killed the gendarme Basilakos, and of having at the same time attempted to kill the other gendarmes there present; fourthly, of having captured without any right and with violence persons of distinction, and of having transported them to different parts of Attica, so as to withdraw them from Government protection, and of having at the same place employed acts of violence and threats to compel them to give you money, in order to procure for yourselves illegal gain; fifthly, of having on the 9th April of the present year, within the bounds of the village of Sykamenon, compelled by violence the authorities to refrain from the execution of orders relating to their service, and of having sought to compel the authorities to omit acts pertaining to the discharge of their duties; sixthly, of having at the same time premeditatedly and deliberately murdered the said Herbert, Lloyd, Boyl, and Vyner, with swords and fire-arms, and of further having resisted the Government forces.

These are the crimes laid to your charge.

We now direct that the discussion of the case commence.

All the witnesses will retire with the exception of Joannes Tsoannes.

Joannes Tsoannes, corporal, present. What is your name?—*Witness.* Joannes Tsoannes.

President. Where were you born?—*Witness.* In Chelide, and reside in Livadia, am 28 years of age, and of the orthodox faith; corporal; am acquainted with Tasoulas and Chormovas, but am not related to them.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. Do you know if the prisoners Athanasius Tasoulas, Katsounis, and Kalomiris on the 17th January last formed part of the band of the Arvanitei, and if they resisted a detachment of troops at a place in the district of Livadia, called Exarchi?—

Witness. I was with Ladopoulos there. We saw three shepherdesses, who on perceiving the detachment came running up to us, and gave us information. The captain then ordered us to invest the place. At the same time a peasant, George Tassopoulos, told us that thirty robbers were at the folds. I was near them, about a hundred paces off. I then informed Ladopoulos, who was going towards the village. The robbers on seeing us, began to fire, and, retiring from the folds, went up to a higher position. There sergeant Speliopoulos was killed, together with a corporal.

President. What was the number of the robbers ?—*Witness.* Twenty-nine.

President. Do you know if the prisoners here present took part in the affair ?—*Witness.* The peasants informed me of their names. I know Chormovas, he was a field-guard in Livadia.

President. From what part did this band come ?—*Witness.* They came from the Ottoman territory. They had been in Livadia from the 11th of the month, and they had been previously in Phthiotis.

Colocotronis (Advocate). Did the troops fire first and the robbers afterwards ?—*Witness.* The robbers fired first and wounded a soldier.

Colocotronis. When was the sergeant killed ?—*Witness.* An hour afterwards.

Colocotronis. When was Tasoulas wounded ?—*Witness.* When the robbers retired from the fold.

Colocotronis. So that Tasoulas, when the sergeant and the soldier were killed, was already wounded and disabled, had left the band, and had no part in killing Speliopoulos ?—*Witness.* No.

President. Stand down, witness. Call Constantine Michalopoulos.

Constantine Michalopoulos, corporal, born in Tripolitza, residing in Livadia, 25 years of age, an Orthodox Christian ; knows Tasoulas, but none of the other prisoners ; is not related to them.—The witness is sworn.

President. On the 17th of January last, at Exarchi, in the district of Livadia, were you present at a conflict of robbers ? What do you know of the affair ?—*Witness.* (Speaking in a very low voice.)

President. A little louder, as we don't hear you. *Witness.* On the 16th of January, in the evening, we inquired of the Wallach shepherds if they knew anything of robbers. They told us they did not. Next morning we again examined them, using both fair means and foul. We then proceeded to the plain. We there heard two gun-shots simultaneously. The sergeant remarked, That must be a double-barrelled gun. We instantly threw aside our capotes, and ran to the quarter from which the shots proceeded, and perceived the robbers in the folds of the Wallach shepherds.

The troops advanced running, though extremely fatigued, and we opened fire.

President. Did you apprehend any of the robbers ?—*Witness.* No. That robber (pointing to Tasoulas) we captured after he was wounded. Subsequently the other detachment came up, but the robbers took to flight. We followed them, but soon lost their traces.

Colocotronis (Advocate). Tasoulas was wounded in the first encounter, and the sergeant was killed afterwards ?—*Witness.* The sergeant was killed two hours afterwards. Tasoulas was not then present, he had been wounded.

Colocotronis. And where was he captured ?—*Witness.* In the fold. I was not then present. He was captured by the other detachment.

President. Stand down, witness. Call Constantine Antoniades.

Third witness. Constantine Antoniades, sergeant, born in Tripolis, resides in Athens, 26 years of age, sergeant, Christian of the Greek Church, knows the prisoners, but is not related to them.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. Do you know anything of the conflict that took place near Livadia ?—*Witness.* We received information that the band of the Arvanitei had been there three days ago. I received a written order to occupy a certain position, which I did. We remained in ambuscade. The robbers then passed at about half-an-hour's distance. We immediately pursued them, and reinforced the other detachment, and informed the other detachments that the robbers had passed. The troops, and particularly the detachment of . . . , fired on them. Next day we continued the pursuit, and found continuous traces of the band. We ascertained that the band consisted of twenty-seven persons. The commander, on this, collected all the neighbouring detachments (we amounted to 100 men), and directed us to reconnoitre. We discovered the robbers; but they, on seeing us, took to flight.

Marching without intermission, and guided by the traces, we continued the pursuit to the distance of four hours, and overtook the robbers at a fold. On seeing us, and perceiving our party consisted of twenty men, they shouted, and a skirmish commenced. We pursued them along with . . . . A little further up we found a stone covered with blood, from which we understood we had wounded some of the robbers. A little further up we encountered the robbers, who made a stand, and commenced firing. It was night, and by the light of the fire-arms we killed three, and cut off their heads. As it was dark, and it rained, we could not observe the traces; so we returned to the place of the encounter, where we caught two wounded.

President. Was Tasoulas present?—*Witness.* He had been wounded previously, and had not taken part in the skirmish.

President. How many days afterwards did you capture the other two?—*Witness.* Six days afterwards.

President. When you attacked them in Livadia, had they come directly from the the Turkish territory?—*Witness.* They are natives of Turkey.

President. How long had the band been in Greece, according to your information?—*Witness.* Since last year, when they captured Maleas; during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, I was in Crete and had heard nothing of the band.

President. So that from May till January last you had heard nothing of this band?—*Witness.* I had heard nothing.

President. You said you had afterwards lost their traces?—*Witness.* We lost them and went to Megaris, and entered Attica.

Colocotronis (Advocate). Do you know if Tasoulas was wounded in the first skirmish?—*Witness.* Yes; it was then he was wounded.

Colocotronis. How long afterwards did the skirmish take place in which Speliopoulos and Karikas were killed?—*Witness.* I was not there.

Colocotronis. Was it in the first skirmish which took place at Exarchi? How long afterwards did the skirmish at Stephani occur?—*Witness.* Five or six days afterwards.

Colocotronis. Do you know if Tasoulas was there?—*Witness.* He had been already captured.

Goulimes (Advocate). What is your reason for thinking that the band of the Arvanitei had been so long in coming into Greece? Do you suppose they had remained quiet in Turkey, or were engaged in brigandage?—*Witness.* I do not know.

President. Stand down, witness. Call Pappageorgiou.

(He is called and comes forward.)

Fourth witness, Pappageorgiou (Enomatarch of the gendarmerie), was born at Chrysovitza, resides at Thebes, is 35 years of age, Enomatarch, of the Greek Church, knows Villiotis and Monachos, but is not related to either.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. Were you at Stephani when the skirmish with the robbers occurred?—What took place there?—*Witness.* On discovering the lair of the Arvanitei band and following their traces, we came upon them at Stephani, about 5 in the afternoon, at the fold of Athanasius Sympoula. There we attacked them, and killed three on the spot. Of our party a sergeant and a guide were wounded. The sergeant lived five or six hours. We then took the heads of the robbers killed, and went to the village. Thence we proceeded at full speed, and found the others concealed at Ritsona among the bushes, that we might not see them. Ritsona is in the district of Thebes, as also the fold of Kolovos.

President. How did you discover the traces?—*Witness.* From the marks of blood. We found there his honour (*pointing to one of the prisoners*), and another who had expired. We then continued the pursuit, but could not discover anything.

President. Do you know Ath. Tasoulas?—*Witness.* No. We then delivered the captured robbers to the Commander.

Colocotronis. Do you know if Tasoulas was present at the second skirmish?—*Witness.* He had been wounded in the first. He was not present at the skirmish in which I took part. I heard then that one of the robbers had been wounded in the first, but I do not know him.

Goulimes. Have you been long in the service of the flying column?—*Witness.* Only two months.

Goulimes. Had you heard where the band of the Arvanitei then was?—*Witness.* It was in Locris.

Goulimes. How long had it been in the Turkish territory?

President. Such questions are not to the point.

Goulimes. Some such questions appear to me to the point.

President. Stand down, witness. Call Christos Paloukes.

(He is called and comes forward.)

Fifth witness, Christos Paloukes (gendarme); born in Livadia, resides at Thebes, 41 years of age, gendarme, of the Greek Church; knows Chormovas, but is not related to him.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. During the present year did you take part in the pursuit of the Arvanitei band at Ritsona? What occurred there?—*Witness.* There three robbers were killed and two wounded. The wounded were captured. This is one of them and that is the other (pointing to the prisoners L. Kalomiris and N. Katsoulas).

President. Do you know if a sergeant was killed at Exarchi, in the district of Livadia?—*Witness.* A sergeant and a guide, as I heard, were killed there.

President. Stand down, witness. Call Athanasius Boulgares.

(He is called and comes forward.)

Sixth witness, Athanasius Boulgaris (gendarme), born at Jannina, resides in Athens, 50 years of age, a gendarme, of the Greek Church; knows the prisoners, but is not related to any of them.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. On the 30th March last were you ordered to escort certain Englishmen to Marathon, who were captured by the robbers? What do you know about that affair?—*Witness.* I met with the interpreter and asked when the lords would set off. He told me he was going to fetch the carriages, and at half-past 5 we were at the Rizarion School in waiting. When the travellers came there, we followed the party. At Ghephiri the coachmen changed the horses and we also halted. We remained there a quarter of an hour. We proceeded, and on the road, Mr. President, we found neither soldier, nor detachment, nor anything. I was alarmed and suspected danger. We went to the place the travellers were to visit; we dismounted, we ate and drank. The lords went to the seaside. Then I said to my comrades that somebody should go with them to protect them from the sheep-dogs. I went myself. We remained at Marathon three hours. The travellers then entered the carriages; we mounted and went on. There I thought I saw something dark at a distance. "What is that," said I to my comrades, "in the plain?" "It is a detachment," replied one of my comrades. We reached the well. We were a whole hour in watering eight horses, as we had to water them with broken bottles. We then went on. On the road one of the lords came out of his carriage and walked on foot for about an hour. As he had got into a perspiration I made a sign to him, as I did not know his language, to get into the carriage. He did so, and we went on. About an hour from this we met with a party of five soldiers and a corporal. I desired them to accompany us till we passed the bridge and then go where they pleased, as we should then have no more occasion for them. They said, "Very well." We went on quickly. When we were within a quarter of an hour of the place (the bridge) I heard, "Stop, rascals." I called out, "Robbers!" They (the robbers) saw us, we did not see them. We went back and dismounted, and I seized my carabine. I said, "Let us, too, die here." Then the robbers surrounded us right and left, firing. While lifting my comrade, who had been wounded, they seized me, and we struggled hand to hand and began a brisk fire. They wounded Babala. They seized us and made the travellers come out of the carriages, and putting the ladies on horseback said, "Go on." They took us up the hill. I do not know the place well. The robbers were twenty-eight in number, so Barbayanni, who was killed, told me.

President. Did you perceive distinctly that they were twenty-eight in number?—*Witness.* That was their own account of their number.

President. Do you know any of them?—*Witness.* I know that one with the red jacket (pointing to one of the prisoners); at least, I think so.

President. How long did they keep you?—*Witness.* From 4 to 6. At 6 they put the ladies on horseback, and said to us, "Go on to Charvati." They told us to go to the Sub-Mayor at Charvati to get carriage-horses and go to Athens to the Minister, and tell the Minister to go to the Government and get the Government to give orders not to attack us, otherwise we will kill the foreigners. When we arrived at Charvati we found a carriage there.

Colocotronis. When was the gendarme wounded? Was it when you returned to go to the carriages?—*Witness.* He was wounded by a shot from the left. The robbers had surrounded us.

Colocotronis. Were the robbers all in a body, or had they an advance guard?—*Witness.* They all attacked us before we reached the bridge.

Goulimes. When the leader of the band took you prisoner, did he ask you who the foreigners were?—*Witness.* No.

President. Go down, witness. Call Panagee Sayandas.

(He is called, and comes forward.)

Seventh witness, Panagee Sayandas (coachman), born at Argos, resides in Athens, 30 years of age, a coachman, of the Greek Church; does not know the prisoners, and is not related to any of them.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. What do you know of the robbery committed at Pikermi?—*Witness.* About 4 in the afternoon, the day before, I got notice from Polyzoï, through Anemoyanni, to have two carriages ready at 6 o'clock next morning. I sent on, as we usually do, a change of horses. We started at 6. At Pikermi we changed horses, and then went on to Marathon. We alighted at the Soros. The lords dined, and went to the seaside.

President. Is the Soros far from the sea?—*Witness.* About a quarter of an hour. We returned, prepared the carriages, and started. On our return we came up with a party of soldiers, consisting of twelve or thirteen men. Then the Italian Secretary said to me, "Stop." I stopped, and perceived that he took from his pocket a 25-drachma note, and giving it to them, said, "Take that, to drink." We then came to the well, and watered the horses with broken bottles. Here the party of soldiers overtook us, and said to us, There is a good leather bucket somewhere here to draw with. We found the bucket, and used it. The party of soldiers went on. We afterwards passed it, and found another party of soldiers at Kapsala, the place where the priest was killed, consisting of five soldiers and a corporal, three hours' distant from the place where we found the other party.

President. What became of the other party?—*Witnsss.* It came on more slowly, and we were in advance.

President. Did the party advise you to proceed slowly?—*Witness.* I did not hear that, but they say the party told that to Anemoyanni. At Rafini we went on with speed, as the road is plain for ten minutes from where we left them. We now heard, "Stop," and they (the robbers) fired on us. The gendarmes retired to defend themselves, and called out to the robbers, "Lads, don't; it is the French Minister. Don't think of such a fearful thing." The robbers replied, "Down, down." The robbers said to me, "Don't stir, or we will kill you." They then made the travellers come out of the carriages, and went up the hill with them. The party of soldiers now arrived, and firing commenced. Then I seized the opportunity, and drove off. On reaching Pikermi I told the groom to mount a horse, and go and tell what had happened.

President. Did you notice any of them then, so as to be able to know them again?—*Witness.* How could I do that; I was in such a fright. Regarding the ladies, some of the robbers said, "Why retain ladies? how can we manage that?" Others said, "Retain all—all." I came to Charvati, to Stavros. There we found neither a party of soldiers nor anything but a single gendarme. I remained there two hours. I think I said to him, The ladies will be allowed to depart. On this I looked up and saw gendarmes on horseback, bringing the ladies on horseback. I then put the ladies into the carriage and brought them to town. They said to me often, "Quick, quick;" and I drove with all speed that was possible.

President. Where did you meet with the larger party of soldiers?—*Witness.* At the well; both we and they drank water.

President. Did the carriages go on with speed?—*Witness.* No. In fact, one of the Secretaries went out and gathered flowers, and gave them to the ladies.

President. How far was the place where you found the one party of soldiers from the place where you found the other?—*Witness.* An hour, or an hour and a quarter.

President. How far off was the party of soldiers when the robbery took place?—*Witness.* An hour, an hour and a quarter, or an hour and a-half.

President. Did they bid you drive more slowly?—*Witness.* I do not know. I was at the well. I did not hear that.

President. Is it certain they said this to Anemoyanni?—*Witness.* I do not know. I was at the well.

President. From whom did you hear it? Did anybody tell you they said this to Anemojanni?—*Witness.*—I heard it two days afterwards. I did not hear it at the time, and said so in my examination. I was at the well drawing water.

President. Did you get notice at 4 o'clock in the afternoon?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. When you got the notice, were you alone?—*Witness.* Yes, alone. He desired me to go up, and I went up.

President. Was any one else close by?—*Witness.* The servant was.

President. Was he a coach servant?—*Witness.* I had let a coach to the railway.

President. Could he have said to anybody that you had to go to Marathon with travellers?—*Witness.* I did not tell anybody. This is not the first time that I have gone with travellers.

President. Did anything similar ever befall you?—*Witness.* No, never.

Goulimes. Did you not say that as soon as Polyzoï engaged you to go with travellers, you sent off horses?—*Witness.* I sent them at 4 in the morning.

Goulimes. When did you leave this yourself?—*Witness.* At 6.

Goulimes. Did your servant tell anybody at the place he went to that you were coming with travellers?—*Witness.* There is no village there, but a ravine.

Goulimes. Did he not enter into conversation with anybody?—*Witness.* No. There is no village there.

Goulimes. Did he not then tell anybody that travellers were to pass?—*Witness.* No.

Goulimes. Who was the gendarme that said to the robbers, "Lads, it is the French Minister?"—*Witness.* One who is here as a witness.

Goulimes. Did he not know that the French Minister was not in any of the carriages? Did he not hear from you who the travellers were? Did you not tell him?—*Witness.* No. We don't give account to anybody.

Goulimes. Was it then out of his own head that he said it was the French Minister?

President. Did you ever meet with Anemoyanni but once?—*Witness.* I saw him about sunset, at the inn where he was.

President. Were you there too?—*Witness.* I was there till 7 o'clock.

President. How long did you remain there?—*Witness.* I remained there about two hours after the agreement.

President. What were you doing?—*Witness.* I told you I had my carriage at the railway.

President. And did you remain there?—*Witness.* No; I remained at the inn.

President. Where?—*Witness.* In the coffee-house, outside.

President. And why did you stay there?—*Witness.* I always stay there.

President. Have you carriages employed by the railway?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. Do you not drive up and down?—*Witness.* I had my servant for that. I usually spend my time in the coffee-house.

President. You have, then, often seen Anemoyanni?—*Witness.* I saw him about 6 or 7 o'clock, and then I went away.

President. Did you see Anemoyanni again?—*Witness.* Yes.

A Judge. Why did the carriages go fast?—*Witness.* For a carriage to go and return the same day, it is necessary to drive at a good rate.

A Judge. When you were told to drive slowly, why did you not do so?—*Witness.* I did not hear that; I was at the well.

A Judge. Whom did the Commander of the party of soldiers address himself to? Was it to you, to Anemoyanni, or to whom?—*Witness.* I cannot say. I did not hear anything of the kind.

Goulimes. In your way to Marathon did you stop anywhere to take up anybody in your service?—*Witness.* I have not any servant there. At Stavros I have. At Charvati we did not stop; and, in fact, we were without bread.

Goulimes. Did people see you pass?—*Witness.* There are few people there. They go to their vineyards.

Goulimes. If there were robbers on Pentelicus, could they see a carriage pass? Could they see it and occupy the position where you were taken?—*Witness.* Very likely, for we went slowly.

Goulimes. Then, if the robbers saw from Pentelicus the carriages, they could have come and seized you?

President. Do you know the distance?—*Witness.* I really do not know.

Goulimes. From the place where you were captured?—*Witness.* I said I do not know. The country is hilly. I cannot say what the distance is.

Procureur-Général. You previously said you found a leather bucket, and with it drew water from the well?—*Witness.* At first we drew with broken bottles; but when Spiros came with the party of soldiers, he told us there was a leather bucket somewhere there, and we found it.

Procureur-Général. Had you finished what you had to do?—*Witness.* We drew also with the leather bucket and filled two or three pails.

Procureur-Général. Whereabout was the leather bucket?—*Witness.* It was found about as far off as from this to the door.

President. Did you not see the party of soldiers when you were going to Marathon?—*Witness.* No. It was when we were returning that we saw it.

President. Did any of these (*pointing to the prisoners*) fire?—*Witness.* How was I to see? I was so frightened that I could not observe anything.

President. Sit down.

Here a short intermission—10 minutes to 8.

The sitting resumed.

President. Christos Kolios.

Eighth witness. Christo Kolios, 56 years of age, born at Karavassara, attached to the flying column, Orthodox Christian, guide; is not related to any one of the prisoners.

The witness is sworn, knows Alexios Chormovas.

President. You are aware, of course, that certain foreigners were robbed on the 30th of March; you were then sent to meet with the robbers. For what purpose were you sent? Did you meet with them? What conversation had you with them?—*Witness.* I am a police officer attached to the flying column of K. Tounavitis. He said to me one day, Lay aside your arms and go and ascertain whence the robbers came, who brought them, and return and tell me all. Accordingly I went to Kremidi. I did not find them there. I went then to Port Oropos.

President. When?—*Witness.* One Saturday, the eve of Palm Sunday. I returned and stated in my examination that the robbers were twenty-one in number; that there were four English captives and an interpreter, and that they were staying there. I was asked in my examination where they had made the capture, and I stated that it was at the bridge. When asked whence and when they had come I answered that I did not know; but I had heard that the travellers went to Marathon at half-past 9, and were captured when returning.

President. Had you any conversation with the robbers?—*Witness.* Yes. They told me they were lying in wait below the bridge; it was Monday, I think. They told me they saw four horsemen and two carriages passing, and that they said among themselves, These must be great personages, let us capture them and get money. They captured the travellers when they were returning, as Yeroyanni, one of the robbers, told me.

President. What became of that Yeroyanni?—*Witness.* He was killed.

President. What other conversation had you with the robbers?—*Witness.* No other. Only one of them said to me, "If I were sure you are a guide, you would have your head cut off."

President. What did the robbers say? What did they want?—*Witness.* They wanted both money and amnesty; and, besides, they demanded the release of certain persons from prison by the Government.

President. What did you say to them?—*Witness.* I said to them, "Lads, the travellers are noble personages, do not treat them unkindly, but take the money; for if they should fall ill, you would not be able to take them about with you. Amnesty you cannot get. The National Assembly made the law, and His Majesty is bound by it, and cannot give amnesty." "We have kingdoms in our power," they said, "and we will have amnesty."

President. What did they mean by "We have kingdoms in our power"?—*Witness.* I cannot say. I do not know. They were wild beasts. There was a division among them; they were arguing with each other.

President. What did they say in their discussions?—*Witness.* I do not know; but I saw they were at variance, and they had secret talk with each other.

President. Were you acquainted with Yeroyanni?—*Witness.* Yes. When I was at Atalanti he was the guard of an olive wood belonging to a monastery, before he became a robber.

President. Had you any acquaintance with him at that time?—*Witness.* Yes. He knew me, though I did not know him. He said to me (at Oropos), Do you know me? I said, No. He then said to me, I am Yeroyanni, that guarded the olives. He gave me his hand, and that was all.

President. Do you remember nothing else?—*Witness.* Nothing. Only I remember to have seen Alexis in the skirmish; that is he (pointing to Chormovas, the prisoner).

President. Did you know him distinctly?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. Do you know what took place afterwards?—*Witness.* I was present at the skirmish.

President. Tell us, then, what took place ?—*Witness.* The Lieutenants of Gendarmerie, Angelopoulos and Apostolides, and Colonel Théagénis, took me with them from the Acting Commander Tournaviti. It was winterly weather, and I knew the road and the localities, and I followed them in this service till after the encounter with the robbers.

President. Tell us what you know of it.—*Witness.* When we went to Perentreti, we found one company of soldiers there, and another not far off. One company was ordered on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, while it was raining, to proceed to Dilessi. We arrived there at break of day. At the same time Apostolides arrived there with the other company, and some cavalry. We passed all the night there. A person was then sent to reconnoitre Oropos to ascertain where the robbers were, and what was going on. After a council of war, all the detachments, foot and cavalry, marched for Oropos, to blockade the robbers and compel them to release the captives. On the way we came to an old man cutting wood, and an old woman, who told us that the robbers had provided themselves with horses at Oropos, and passed over to Sykamenon. On this, we started for that place, but unfortunately the state of the river prevented our passing. Soon after, the cavalry and some of the foot passed over. A scout of the robbers now came down from a hill, and immediately the robbers fled with the captives. Further on the conflict took place, and there were killed those that were killed, the affair continuing till 10 o'clock at night. We then found Alexios Chormovas and two of the foreigners. The Captain then said, "Run and tell the soldiers to catch him alive, and not to kill him, as we may discover something from him. We took the two bodies (of the foreigners) to the ship.

President. Were you far from the conflict ?—*Witness.* Not far.

President. Did you see how the conflict commenced ?—*Witness.* I did not. There were some hillocks that prevented me from seeing; but I saw the dead bodies of the captives with the blood gushing out.

President. Which was the first body you found ?—*Witness.* We first found one of the English lords among the bushes, and we took him up and carried him aside. Somebody had called out, "See, there is one of the captives."

President. Which of the captives was that ?—*Witness.* He was all covered with blood, and we could not distinguish. He was wounded in the face; he was tall, with a beard.

President. Was he wounded anywhere else ?—*Witness.* I did not observe; I merely carried him from the bushes and left him.

President. Did you afterwards find the other bodies ?—*Witness.* Further on we found two robbers killed.

President. Then you first found the captives ?—*Witness.* Yes, and afterwards a robber, and then another robber, and afterwards Christos Arvanitakos; then another in a bush, whom we killed.

President. Was he wounded? was he hid ?—*Witness.* Yes, he was hid and wounded. Further down we found the second captive.

President. Then you had found altogether four robbers ?—*Witness.* Four, I think five.

President. Altogether five ?—*Witness.* I do not exactly recollect, but I think five.

President. Was the first body of a robber you found far from that of the first lord ?—*Witness.* Not far; about the distance of a stremma (one-third of an acre).

President. Cannot you remember where he was wounded ?—*Witness.* About the mouth, I think.

President. Anywhere else ?—*Witness.* I do not know, but he was all over with blood. In the hurry and confusion, and as I was very much fatigued by passing the river, and as firing was going on, I had not much presence of mind to remark anything.

President. You did not, then, remark if he was wounded in any other part? He was all covered with blood ?—*Witness.* Yes, all over.

President. Did you afterwards continue the pursuit ?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. How far did you go ?—*Witness.* As far as Dilessi. We went to a wood between Skanavatika and Dramesi; there we saw some shepherds' tents.

President. Where did you find the body of the other captive ?—*Witness.* We found three that evening; I found two. I don't remember where we found the youth.

President. How far off ?—*Witness.* I do not remember exactly; I should say about fifteen or twenty minutes.

President. Where was the other one found ?—*Witness.* He was found in the evening.

President. Where ?—*Witness.* I do not know the place exactly, but it was in the wood.

President. Then you say, that after finding the first captive you found five robbers, and then the second captive ?—*Witness.*—Four or five; I do not remember exactly.

President. Were they all dead when you found them ?—*Witness.* They were all alive except one that had been wounded in the head.

President. Then the second captive was found after the four robbers ?—*Witness.* Yes, the captive held a stick in his hand.

President. Where was he wounded ?—*Witness.* I did not perceive in what part he was wounded.

President. Was he covered with blood ?—*Witness.* Yes, partly ; but I did not remark the part, because there were two or three of the robbers near, hid among the bushes, and we ran to seize them. Christos Arvanitaki and another were further down ; our attention was directed to them, and we did not minutely notice the wound of the captive.

President. What did you learn from the soldiers who there were before you ?—*Witness.* I heard they struck them to make them go fast, and reach the wood, as they saw the soldiers were at hand. The cavalry had intercepted them, but did not attack them.

President. Were you far off ?—*Witness.* I was beside the Captain.

President. How far from the robbers ?—*Witness.* About as far as from this to Santa Irenes ; ten minutes, I should say.

President. Does the Procureur-Général wish to put any question ?

A Judge (to the witness). Did you see any sword ?—*Witness.* I saw one with a silver sheath. (The witness looks at the yatagan on the table.) I think I saw that, but I am not sure.

The same Judge. Do you know any of the prisoners ?—*Witness.* I know this one, but not the others.

Procureur-Général. Besides the robbers with whom you conversed, and whom you saw, were there other persons present ?—*Witness.* I did not see anybody. In the evening I saw three persons.

Procureur-Général. What dress did they wear ?—*Witness.* They were from Athens ; one of them was a nephew of Janni Costa, another was Costa Selianis, and another was Liakos, a short man.

President. You saw, then, these three ?—*Witness.* There were also two robbers. I don't know what they were talking about. I went near them, and they said to me, "Go away, for we are engaged in conversation."

President. Who are those robbers ?—*Witness.* Takos and another, and they would not let me hear what was said.

President. Did they converse together long ?—*Witness.* I do not know, I went away.

President. Do you not know how long the conversation continued ?—*Witness.* I do not know.

President. Then, they would not let you hear them ?—*Witness.* No.

President. Who sent you away ?—*Witness.* Takos said to me, "Leave us, for we are engaged in conversation."

President. Did you retire ?—*Witness.* I went away, and slept all night.

President. Did you see them next morning ?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. What did they say to you ?—*Witness.* I found there the Demarch and forty or fifty persons from the villages. Anybody that liked went there.

President. Did you see them again next morning ?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. Did you converse with them ?—*Witness.* No, I set off and went to Kephesia.

President. Did they persist in demanding an amnesty ?—*Witness.* Yes ; I told them to take the money and release the captives, as they were not well.

President. What did they say to you ?—*Witness.* They kept saying, "We have kingdoms in our power ; we will have amnesty."

President. What did they mean by that ?—*Witness.* I do not know.

President. How did you understand it ?—*Witness.* I don't know.

President. Did they insist on amnesty merely ?—*Witness.* They insisted on amnesty, the money, and the release of their friends from prison.

President. Then, you had no conversation with them in the morning when other people arrived ?—*Witness.* I did converse with them. I told them what I had said before, and they persisted in their demands.

President. Do you remember which of the robbers you conversed with ?—*Witness.* I conversed with Yeroyanni.

President. Did he insist on an amnesty ?—*Witness.* No ; he wished to take the money and release the prisoners. He told me that Christo was determined to have the amnesty.

President. What did Takos say ?—*Witness.* I don't know. He was with the captives.

President. Did Yeroyanni tell you whether there was one chief or two chiefs of the band?—*Witness.* Yeroyanni spoke of Christo.

President. Gentlemen of the jury, do you wish to put any question?—*Jurors.* No.

President. Counsel?—*Goulimes* (Advocate). You said that when you first entered into conversation with the robbers, they told you that, on seeing the carriages, they concluded the travellers were persons of importance, and that they captured them. Who said this, Takos or Christos, or both?—*Witness.* Yeroyanni told me (without specifying who said so).

Goulimes. How many days passed from the capture to the time you visited the robbers?—*Witness.* They were captured on Monday, and I visited the robbers on Saturday, the day before Palm Sunday.

Colocotronis. When you went to Sykamenon, did you see the robbers and advise them to release the captives?—*Witness.* No; it was at Port Oropos.

Colocotronis.—Very well. You said that there you found them and observed that they were at variance among themselves; that some of them insisted on amnesty, and some not; that they were not agreed in their demands. Can you tell us which of them demanded amnesty and which not?—*Witness.* I do not know their names, and cannot say. I merely heard from Yeroyanni that Christos persisted in demanding amnesty.

Colocotronis. Did you not suspect that all of them insisted on amnesty?—*Witness.* I cannot form any opinion on the subject.

Colocotronis. Do you know whether or not the prisoners were among those who persisted in demanding amnesty?—*Witness.* I do not know.

Colocotronis. When you went away were all the robbers collected together, or had they been divided into two divisions?—*Witness.* I do not know. We started to blockade them in Oropos, and in our march we ascertained that they had left Oropos.

Colocotronis. Did you hear if they had separated into two divisions?—*Witness.* I do not know when they left Sykamenon; they were all in one body.

Colocotronis. Had they taken peasants with them from the village?—*Witness.* I heard they had taken two or three with them, but on the way the peasants ran off.

President. Where were the robbers going then?—*Witness.* I do not know.

President. Did you hear anything about that?—*Witness.* No; they were trying to escape.

President. Did they go first to Sykamenon?—*Witness.* Yes, but the moment they saw the troops they started for Dilessi.

President. From thence where did they go?—*Witness.* To a wood in the district of Tanagra.

President. Do you know why they went there?—*Witness.* I do not know.

President. Sit down, witness.

Ninth witness, B. Théagénis, born at Patras, resides at Thebes, 66 years of age, a military officer, of the Greek Church; knows the prisoners, except Kalomiris, is not related to any of them.

(Witness is sworn.)

President. Do you know the prisoners?—*Witness.* I think that is Alexis (pointing to Alexios Tsounis), whom I saved when the soldiers wished to kill him, that he might be of use in the examination. I think I saw that other one (pointing to Loris) when I went to Oropos. I think also I saw Photis too, but I did not then pay much attention; they were going in and out, and I could not fix them in my remembrance.

President. Did you visit Oropos when the robbers were there?—*Witness.* Yes. On the 6th of April I received an order from the Government to proceed to Oropos, and entering into negotiation with the band, effect the release of the captives. Previously the Demarch of Oropos, M. Œconomides, had been sent to Athens by the robbers on the evening of the 6th of the same month, bringing a letter from them to the Government, in which they said that the emissaries the Government had hitherto sent to negotiate with them were not suitable persons, and desired that the Government might send a suitable person of some weight, that they might come to an effective understanding. The Government in consequence, as well as from previous intentions, charged me to go to Oropos to negotiate. On the 7th, in the morning, I reached Marcopoulos, a village at the distance of two hours from Oropos. At Marcopoulos I was informed that the robbers were no longer at Kalivia, where they had been, between Oropos and the fold of the head-shepherd Manganas. I sent a person from Marcopoulos to tell them I had arrived there with authority to come to an understanding with them for the release of the captives, and desired them to fix a place for an interview. The person went and found them at Oropos, and not at Kalivia. He delivered my message, and was told they would expect me that evening. The person I sent told them that, as it was raining heavily, I could not come that evening, but would be with them next morning. They replied, "Let him come by break of day, and if he does not find us here, a person will be waiting to tell him where we are." The person I had sent returned to Marcopoulos at a very late hour in the night, as the distance from that place to Oropos is, I think, about five hours. After I had heard his report I received a letter from Noel, who had taken with him a brother of the Arvanitei to facilitate the negotiations. He begged we might talk over the matter before conversing with the robbers. The morning was very rainy. I started with five horsemen to meet Noel, but he had left the place from which he had written, as Christos Arvanitaki had gone with four followers to meet his brother before I should arrive. Not finding Noel I proceeded to Oropos. I found the robbers outside the house in which the captives were lodged. Some of the robbers were lodged in some of the the best houses. I was conducted to the captives. On entering I asked Takos' permission to deliver some letters to the captives. He gave me permission. I then said to Takos, "You are aware I have been sent by the Government. I am anxious to come to an arrangement about the captives." "Let us retire," said he, "to another room, and let Noel be present." We did so. I asked what his demands were, and begged him to confine himself to things possible. His first demand was amnesty, as he had previously intimated. His second was the ransom. I said to him, "Takos, you should not ask what it is impossible for the Government to grant. There is a law prohibiting amnesty." At that moment his brother Christo entered with a rosary in his hand, and began to walk about the room. I continued, "You have asked to see the Constitution, I am told, and have seen that it prohibits an amnesty. Accordingly the Government cannot grant it. Ask what is possible." "What prevents them?" said Takos. "The Constitution." "And who made the Constitution?" "The nation; and they that can make, can alter." "That is generally the case," said I, "but not always." "Then," said Takos, "let the nation that made it, meet to alter it." "But that," I replied, "even if possible, would require a great deal of time?" "How much time," said he; "we will wait ten months." Another robber said, "Yes; four years." "And in the meantime," said I, "will you keep the captives here?" "God sent them to us. Do you not think that God likes us too? Are we not Christians?" "Then," said I, "show yourselves good Christians by accepting the offer of the Government, which is your own interest to do. Ask what is possible; ask pardon, and you shall have it. That is a prerogative of the King: but pardon can only be given after a legal trial and condemnation. Make up your mind to submit to a trial, and I am certain that the trial will be over and you will have your pardon within fifteen days." Noel said he would go to prison with them. He told them also in the name of Valaority, that Valaority would go also to prison with them. Takos then said, "I will not go to prison." "To go to prison," said I, "is nothing; it is just the same as remaining in lodgings." "Let a Court be formed here," said Takos. "Let us take the Justice of the Peace and the President of the Municipal Council to try us. Let the Procureur du Roi come also to prosecute us, and then let us have pardon." "That is impossible," said I. "We cannot see the impossibility," said Takos. "Amnesty is impossible, and you will not submit to what is necessary for obtaining pardon. Agree to some other arrangement." "What other arrangement?" said Takos. I replied, "Take the ransom, with hostages,—myself first,—and go to any place of safety you like." "Would you have us to go to Turkey?" said Takos. "Do you think we should be in safety there?" "That is for you to decide," said I. "If Zaïmis," said Takos, "should break his promise, and we should put you to death, do you think he would care a fig for that?" "But I would care much," said I. "If I expected such danger, I would not risk my life. There is another proposal," said I. "What is that?" said he. "To bring an English vessel here," said I, "in which you could embark for Malta, Africa, Italy, or for anywhere else you please. If you do not like an English ship, as you would have to lay aside your arms, Serpieri has a ship; you might embark in it with your arms, and be escorted by an English vessel." "We have Englishmen," he said. "You seem to be," said I, "men of honour. If you go to Malta, nobody will ask you any question. You will find it for your interest to remain there. Have you not the example of another person who did the same, and afterwards returned to Greece? Do you likewise." "No," said he, "we wish to have our heads in safety here." I told them that was impossible. "Unless we obtain that," said he, "we will put the captives to death." "And what would you gain by that," said I, "but your own destruction. Where could you remain in safety?" He replied, "We were so many years in Turkey, and opened so many holes" (found so many places of shelter). "They have been shut on you," said I. "We will open others," said he

"That," said I, "is impossible. Besides, why expose yourselves to such dangers, when you have it in your power to obtain so much money and security, without the necessity of running up and down?" "We will do it," said he. "There will be an occupation of Greece, and that will be the ruin of you." "What good," I asked, "would that do you?" "What have we to lose in that case?" said he. "Have you not relatives?" said I. His reply was, "We don't mind that; 'the wolf rejoices in the storm.'" "And why do you wish our ruin?" I asked. "Because," said he, "you persecute us unjustly." Our conversation continued for six or seven hours, but they persisted in their demands throughout. Occasionally, Takos, on whose lips a smile was never seen, appeared in high spirits. Christos was more obstinate. At last I said to them, "If you persist in your demands, and will not agree to what is offered, at least remain here." "No," they said, "we cannot remain here; that does not suit us; we wish to go where we please." "In that case," said I, "the Government considers itself released from the promise you received from the English Minister, as it was given for the purpose of saving the lives of the captives. If you drag them with you from place to place, their lives will be in danger, and you will place them in the same situation as if you were to put them to death. I tell you," I said, "the Government considers itself released from the promise; and if you move from this, you may meet a detachment of troops." "Ah!" said Takos, "you intend treachery then?" "Not at all," I replied, "you see our fairness. Remain here. If you remove from this, you will not be allowed to run about as sovereign robbers." They again softened down; but when I saw they would not come to terms, I told them that, as they did not seem disposed to accept any of the arrangements offered them, I was ready to depart. I then asked the captives if they had any letters to send. When they were writing, the three brothers were engaged in separate conversation. Suddenly, Takos comes forward, in great excitement, and called out, "We will put them to death immediately." "Why?" asked I. "Because," said he, "such is my determination, and no mere threat." He then turned to the captives, and said to them, "Write to the Ministers that unless the matter be settled to-morrow, we will put you to death." Conceive their position! I then took the letters, and came away. Before I came away, Christos entered. I showed him my instructions, which he read, and returned me. "You see, then," I said, "the reality of what I have been telling you." "I do," said he. I again exhorted Takos to yield to my advice, assuring him of my sincerity and desire to advise him for his good. "Good-bye," said he.

President. About the occupation of Greece?—*Witness.* He said (Takos), "These (the captives) are kings, and if we do them any harm you (Greeks) will be ruined."

President. Did you say that all the robbers took part in the conversation? *Witness.* The three brothers were in the room. That wise one (ironically) from Chalcis, instead of being of use to us, did great harm; and had it not been for him, I think I should have persuaded Takos. That brother Mr. Noel brought from Chalcis, thinking he would facilitate the arrangement and act with sincerity; but he (the brother) acted very differently from what was expected. That is my impression from all I observed.

President. Afterwards what took place?—*Witness.* I returned to Marcopoulo, and sent the Government a report of my interview. About half-past 4 in the morning, two horsemen arrived, and brought me a communication from the Government, and several letters from the captives. In this communication the Government directed me to blockade Oropos, as the Government had information that the robbers intended to leave Oropos, and the Government wished to prevent this.

President. Did you perceive that was their intention?—*Witness.* They told me they would leave Oropos; and they insisted that the promise given them allowed them to go where they pleased. I explained to them that the Government had understood they were to remain in the country-houses, and in that immediate neighbourhood, and this for the sake of the captives, and on account of the bad weather. The Government directed me, if the negotiation should prove fruitless, how to act. Accordingly I ordered those with me to get ready to start at 6 o'clock A.M. for Dilessi, where the two companies were, as I wished to concert measures with the Commander. We required more than five hours to go from Marcopoulo to Dilessi, as we could not go through the plain of Oropos, lest the robbers should see us. On arriving at Dilessi, I held a consultation with the officers, informing them of the orders I had received from the Government. All said it was necessary to send for Liacopoulos, as the river was not fordable, and that he would not be of any use if he did not join them. Accordingly he got notice to come to us with all the force he had; and I directed the detachments to follow. Some time after, there arrived a person from Oropos, one Joannis Mavros, whom Apostolides had sent there to reconnoitre the movements of the robbers. He informed us that the robbers were preparing to depart, and that they sought horses from the Sub-Demarch to cross the river.

On this, I sent a new order to Liacopoulos, directing him not to join us, but to station the detachments beyond Sykamenon. But we were to attempt to blockade them in Oropos if possible. On our way we were met by the two horsemen I had sent with the letters; who told us that they had left the robbers quiet at Oropos. This information was at variance with what we had heard at Dilessi. Soon after, peasants from Sykamenon told us the robbers had crossed the river and were at Sykamenon. It was thus necessary for us to proceed thither, crossing the river. We did so. There was a hill there and another opposite, and on this side of the village. The robbers had two scouts, and we immediately observed the scouts running down to give notice of the approach of the troops. We found difficulty in crossing the river. A few foot passed on the croups of the horses, and others by holding each other by the hand; and we had great difficulty in carrying across the ammunition we had received two hours before. After crossing the river I collected the troops and proceeded. I now saw, on looking towards the fields, Anemoyanni coming towards me, and I waited for him. He said to me, "What is the meaning of this? They will kill the captives." "Did I not tell them," I replied, "to remain at Oropos?" "They thought," he said, "that Sykamenon is a village of Attica, and that they might go there." I ordered him to go immediately and tell the robbers to remain at the village and to inform them we have orders not to attack them, and that they would receive the ransom there. "I cannot," said he; "the robbers had gone on." I think this was a pretext of his to get out of the way, as he told me at Oropos that he intended to make his escape. I had asked him there if he could make his escape, and he told me that he could manage it. "And will you leave the captives?" said I to him; but he replied, "If no arrangement be made they may kill me too." From this I infer that he sought a pretext for going off. In the mean time the robbers had proceeded to a considerable distance. We pursued them and heard firing, as the robbers occasionally fired as they were running off. As the troops were trying to intercept them the robbers fired in the air to deter them from advancing. I believe that they fired in the air, as no soldier was wounded. The soldiers fired occasionally, but with reserve. If they had fired earlier they would have killed more. We now nearly reached the houses of Dilessi. There we heard considerable firing. The soldiers rushed on. There they found a greatcoat; further on we found capotes and shepherds' scrips which had been thrown away. A little further down I discovered the body of the unfortunate Herbert. It appeared to me that his eyes were still moving, and I ordered the soldiers to open his breast and see if there were signs of life. They told me that his heart was not beating, but that his body was still warm. I sent word to the steamer. Some of the soldiers told me that a little further up they had found the body of another of the lords. On proceeding uphill we found the bodies of two of the robbers. Afterwards we found Lloyd wounded in the back, and close by, in a bush, we found Christo Arvanitaki alive, whom the soldiers killed. Near him we found Jannaros, who rose and ran, but the soldiers fired two or three shots and killed him. At a small distance on the right a robber rose from a bush and cried out, "Do not kill me." He was ordered to lay down his arms, which he did (pointing to one of the prisoners). The soldiers bound him and beat him with the intention of killing him, saying, "Why did you kill the captives?" "Have you not also a captain, and will you not do as he bids you?" was his reply. He meant to say that the leaders of the robbers had ordered them to kill the captives. I caused him to be taken alive on board the steamer, and we continued the pursuit and reached Schimitari. Night came on and we saw no more of the robbers. Here was brought the body of Vyner, and next day that of Boyl.

President. Where was Boyl's body found?—*Witness.* About 500 paces from where Vyner's was, on the plain of Dilessi. Vyner was found beyond Schimitari; I wonder how he held out so long. He was the most gentle of all. The other two displayed great courage. When Vyner took me by the hand at parting, he said to me, "Try to do what you can."

President. Did you find any robber there killed?—*Witness.* I was told of one called Trakedas.

President. When did the conflict begin?—*Witness.* When the soldiers saw the robbers kill Herbert, they (the soldiers) became furious. I was there when they began to fire. When we found the body of Herbert, we had not yet come upon any robber either wounded or killed.

President. Then the first body you found was that of Herbert?—*Witness.* Yes.

President. When you visited Oropos, did you take notice of all the robbers?—*Witness.* I did not; they kept going in and out. The captives were in one part; in another were robbers playing cards. Some of them came in and spoke to me, and particularly Yeroyanni. I perceived they were in strict subjection to their leaders. Not one of them presumed to speak while I was conversing with Takos, in their presence. In fact, as often as he spoke in their presence, he used a haughty and excited tone.

Colocotronis. When you were at Oropos, did you remark if all the robbers persisted in demanding an amnesty?—*Witness.* I did not converse with all; some of them entered while I was engaged in conversation with Takos and with Yeroyanni. In their presence I spoke more generally: "Lads," said I, "what I recommend is for your good. We offer you the ransom, security by sea and land."

Colocotronis. Was there any difference of opinion amongst them?—*Witness.* I afterwards heard that the robbers would have been satisfied with the ransom, but that the chiefs persisted in demanding an amnesty.

Goulimes. You told us that the robbers said, "We will wait even ten months."—*Witness.* Christos said, "We will wait even ten months, till the Assembly meets."

Goulimes.—Did they understand they were at liberty to go where they pleased, and remain everywhere unmolested?—*Witness.* They understood that no Government authority was to interfere with them.

Goulimes. Where did they wish to go?—*Witness.* To Agrapha, as they thought they had kings in their power, and therefore imagined they could obtain whatever they demanded. People had put that into their heads, for they seemed very obstinate.

President. Did their obstinacy become greater after the arrival of their brother?—*Witness.* I had various reasons for believing that I was on the point of persuading that wild beast; but as often as he conversed with his brother, I found him quite changed. He resembled those wild beasts that growl when they have victims in their claws.

Procureur-Général. Had you that suspicion when you first saw the brother of the Arvanitei with Noel?—*Witness.* It was only afterwards, on observing Takos excited whenever he conversed with his brother.

Procureur-Général. Did you entertain this suspicion before you left Oropos?—*Witness.* No, afterwards.

Goulimes. When you were discussing with the robbers, and they told you on what conditions they would release the prisoners, did they say they had asked persons in Athens, and had learnt one thing and another?—*Witness.* No.

Goulimes. When did you receive the impression that the brother whom Noel brought with him had irritated the Chief through the influence of one brother on another?—*Witness.* While I was conversing with Takos, his brother was not present; they conversed together always in private, and as Takos always came out greatly excited, it appears to me that the brother, instead of softening him, made him more obstinate.

Goulimes.—While you used a courteous bearing towards him did he become excited? *Witness.* I did not excite him.

Colocotronis. If the brother desired Takos' restoration to society, he thought the best opportunity was his asking an amnesty?—*Witness.* I believe the brothers wished to take the money and remain altogether, all sharing in the advantage.

President. Sit down, witness. Call Stamatios Apostolides.

Tenth witness, Stamatios Apostolides (Captain), 55 years of age, born at Dramasi, resides in Athens, of the Greek Church; knows the prisoners, except Kalomiris and Katsounis, is not related to any of them.

(The witness is sworn.)

President. What do you know of the conflict that took place near Oropos?—*Witness.* I had been ordered to proceed to . . . and there wait for Mr. Théagénis. He arrived on the 9th April about noon, and told us that the robbers had rejected the terms offered them, and ordered us to invest Oropos. I took the precaution to send a detachment to occupy a position. I sent thirty men, and I directed sixty-two to occupy a church there. I added that they were not to offer the least molestation to the robbers in any way whatever, and that, if the robbers should fire, they were to retire beyond the range till we arrived. The detachment left the village where we were, and I took the precaution of going with them. We all marched off towards Oropos. On the way we learnt from the peasants that the robbers had left Oropos; consequently we changed our route and proceeded towards Sykamenon; when we arrived opposite Sykamenon, we saw the scouts of the robbers running down from the hill at great speed. We then proceeded to the river, which we found unfordable. In the meantime we sent a detachment to intercept the passage of the robbers, and prevent them from advancing. Leotsakos went, but was unable to cross. He had forty men with him; the detachment finally succeeded in crossing. We then tried to get the rest of the troops across; but as it would have taken two hours to get them all across, those who had already forded the river advanced together with Théagénis, and this detachment overtook the robbers.

The detachment, after it had passed the river, found the bodies of two of the captives. When we overtook them, and attempted to persuade them to remain, they paid no attention, and finally fired at us. Leotsakos ordered his soldiers not to fire; on this the soldiers said, "Why do you prevent us from firing? Don't you see they have massacred the captives?" Then the soldiers rushed forward, and what happened, happened.

President. Has the Counsel for the defence any question to put?—*Counsel.* No.

President. Stand down, witness; that will do.

President. Spiridon Bonis.

Eleventh witness, Spiridon Bonis, 24 years of age, sergeant of infantry, born in Athens, resides in Attica, of the Greek Church; is not related to any of the prisoners.

(Witness sworn.)

Knows Alexis Chormovas and the other three robbers captured at Dilessi.

President. On what day did the encounter take place?—*Witness.* On Thursday.

President. Where did you remain all night?—*Witness.* We waited for the commander.

President. Did he come?—*Witness.* He came, and he marched for Oropos. On the road we met a peasant who told us that the robbers had left Oropos, and crossed the river on mules. We then pursued them. Some of the soldiers that overtook them called out, "Do not harm the captives; stop and take the ransom." But the robbers finally killed one of the captives. On this the party of soldiers who were on a hill called out, "Why spare the robbers? They have killed their captives." Then we all rushed on.

President. Who was killed first?—*Witness.* The Secretary; his head rested on a bush.

President. Was any one else near?—*Witness.* Five or six paces off were robbers.

President. Did you find the body of any other captives killed?—*Witness.* We found one killed with a yataghan.

President. Were there many soldiers who came running there?—*Witness.* Three or four. They had been on the hill, and saw what the robbers were doing below them.

President. What did they tell you?—*Witness.* "What are you hesitating about? they have murdered the captives." We then ran and surrounded them, and commenced a conflict.

President. Did you capture any of the robbers?—*Witness.* Yes, Alexis. (That is he, pointing to him.) He rose from a bush, and we ordered him to come out. He did so, and said, "Don't kill me, lads."

President. Did you catch any one else?—*Witness.* No.

President. Were no other robbers taken alive?—*Witness.* Next day there were.

President. Near where?—*Witness.* At Dilessi.

President. Did you see them when they were brought in?—*Witness.* Yes, certainly.

Procureur-Général. Where there any cavalry there?—*Witness.* There were.

Procureur-Général. Many?—*Witness.* Twenty-five.

Procureur. Did they attack them?—*Witness.* Some of them had retired.

Procureur. Was the ground level?—*Witness.* It was sandy, and fields.

Procureur. Could not the cavalry act?—*Witness.* No, the space was small.

Procureur. Explain yourself. If the place was sandy and consisted of fields, the cavalry could act?—*Witness.* No, it could not.

President. Could the cavalry, if it had advanced quickly, have intercepted the robbers?—*Witness.* I don't know; but I should say they might have cut them to pieces.

President. Was the placed rugged?—*Witness.* Yes, only mules can get up.

President. So that it was not easy for the cavalry to ride over it?—*Witness.* Before you come to the hill and on the plain they could.

President. Then they might have done so?—*Witness.* No, because they were afraid that the robbers would kill their captives.

Goulimes (Advocate). Did you hear what they said to you, "Why do you spare them? they have killed the captives." Did not the cavalry hear that?—*Witness.* It was at a distance.

Goulimes. Then they did not advance, because they had not heard that the captives had been murdered, and did not wish to intercept the robbers lest they might kill their captives?—*Witness.* Certainly.

President. You can go down, witness.

Twelfth witness. Georgios Œconomides, born at Delonas, resident at the port of Oropos, 50 years of age, Mayor (Demarch) of Peræia, of the Greek Church; is not related to any of the prisoners.

(Witness sworn.)

Knows Monachos, Alexis, Pericles, and Photis.

President. Were you at Oropos when certain Englishmen were captured?—*Witness.* No, I was here in Athens. On the 4th of April I went to Port Oropos, on Palm Sunday; five or six robbers entered the church of Port Oropos, where they took part in the service along with us.

President. Were any of these four amongst them?—*Witness.* I do not remember; but Christos, the brother of Tako, was one of them. When he was coming from the huts of the Wallachs, he asked me outside the house of Paparigopoulos, near where I reside, who I was, and what was my name. I said to him that I was called George Œconomides, and that I was the newly-elected Mayor (Demarch). "We are going," he said, "to the church." I made no reply. He went towards the church, where I went also with my family. All the robbers were in church, and remained till the end of the service. They received palms, and came out before the rest of the congregation. I came out afterwards with my family, and went to my house. Shortly after, the remainder of the band arrived from the Wallach huts, escorting the four captives. I was standing outside Paparigapoulo's house. The captives looked at some antiquities at the door of Paparigopoulo's house. I then went forward to see the captives. On this, one of the robbers whom I did not know came up to me and said, "What is your name?" Christos Arvanitakis then told him I was the newly-elected mayor, and informed me that it was his brother. "What is his name?" I inquired. "He is called Takos, or Demetrius—Captain Demetrius." Subsequently, they came into my house; first the captain, and then all the robbers except two, who were acting as scouts. I asked them what I could offer them; they answered, "Whatever Captain Demetrius pleases." I offered them a little raki, and afterwards coffee. They remained a considerable time smoking. Captain Demetrius gave me permission to ask the captives how they were. I replied that I did not speak any foreign language, and did not know if they understood Greek. He pointed out to me one of them of tall stature, and requested me to sit down near him, as he understood a little Greek. I went up to him and asked him at first his name. He told me it was Herbert, and that he was Secretary to the English Legation. He then rose and introduced me to the rest of the captives, both in English and French. We shook hands with each other. I placed myself near him, and inquired how they were getting on. He replied, "Well."

Captain Demetrius then spoke, and said to me, "What news is there from Athens, from whence you came yesterday?" I replied I had learnt that these foreigners had been captured by him. "Hey, what do people say about the matter?" "The newspapers say a great many things." "Will the matter be arranged?" he inquired. I answered, "I do not know. What do you propose, and what do you ask?" "I asked at first 50,000*l.* and an amnesty for all the robbers. Since then I have reduced the terms to 25,000*l.*, which they offered me. They have agreed to the ransom, but they tell me they cannot give me an amnesty." Mr. Herbert then spoke, saying, "I have frequently urged Captain Demetrius to agree to terms, as we cannot do anything respecting an amnesty, which concerns the Greek nation. The money which we promised we are ready to give, as that is in our power, and concerns us."

I said to Captain Demetrius, "Will you not consent to take the 25,000*l.*, and release the captives, and settle the affair?" "Yes," said he, "but I do not place so much stress on the money, as I am not so much in want of that, as I am desirous of saving my life. My main object is to save our heads. I consent on condition that myself and my comrades and three or four others be pardoned." Who these were I did not inquire.

I then entered into a conversation on the impossibility of their obtaining an amnesty. Herbert remarked, addressing himself to Takos, "I have often told you, Captain Demetrius, that an amnesty is impossible, being prohibited by an express law." Takos then said to me, "Have you got that devil of a law?" I replied, "Yes." "Let me see it," said Takos. I went and found the 39th Article of the Constitution, which I read to him; and, with reference to the phrase, "The King can only grant an amnesty in case of political offences," he (Takos) rejoined, "Let them consider this a political case, for these captives are civilians (politikee)." To this I could make no reply. On this he shrugged his shoulders, and, looking at me, said, "What do you say to that?" I replied, "I really do not know what to answer. The matter cannot be considered political." "Never mind," said Takos, "Let it be considered political, for the captives are foreigners and civilians (politikee) and not military men."

This discussion continued amongst the robbers aside, who were evidently not agreed amongst themselves. Takos then coming forward said, "Is it not possible to try us and condemn us to death, and after that the King can grant us a pardon?" I replied I did not know how far the law might permit the King to grant a pardon in such cases. If, however, you will give yourselves up to justice, I believe the King will consent to grant you a pardon. "Ah!" said Takos, "it is impossible for us to give ourselves up to justice.

Would it not be possible to send a Court to some country place—Tatoï, for example?" I said I did not know if that was possible. Finally, he insisted exclusively on this point, saying, "I wish to save my own life and those of my companions." "But there is another way," said I, "of arranging the matter. Take the ransom, release the captives, and ask the Government for two or three distinguished hostages, and continue your journey in safety to the frontiers and thence go wherever you like, as you will have plenty of money." "Ah!" replied he, "the hostages will be no use to me; I have already as hostages these fat sheep. Tell me if what I propose is possible." I said I did not know, as the law prohibits such a thing. "But what do people say?" "Everybody in Athens says the thing is impossible," I said. "Then," said he, "what is to be done?" I replied, "You know best." He replied, "We shall put them to death; and nothing else will be accomplished but the death of three or four persons, and those persons of distinction too." "Yes," I replied, "they are persons of distinction, and you ought not to think of proceeding to such an extremity, as you will bring a storm on the nation. "I care nothing about the nation," said he; "the wolf rejoices in the storm. What do you answer to that?" he again asked. I replied, "Tell me your last terms. If you like I can write to Athens, because I came from there yesterday, and can state your demands to the Government." He said, "Instead of writing it is better that you should go yourself to Athens." I replied, "I could not do so conveniently, as I came from there yesterday. He said, "That does not matter." Herbert, hearing our discourse, came near me and said, "I, too, earnestly request you to make up your mind to go to Athens, as Captain Demetrius proposes to you. We shall give you two or three letters from us; and I believe an arrangement will be effected." I reflected a little. He afterwards asked me what determination I had come to. "I don't know what to say about it." "You must go," said Takos, "and if you are afraid I will give you five or six lads to escort you." I replied, "No, thank you." Finally, he said, "You must go." And he subsequently inquired if the upper story of the house was inhabited. I said, "No, it is shut." "Who has the keys?" I replied, "The overseer of Paparigopoulo." "Tell him to open that we may see it." I spoke to the agent, who opened the doors and we went in. The robbers began to look at the pictures in the principal room, amongst which was a portrait of His Majesty the King. On observing which, Takos asked me, "Who is that?" I said it was our King. "He is very young," Takos replied. I inquired if he did not know him. "I don't know him," he said, "because I have been out of the community since 1857."

President. What did he mean by being out of the community?—*Witness.* I suppose he has been a robber from that time. He now asked his comrades if dinner was ready. They said, they did not know. He said, "Let one or two lads go to the Wallach tents and see if it is ready." We sat down. The lads returned and told us it was nearly ready. The robbers then invited me to go and dine with them at the Wallach tents. I replied, "As you desired me to go to Athens I must immediately prepare for my journey." Christos, Takos' brother, said, "Let them prepare to set out this evening." Mr. Herbert asked me for some writing paper. I gave him some, and he said, "I shall give you two letters, one to M. Valaority and another to the Minister, Mr. Erskine, both sealed, which I request you will yourself deliver into their own hands; otherwise, to return them to me." Soon after the band and captives went off to the Wallach tents. Two or three hours afterwards, they gave me two letters, one for M. Valaority and one for Mr. Erskine; they also gave me a third for M. Zaïmis, the Prime Minister, which was from the robbers. The letters were brought to me by the interpreter, Anemoyanni, accompanied by a Wallach and two robbers. He read the open letter to me in my presence. It said, as far as I can recollect:—

"M. Zaïmis, Greeting.—We perceive you are trifling with us. You send us emissaries altogether insignificant. They bring us words, and we give them words in return, and nothing comes of it. The Demarch Œconomides is now going to Athens; you can speak with him, and he will tell you our final decision. See about the matter between this and to-morrow, or the day after to morrow at 10 o'clock; otherwise you will have to answer for it. This is all we have to say to you.

(Signed) "YOU KNOW WHO."

Having received these letters I started for Athens. Arriving there, I delivered the letters. By order of the Prime Minister I presented myself, on the 6th April, to the Council of Ministers, held in the house of M. Zaïmis. I was asked about all the matters I have mentioned. They told me the Government had resolved to send M. Théagénis, as their representative, to the robbers. They inquired if I knew him, and I replied I did They asked me if I thought M. Théagénis' mission was likely to produce any result. I answered, "I do not know what instructions you have given him." They then explained to me what they were. He was to propose to the Arvaniti to accept the ransom, to release the captives, and to embark in a vessel under any flag they preferred; or, if they did not like that, to proceed under the security of hostages wherever they liked. They then asked me if I thought they (the robbers) would consent to embark. I replied I really could not say. I did not talk on the subject with the robbers. I believe, however, that they will consent, for other persons embarked under the English flag and afterwards became good citizens. I cannot, however, be certain that they will consent. Finally, they gave Théagénis his instructions, who was present at the Council, and ordered us to set out immediately.

At 4 o'clock next morning we left Athens with Théagénis, as he was not acquainted with the localities. We arrived at the place where we halted at about 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, as it was so late, Théagénis thought proper to send a person to give notice to the robbers that an Envoy from the Government had arrived for the purpose of having an interview with them. The messenger returned and informed Théagénis that they would expect him next morning at Oropos, as they had left the Wallach tents and removed to Oropos, about three-quarters of an hour distance. In the morning we started for Port Oropos, and from thence Théagénis went to see the robbers. After the lapse of many hours Théagénis returned to Port Oropos, and from thence proceeded to Marcopoulos. From him I learnt that his mission had had no result, and that the obstinacy of the band respecting the amnesty was perfectly Jewish, and that they had accepted none of the other offers. Théagénis had returned to Marcopoulos to send his report to the Government.

About this time the steamer "Aphroësa" arrived and the Commander sent to obtain news about the robbers. I told the Captain's messenger that the robbers were at Oropos with the captives, and he remained a considerable time. On leaving Port Oropos I met a young man coming from Oropos, sent by the robbers to ascertain what the steamer had brought. I told him it had not brought anything, and that it was merely the vessel that regularly cruized in the gulf. The young man returned to the robbers.

That evening I went on board the steamer, where I staid all night. The next day the steamer sailed for Chalcis. I thought it expedient to go in her to Chalcis. I went. I sent a telegram reporting what I knew of the robbers, where they were and what was the final decision which they communicated to Théagénis. I was under the impression that Théagénis' report had not yet reached the Government. On Thursday, about 3 o'clock P.M., we left Chalcis, and proceeded to Port Oropos, supposing the robbers were still at Oropos; but the Commander of the steamer observed on the coast, between Dilessi and Salessi, detachments of troops on the opposite hills, and on the plain below, he saw the robbers running off with the captives in the midst of them. It appeared to him, however, that the detachments did not see the robbers. He then fired three blank shot to apprize the detachments. They immediately advanced to the side of the hill and saw the robbers. We now heard firing near Dilessi. We went to Dilessi and had a sight of the encounter with the robbers. We met with Théagénis, who told us that there were captives hard by wounded. Run, said he, and give them every assistance in your power. We ran on with some sailors, and found the dead body of Herbert, wounded by a sword in the head. We carried his body to the boat. Afterwards it was announced to us that there were other bodies of captives further on. We went to the place pointed out, and found Lloyd dead and Christos lying near him. Soldiers told us that three other robbers had been killed further on. We went and found them. Beyond Christos we found another robber wounded. He was captured, but soon after died of his wounds. Near him, we found Alexis in a bush, who was immediately taken alive by the soldiers and conveyed to the boat. It began to rain heavily while the fight was going on, and we returned to the steamer, not knowing what had become of the other captives or the rest of the robbers. We reached Chalcis at 10 o'clock P.M., and telegraphed what had occurred, stating that two of the captives had been found murdered, and that four of the robbers had been killed and one taken alive, and that we were ignorant of the fate of the other captives and of the rest of the robbers.

President. Were the other captives found?—*Witness.* They were found next day, as I learnt on returning from Chalcis.

President. Does the Procureur-Général wish to put any question?—*Procureur-Général.* No.

President. The Jury?—*Jury.* No.

President. Counsel for defence?

(Here the prisoner Kalomiris is conducted out of the Court by a gendarme, consequently rief intermission takes place.)

President. Petros Leotsakos, born in Laconia, resides in Athens, Lieutenant, 36 years of age, of the Greek Church. He is not related to any of the prisoners, knows Monachos, Chormovas, Œconomos, and Villiotis.

(Witness sworn.)

President.—Can you give us an account of what took place at Dilessi?—*Witness.* On arriving there from Salessi we marched for Sykamenon, expecting to find the robbers with the captives at Oropos. On our way to Sykamenon we met two peasants, who informed us the robbers had left Oropos and were going towards Sykamenon. We accordingly pressed on with all speed, to prevent their crossing. Soon afterwards two other peasants informed us that the robbers had already crossed the river. On this we left our baggage and made for Sykamenon, and soon reach the river, but found it unfordable. We made use of the cavalry, and some foot soldiers forded the river by keeping hold of each other's hands. We immediately proceeded with the intention of taking possession of Sykamenon. On approaching, we learnt that the robbers had left that place. We concentrated our forces outside of Sykamenon, to follow the robbers and observe what they were doing and in what direction they were going. Here the interpreter of the captives arrived. Then I asked him why he had left the captives; he told us the robbers had sent him away. I desired him to go and invite the robbers to stop, and to assure them they had nothing to fear from us. He refused to go, saying he was afraid. We then entered Sykamenon, directing our march to Dilessi, and endeavouring, if possible, to intercept the robbers. We did what we could, but we were very few in number. We overtook them. On seeing us they began to fire. I forbade the soldiers to return the fire. When we had got still nearer, they fired on us about ten shot. I again forbade returning the fire; but now the soldiers cried out, "Why spare them? they have massacred the captives." We then commenced firing. The robbers now separated into two parties, the one going towards Dilessi, the other in another direction. We marched on and surrounded the wood. There we found Christos Arvanitaki in a bush. One of the soldiers having called out, "Here is one of the robbers," I ordered him to call upon the robber to surrender. On the robber's refusing to surrender, he was killed by the soldiers; his arms were taken. After this, we found that one there (pointing to Chormovas), who called out to two soldiers that found him, "Don't kill me," and I ordered them to spare him. On my saying to him, "Why did you kill the captives?" he replied, "Our leader ordered us to do so." "And was that right?" I asked. He replied, "You ordered the soldiêrs to spare me, and they did so. If you had ordered them to kill me, they would have killed me. In like manner we obey Christos."

President. What was the distance?—*Witness.* About 200 paces from the spot where the encounter took place.

Procureur-Général. Was there no cavalry?—*Witness.* There was, but at a distance.

Procureur-Général. How far off?—*Witness.* Twenty or twenty-five minutes.

Procureur-Général. Why did the cavalry remain so far off when they might have rendered important assistance? Who had given these orders?—*Witness.* Théagénis.

President. If the cavalry had been with you, would the nature of the ground have allowed them to act?—*Witness.* It was partly uneven; but there was one place where they might have acted with effect.

President. How far off was the ground where they might have acted?—*Witness.* Twenty minutes; but our great object was to save the captives; we thought of nothing else.

President. Please state the distance between the spot where the cavalry was and that where the encounter took place?—*Witness.* About an hour.

Procureur-Général. From the spot of the encounter to where the ground becomes uneven and to where the wood begins, what is the distance respectively?—*Witness.* The ground is even and uneven alternately.

President. Let the witness Théagénis be asked.

Procureur-Général. Mr. Colonel, as you directed the movements, please explain to us something which has not yet been explained. We should like to know why the cavalry did not take part in the encounter. Was it the nature of the ground that prevented it? or could it have acted with effect?—*Witness* (Théagénis). Our object was to intercept the robbers. Had the cavalry come up in time to take part in the encounter, as the spot was level, it might have acted with great effect.

Procureur-Général. Why, then, when it might have come to the aid of the foot, did it take another direction?—*Witness.* I asked the officer commanding the cavalry that question, and he said the nature of the ground prevented him from coming on.

Procureur-Général. Who was he?—*Witness.* Manousos.

Procureur-Général. When you gave the instructions to the troops, did you expect an encounter between the troops and the robbers ?—*Witness.* I did not. My expectation was that the robbers on seeing the troops would turn back. It is quite true that if the cavalry had been on the plain in time it would have been of great service.

President. That will do; sit down.

President. Syotes.

Savros Syotes, born at Salessi, resides there, 55 years of age, of the Greek Church, a husbandman; knows Photis Œconomos and Alexis Chormovas, is not related to any of the band.

(Witness sworn.

President. Did Apostolides send you to Oropos on the Thursday before Easter?—*Witness.* Yes. I went there and found Christos with his brother. I advised them to take the ransom and release the captives, but I could not persuade them to do so. "What else would you have?" I said. "For money you became robbers in Turkey. With 25,000*l.* you might purchase ten estates. Amnesty is impossible." I perceived their obstinacy and I did not venture to proceed further, as they were armed. I afterwards took Photis and another robber aside and repeated the same advice to them. They merely said, "They should give us an amnesty." "That is impossible," I said. "Besides, if you had it, and were to appear next day in the market place, I myself would kill you as robbers." They replied, "Let the Government give us an amnesty, and then let anybody try to harm us." Another one joined us, who was equally obstinate, and I left them.

President. Which of them did you see?—*Witness.* Alexis and another.

President. Did you see any other robber ?—*Witness.* No.

President. Were you present at the encounter ?—Yes. When the soldiers approached the robbers they called out to them, "Stop and take the money." But the robbers made no reply, but threw away their capotes and scrips, which are the robbers' house, and ran off with their muskets. When the soldiers saw the captives had been murdered, they fired on the robbers, who had previously fired.

President. Does the Procureur-Général wish to put any question ?—*Procureur-Général.* No.

President. The Jury ?—*Jury.* No.

President. Counsel ?—*Counsel.* No.

President. Let Geramanos be called.

Born at Capandriti, resides there, 27 years of age, a landed proprietor, of the Greek Church; knows Lioris, Monachos, and Chormovas; is not related to any of the band.

(Witness sworn.)

President. Were you at Oropos ?—*Witness.* I went there, met with the robbers, and had a conversation with them.

President. What led you to go ?—*Witness.* I went because when the robbers were at Keramidia, a friend came to me and said so and so. He told me the demands of the robbers were great, and impossible to be granted. That they demanded 50,000*l.* and an amnesty for the whole band, release for their comrades in prison, and so on. On asking who was negotiating the matter he said one, Silamis, who was quite unsuitable. He went away the same morning, and the same evening the detachment went off on its way to Cephissia. The Commander of the detachment came with a few soldiers to our village, and I perceived he was very much distressed. On asking the cause he told me that on coming down to our district he had met the robbers with the captives, and wished to do something. Anemoyanni had been sent, and went to the others to desire them not to do anything. On this I went to the robbers, and conversed with them. I told them an amnesty was impossible, and that the Government would be indulgent if they would release the captives. If I had had other ten men with me, we might have taken the captives. When I told this to the officer, he went away in better spirits. I had said to him, "Don't you see what may be done? Will you join me in a plan? Let us arm forty peasants." But previously intelligence had been received that the robbers were at Oropos enjoying themselves. The sergeant at first would not listen to my plan, but afterwards he did; but it was necessary to communicate it to the officer who had formerly destroyed part of the band. It was necessary that somebody should go to him, and I went myself. I found him in the house of Œconomides. He returned. I asked him about the letter sent. He said he had not got an answer. I told him the opportunity should be turned to account. Afterwards he received his orders, and I came away.

President. Sit down, witness.*

Sixteenth witness. Jannis Liacouras, born at Salessi, guide, resides there, 25 years of age, husbandman, of the Greek Church; knows Monachos, Chormovas, and Villiotis; is not related to any of the band.

(Witness sworn.)

President. What do you know of the late events at Oropos?—*Witness.* Starting from Oropos, we met a peasant, who told us the robbers had left Oropos, and had gone to Sykamenon. We accordingly turned to go direct to Sykamenon. The robbers saw us, and fled. We crossed the river. At Sykamenon we called to the robbers to stay and take the money. Their sole reply was, "Back, rascals; where are you going?" When the robbers reached Dilessi, which is two hours and-a-half from Sykamenon, they began to fire on us. On reaching Dilessi, we found the body of one of the captives that had been murdered. On this we attacked the robbers. Four or five of them were killed. With my own eyes I saw that prisoner (pointing to Alexis), striking with his sword the captive with the long beard. Thence, we pursued the robbers as far as the wood, where the robbers turned and fired upon us. We saw them pushing to a wall, with the but-end of a gun, the youth; and then we saw one of them take out a pistol, and shoot him. That robber I afterwards killed at Paliopania, at Schimatari. I should have shot him at the moment he was killing the youth, but my gun was not loaded. The name of the robber that killed the youth was Stathaki.

President. How did he kill him?—*Witness.* He shot him in the back with a pistol.

Goulimes (Advocate.) How far was that from the place where the other Englishman was murdered?—*Witness.* Half-an-hour further on.

Procureur-Général. Which robber killed the Englishmen?—*Witness.* I first saw Alexis striking him with his sword.

Procureur-Général. Do you remember the countenance of the first Englishman that was killed?—*Witness.* He was tall, with a long beard.

Procureur-Général. Tell us which party fired first?—*Witness.* The robbers fired first, and afterwards we fired.

Procureur-Général. Had any captive been killed when you fired?—*Witness.* The first, the one with the beard, had been killed.

Procureur-Général. And how far off was the first from the fourth, found?—*Witness.* An hour's distance.

President. How far the second from the first?—*Witness.* A stremma (one-third of an acre).

President. The third?—*Witness.* About half-an-hour, and the fourth an hour further up.

Colocotronis (Advocate). Another witness said that another robber struck the Englishman with his yataghan.—*Witness.* I saw him there (pointing to Chormovas), striking him with his sword.

Colocotronis. Another witness said that Catarachia killed him.—*Witness.* Chormovas struck him; I saw him.

President. The robbers, when previously examined, said that Catarachia killed him. No witness has said so.

Colocotronis (Advocate). How far off were you?—*Witness.* A stremma and a-half. No other robber had a sword of that kind (scimitar).

Photis Œconomos (one of the prisoners), here said, How do you know, fellow, that none of the rest had a sword of the same kind? You ———!

Procureur-Général. Were the bodies in one line?—*Witness.* No. One was here, and another was there.

Colocotronis (Advocate). How long, after Herbert was killed, was it that you took the robber alive?—*Witness.* Nearly at the same moment.

President. Sit down, witness.

Colocotronis (Advocate). I should like to put a question to the first witness, Tzouanis.

President. Call Tzouanis.

(The witness Tzouanis comes forward.)

Colocotronis (Advocate). You said that the first encounter took place at the fold, and that Tasoulas was wounded there. How much time elapsed from that to the encounter at —— ?—*Witness.* An hour.

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* *Note of the Shorthand Writer.*—This witness spoke in so low a tone of voice as to be scarcely audible. For this reason his statement could not be distinctly reported.

Colocotronis. Has the place any particular name?—*Witness.* It is called Vetrisa.

President. Was Tasoulas present at the encounter with the Arvanitéï last year?—*Witness.* He had been a short time with the band of the Arvanitéï.

Tasoulas (prisoner). Yes; I had been seventeen days, when I was wounded on the 17th January.

President. Was any soldier killed there?—*Prisoner.* A sergeant was killed.

President. Were you previously with any other band?—*Prisoner.* I was in the Turkish territory. I was with one Canda, and with Caravida; and lately, when I joined the Arvanitéï, I had been with Patsavoura.

President. Had you been long a robber?—*Prisoner.* Not long; not quite two years.

President. Leonidas Kalomiri, did you do anything?—*Kalomiri* (prisoner). At Ritzana I was wounded, and there was an end of it.

President. N. Catsounis, were you at Ritzana with Kalomiri? How did you happen to be there?—*Catsounis* (prisoner). We were wounded; we were with the Arvanitéï.

President. Do you know if Sergeant Speliopoulos was killed there?—*Catsounis* (prisoner). When we were firing I could not see who was hit, and who was not.

President. Did you (the robbers) fire first?—*Catsounis* (prisoner). There was firing. Can there be firing and nobody killed? If you try to hit me, I'll kill you. The robber never attacks first; the soldier attacks the robber. The robber is never caught, except through treachery. Treachery here, and treachery there, they attacked us. They pursued us till it was night, We fought—we ran off down-hill. They kept firing on us four hours. The country people pursued us, and before it was night they killed five of us.

President. Did you (the robbers) kill one or two soldiers?—*Prisoner.* If you fire on me, won't I try to hit you?

President. Alexis Chormovas, what do you say?—*Chormovas* (prisoner). I was with that band. As to killing anybody, I know nothing of that at all.

President. A witness says he saw you killing an Englishman.—*Chormovas* (prisoner). I was taken after sunset; how could he see me?

President. Costa Monachos, were you with the band?—*Monachos* (prisoner). I was; I do not deny it. As they treated us, so we treated them.

President. What led you to become robbers?—*Monachos.* We are robbers, and we take money wherever we can find it.

President. Pericles Lioris, what have you to say? Were you in the band; why did you murder the captives?—*Lioris* (prisoner). We went to the Wallach tents at Port Oropos. Whatever our leaders did, they never consulted us in the matter. Thence we went to Sykamenon. They told us to take clean beds for the captives. When we spread out the beds, the gentlemen, the captives, sat down. The scout arrived. "What is the matter?" asked the leaders. He said, "The cavalry are on us. There are forty horsemen, and about forty foot soldiers." We sent a message, said Lioris, and nobody came with an answer. We ran here and ran there, and we saw the troops upon us. We went to Dilessi, the soldiers afterwards. The leaders called out to the soldiers, "Don't come near us or we will kill the lords." "Stop, rascals," cried the soldiers, "and you will see what amnesty you will get." At last, at Dilessi, they fired a discharge of musketry.

President. The witnesses say that you fired first?—*Lioris.* The witnesses say their say, and we say ours. The youth Vyner was running a-head. As we were going on, the soldiers fired on us another discharge of musketry. One shot hit the youth and down he fell (confusion and expression of indignation in the audience). It grew dark; again another discharge of musketry from the soldiers.

President. How was it that the youth was killed and none of you?—*Lioris.* Two were killed that were a little further on. Killed! why eleven of our comrades were killed. If we had wished to kill the youth we could have done so and escaped.

Procureur-Général. Were you in the rear of the youth?—*Lioris.* The youth was a-head of us. But all we say now is useless, we are not believed.

President. Photis Œconomos, what have you to say?—*Œconomos* (prisoner). The Government wrecked us, wrecked the foreigners, wrecked all of us. On another occasion the half of our band was killed, and yet we did not kill our captives. At Dilessi we called out to the troops, "Don't attack us." The cavalry kept back a little, and that gave us some relief. But the foot soldiers came on firing upon us. Our comrade Barbayanni was wounded. I stopped to assist him, and then I was wounded myself. I left Barbayanni, called to my comrades for assistance, "I am dangerously wounded." Then this one stopped and helped me along till he was wounded himself. After that I did not see what became of the other captives. But as to the youth, and the Italian, I tell you as I have a soul to give to God, they were killed by the soldiers.

Œconomos, the prisoner, who had been supported by a gendarme, now fell down on his litter from exhaustion.

Here ended the examination of the witnesses and of the prisoners. Time half-past 11 P.M.

The President orders an intermission of an hour.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 12.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 4, 1870.

AS I observe from the debates in Parliament that some doubt is still entertained as to the source whence the ransom of the unfortunate captives was to have been obtained, I deem it my duty to state that the Greek Government never addressed any communication to me on the subject.

It is true that at my first interview with the King, on his return from Syra, His Majesty stated to me that he had given orders that whatever funds might be requisite were to be furnished by the National Bank or the public chest; and, of course, if there had been the least difficulty in procuring the money, I should not have hesitated in availing myself of His Majesty's most generous offer. But I looked upon the question of liability as one that would have to be officially discussed between the Governments of England and Greece, and I did not think that it would have been becoming in me to attempt to fix upon His Majesty personally a liability which could more properly be settled with his Ministers.

I usually saw MM. Zaïmis and Valaority several times a day; but I cannot recollect that either of them said one word which would have implied that the Hellenic Government were prepared to pay the prisoners' ransom.

I may take this opportunity of doing justice to the person who really was to have provided the ransom. It was Mr. Merlin, the General Manager of the Ionian Bank, who, without a moment's hesitation, undertook, on my own responsibility and that of Lord Muncaster (with whom he had no previous acquaintance whatever), to furnish a sum of 20,000*l.* in specie to pay for the ransom of the four English captives, which he was to have borrowed from the National Bank, and which was to have been repaid to that establishment in a limited number of days or weeks by the Ionian Bank.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 6.

Consul Stuart to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord, *Kidwell's Park, Maidenhead, June* 9, 1870.

HAVING lately seen in the public journals some letters on the subject of brigandage in Epirus and Thessaly, I think it my duty to submit to your Lordship a few observations intended to rectify the conclusions to which those letters would lead.

That brigandage has long been, as it were, chronic in those provinces, is a matter of notoriety. It is almost the hereditary calling of the inhabitants of Colonia in Central Epirus, and of Agrapha on the frontier line, at the junction of Mounts Pindus and Othrys. These are the chief, but not the only nurseries of brigandage in those parts. They are both mountainous regions, rugged, wild, and difficult of access; and both are inhabited by cognate tribes of Albano-Vallachs, a cross-breed, in which the Ishmaelite character is strongly developed.

The men of Colonia, as a rule, confine their operations to their own neighbourhood; while those of Agrapha, better known by the name of Karakatchans, traverse all the frontier districts, overrun Thessaly, and extend their raids through Continental Greece, always maintaining intelligence with the native brigands, whether of Acarnania, Ætolia, Bœotia, or Attica. There is good reason to believe that the Oropos band, so painfully known to the public, was, in part at least, composed of Karakatchans, and the name Arvanitiko, which means Albanian, points more or less distinctly to the origin of their leader.

In addition to these tribes of what may be called professional freebooters, whenever brigandage is more than usually rife in the country, many take to it for the time being, and the peaceful villager of the day, ploughman, shepherd, or petty dealer, is often the burglar or highwayman of the night. It is, moreover, generally aided and abetted in secret by influential parties and others, both in town and country, who, before the public, pretend to a character for respectability.

But brigandage is not a political institution in Epirus and Thessaly. The local authorities may, not unfrequently, have been remiss in proceeding against it, and charges of connivance, and even of participation, have been made against the police; but no one accuses the ruling powers of employing it for party or personal ends. The system, however, is of long standing, and has struck deep roots in the country, while in some districts it enjoys so large a share of popular sympathy that the successful brigand is regarded more as a hero than a culprit. It is for these reasons that the Government experiences such difficulty in contending with the evil; but that it is in earnest in trying to master it will, I think, presently be shown.

In 1868-69, Epirus and Thessaly were much infested with brigandage. The brigands were not all Albano-Vallachs, nor were those of Epirus all Epirotes. Be that as it may, they grievously afflicted the people, dealing largely in murder, burglary, highway robbery, and kidnapping for ransom, the last a newly imported crime, and of all the most dreaded.

It was not, I am willing to believe, from indifference that this state of things was allowed to last so long. The Governor, Rassim Pasha, had but newly been appointed to his post. He was a stranger to the country, and of necessity he required time to feel his ground and to get at the springs of the movement. Prepared at length, he began last summer to act with an effect which was very soon felt throughout his jurisdiction. Of the most noted brigands some were captured, others were forced to fly the country, and all the organised bands were broken up and dispersed. Many of their secret abettors were detected, and, where possible, were punished, and judicious measures of precaution were taken in the marked districts.

Later in the year the Governor was threatened with another serious difficulty: an Imperial Order had been issued to disband the Irregular Rural Police, and to replace it by an organized force to serve, part in the interior, and part on the frontier. To this measure there was great opposition from interested parties, which, however, had to yield to the firmness of the Governor. Many of the irregulars were enrolled in the new force, and a stringent order was issued that all who were not so enrolled should be paid off and sent under escort to their homes. This order was imperfectly obeyed. The consequence was that numbers of the irregulars in Thessaly slipped away, formed into bands, and took to brigandage. But the Governor was soon down upon them. In the beginning of May one band of twenty-seven was overtaken near the frontier, fourteen were killed, and of the rest but few escaped. A vigorous pursuit is, I believe, still kept up against the other bands; at the same time the estates (and they are considerable) of the late Commander of the Thessalian Irregulars have been sequestered for the benefit of those who suffered by the brigandage attributable to his neglect.

The measures taken for the protection of the frontier ought to prove effectual in preventing border forays, as well as the passage of fugitives and bandits. A corps of 2,500 picked men has been specially formed for the service, detachments of which are continually on duty in block-houses, erected at short intervals, along the whole line between the Gulfs of Arta and Volo. It may take some time for these troops to become familiar with their intricate duties, and to be a match for all the ruses of brigands and bandits: in the meanwhile their vigilance may at times be eluded and mischief ensue. But the measure is well devised; it costs a great deal of money, and it proves at any rate that the Porte is in earnest in providing for the security of Ottoman territory.

What would tend still more to insure the success of this measure would be hearty co-operation in the adjoining State, accompanied by powers of reciprocal extradition, faithfully and promptly carried out. By these means the plague of brigandage would in those parts be circumscribed within defined limits, and its utter extinction might then be easily effected. Until this is done, one must wait for better days in these frontier districts, for nothing demoralises a population more than brigandage; and where it is tolerated and allowed to flourish as a system, it were vain to look for any real or permanent improvement.

I shall conclude by observing that since 1861, at least, the brigands of Epirus have never molested British subjects, or, indeed, Europeans of any western nation. Whatever may be the motives for this abstention, I have much pleasure in being able to state that the name of "British" is highly esteemed by all classes in that province, everywhere ensuring hospitality and respect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. STUART.

GREECE. No. 15 (1870).

Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 16 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1870.

LONDON:
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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

[C.—136.] *Price 3d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 8, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of May 12th, I have the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from M. Valaority, inclosing documents to show that the Nomarch of Eubœa did not put any obstacle in Mr. Noel's way on the afternoon of the 21st of April last, but, on the contrary, exerted himself to the utmost to enable that gentleman to return without delay to Oropos. It is, I believe, indisputable that even had the "Methoni" been placed at Mr. Noel's disposal, he could not have rejoined the band before their flight to Sykamenon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le 7 Juin,* 1870.

JE me suis empressé de communiquer immédiatement à mon collègue de l'Intérieur la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du 25 Mai, avec prière d'en prendre le contenu en sérieuse considération.

M. Zaïmis vient de me transmettre en copie le rapport ci-joint du Nomarque de l'Eubée (Nègrepont) sous la date du 15 du même mois.

Vous voudrez bien y voir, M. le Ministre, que le refus dont on se plaint du susdit Nomarque de mettre à la disposition de M. Noel l'embarcation du Gouvernement "Methoni" n'a occasionné aucun retard préjudiciable à son départ, vu que M. Noel ayant reçu la dépêche télégraphique vers 4 heures dans la journée du 9 Avril a pu partir pour sa destination le même jour à 5 heures par une autre embarcation nolisée uniquement à cet effet, ce qui indique le plus grand empressement de la part du Nomarque pour faciliter le départ de M. Noel, puisqu'il lui a procuré dans l'intervalle d'une heure les moyens de partir.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) S. VALAORITY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

M. Michalopoulos to M. Avierinos.

(Translation.) *Chalcis, May* $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you in original:

1. A letter addressed to me by the Commander of the "Aphroessa," certifying that precisely at the hour of 3 P.M. on the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April he sailed from Chalcis to Oropos. From this it is manifest that, at the time Mr. Noel received the telegram from the English Minister at Athens, Mr. Erskine, the "Aphroessa" was not at Chalcis, so that it could not have taken him to Oropos;

2. The Report, dated the $\frac{11\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$ May, of the Director of the Telegraph Office at Chalcis. From this it is manifest that Mr. Erskine's telegram to Mr. Noel arrived at the Chalcis Telegraph Office at the hour of 3·32 P.M. of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April; that search was at once

made for Mr. Noel at the house of M. Averoff, that he was not found there, that a servant was sent to find him, that he was met by the telegraph official, and that the contents of Mr. Erskine's telegrams were communicated to him. Since, as has been stated, the telegram arrived at the Telegraph Office at Chalcis at the hour of 3·32 P.M., it follows that if we allow at least twenty-eight minutes for the time necessary for the official to go to M. Averoff's house from the Telegraph Office, the sending of the servant to search for him, and lastly his meeting with the telegraph official, Mr. Noel could not have had knowledge of the telegram previous to the hour of 4 P.M.; more probably he had knowledge of it after 4, but certainly not before;

3. Mr. Noel's letter to me of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, in which he requested me to give orders to the boat of the royal ship "Methoni" to take him from Chalcis to Oropos. From all this it is quite clear that a certain time must have elapsed from which Mr. Noel received the telegram till he went to the place from whence he wrote to me, and until his letter reached me. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Noel's letter was received by me after the hour of 4 P.M. of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April;

4. The letter of the Port Officer of Chalcis to me of the $\frac{10\text{th}}{22\text{nd}}$ May, from which it is shown that this official, by my orders, had hired a fast boat and had placed it at Mr. Noel's disposal about the hour of 5 P.M.

These documents must convince every one that no delay occurred in the discharge of the duties of the Nomarch, who, having received Mr. Noel's letter demanding the boat of the "Methoni" after the hour of 4 P.M. of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, contrived to place at Mr. Noel's disposition a fast boat at 5 P.M. I even suppose that it was impossible that greater activity and promptitude could have been shown.

I do not care to inquire whether Mr. Noel, who was at Chalcis when he received Mr. Erskine's telegram about 4 o'clock P.M., could have found himself at Oropos at this very same hour of 4 P.M., to prevent, as he says, the collision between the troops and the brigands, which took place on that day at 4 P.M. I confine myself to clearing up some doubts as to Mr. Noel's desolation because I did not give up to him the only boat of the "Methoni," whose duty is, according to orders, to patrol during night the coast, and at a time when such events were transpiring at Oropos, but offered to him a private fast boat, he thought fit to write if the Nomarch had shown more activity he (Mr. Noel) would have been able, though he had received Mr. Erskine's telegram at 4 o'clock P.M., to be in time at Oropos—that is, before 4 o'clock,—to prevent the collision, which occurred before 4·30 P.M.

Most obedient, &c.
The Nomarch of Eubœa,
(Signed) TH. MICHALOPOULOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

M. Condaros to M. Michalopoulos.

(Translation.)

PRECISELY at 3 P.M. on the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April we sailed from the port of Chalcis for Oropos.

The Commander of the "Aphroessa,"
(Signed) EM. D. CONDAROS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

M. Damalas to M. Michalopoulos.

(Translation.) *Chalcis, May* $\frac{11}{23}$, 1870.

IN answer to your communication of yesterday's date, you are informed, Sir, that on the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, 1870, his Excellency the English Minister, Mr. Erskine, telegraphed to Mr. Noel, as I recollect perfectly, the original in French being now at the Ministry. The telegram in question was received from Athens, and transmitted to the person addressed by me in original, it being marked "très pressé."

This said telegram was received at our office at the hour of 3·32 P.M., the Athens office, by order of the Ministerial Council, having recommended it to me. But as the messenger of the office was absent at the time, he having been sent out to distribute some telegrams which had been received previously, I took the original of the said telegram, and at once proceeded to the house of M. Averoff in search of Mr. Noel, but did not find him

Then M. Averoff had the goodness to send immediately his servant in search of him, and to send him to the telegraph office to receive a most important telegram. Then I left M. Averoff's house, and returned to the telegraph office. On the way I met Mr. Noel, and showed him the telegram, which he read and returned to me, so that I might later send him a copy, and which I did by the messenger, getting his receipt.

Your, &c.
The Director of the Telegraph Office,
(Signed) A. DAMALAS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Mr. Noel to M. Michalopoulos.

(Translation.) *Chalcis, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

AS the "Aphroessa" has left, I beg you, if possible, to order the boat of the Royal ship "Methoni," on station here, to take me to Oropos.

I salute you, &c.
(Signed) FR. NOEL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

M. Christodoulos to M. Michalopoulos.

(Translation.) *Chalcis, May* $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

WHEN on the sad day of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, you ordered me to hire a fast boat to take Mr. Noel to Oropos, I immediately hired one and placed it at his disposal at the hour of 5 P.M.

The Officer of the Port,
(Signed) P. CHRISTODOULOS.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord, *Athens, June 8, 1870.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 2nd June, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the concluding portion of the translation which has been made by Mr. Masson, of the short-hand report of the trial on the 21st and 22nd ultimo, of seven brigands of the Arvanitei band.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Conclusion of Report of Trial of Seven Brigands of the Arvanitei Band, before the Athens Court of Assizes, held on the 21st and 22nd May, 1870.

(Time, 1 o'clock, A.M.)

THE Judges take their seats; the prisoners, who had gone out during the interval, re-enter.

President. Are all the jury present?—*Jury.* Yes.

President. We are ready to hear the Procureur-Général.

Procureur-Général. Gentlemen of the Jury, you have met to give your verdict on a matter of momentous importance, which has called forth at our expense the severest censure of the civilized world. You are called upon to take cognizance of appalling crimes which have spread, and still spread, alarm and affliction throughout the nation, which is overwhelmed with a sense of the greatness of the calamity that has unexpectedly befallen us. Your duty is one of great responsibility, and in proportion to this will be your earnest endeavours to discharge righteously and fearlessly the task imposed on you by your country and the law, and thus to vindicate the honour of the nation and the majesty of justice.

Though the gravity of the case might tempt me to delineate in detail, and in the darkest colours, the fearful tragedy perpetrated by the prisoners and the rest of the band, yet, having perfect confidence in your patriotism and love of justice, and considering that the offences with which the prisoners are charged are completely substantiated by the evidence, I do not intend to dwell at length on the merits of the case. It would be more than superfluous to occupy your time and that of the audience by demonstrating in detail the nature and truth of the charges.

Gentlemen of the Jury, from the evidence of the witnesses you have heard, as well as from the narrative parts of the decrees for the prosecution, based on the preparatory examinations, you have received full and minute information regarding the criminal acts committed by the Arvanitei band during its lengthened progress from Thessaly to Marathon. It is, therefore, unnecessary to recapitulate to you the particulars. I shall merely remind you that the robber-band of the Arvanitei, originally formed many years ago, and partly destroyed or scattered in 1856, suddenly re-appeared during the interregnum recruited and reinforced, and having a secure and unknown place of refuge, committed, at various periods, many criminal acts within the bounds of Greece, regarding which the records of the public prosecutors contain abundant details. The crimes of these and such malefactors have raised the indignation of the civilized world against our country, though we, instead of being the authors and originators, are, in reality, the victims of this fearful scourge. It is some consolation, however, to reflect that the prisoners and similar depredators, issuing from beyond the frontiers and occupied as wandering shephereds, have been throughout the main authors of brigandage in Greece. The present Government, and all previous ones, have tried to extirpate the fearful scourge of brigandage, to destroy that many-headed hydra!

It is but just to say that in this work our gallant and patriotic troops have honourably distinguished themselves. Unfortunately, however, various circumstances and obstacles which it is not at present necessary to specify, have hitherto impeded the complete extirpation of brigandage in Greece. We all know that nations that are weak are often unfairly put in the wrong by public opinion abroad. In this respect Greece has been grievously wronged, and I feel confident that the light of truth will soon procure for us an equitable decision, and full redress from public opinion throughout the civilized world. That public opinion has, indeed, greatly wronged us, and its momentary injustice has added a second affliction to the nation, which as one man still feels the load of the first. Let us continue to mourn, not, however, because foreign public opinion, till better informed, puts us in the wrong, but because our efforts were unsuccessful to save the lives of foreigners whose fate we deplore, and whose memories we cherish—gentlemen of taste and lofty sentiments, who on that sad day, which will bear a black mark in our calendar, went to inspect the site of glorious Marathon. Yes, gentlemen, the heart of every one of us throbs with the most painful emotion to think of the catastrophe, which enemies of Greece seek to turn to our disadvantage and dishonour, trying to throw the whole responsibility on a well-disposed and sensitive nation. God, who from his Throne on high rules all events on earth, and directs the interests of nations, whether small or great, will throw the light of truth on this distressing case, and regain for us the good-will of magnanimous nations, whose benefits to us, on numberless occasions, we gratefully remember.

Turning to you, prisoners at the bar, to you, and your accomplices, outscourings of society, the immediate authors of this calamity, as well as of many previous misdeeds that serve to harass and convulse our country, I ask you, what harm did ever the offspring of illustrious Albion, or of once half-Grecian and now struggling Italy, ever do you? Did they refuse you ransoms of enormous amount? Did they hesitate to satisfy your unconscionable avidity? No! by your abominable cruelty you murdered the good, the noble strangers; and, men of darkness! threw over us, and over all Europe, a veil of ineffable sorrow! Cursed be your memory, as your lives have long been infamous, and the soil of Greece, which you have stained by your enormities, will refuse your bodies a grave.

Consider, gentlemen of the jury, the heinousness of their guilt; think of the calamity they have brought on us; think of the opprobium they have for a time shed on us throughout the civilized world, and by your righteous and enlightened verdict stigmatize their crimes, and thus at least afford some consolation to afflicted Greece.

(Time, ¼ before 2 A.M.)

Goulimes (Counsel for the defence). In commencing my address, I feel that the nature of the case requires a few preliminary remarks, dictated by the circumstances and the convictions and impressions of the speaker.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I am aware of the difficulty of my task, arising from the enormity of the offences with which the prisoners are charged, and the extent of the calamity they have occasioned, as will probably be confessed by the prisoners themselves. The nature of the crime and its consequences, and even the clearness of the evidence, on the one hand, and on the other a sense of professional duty, as well as feelings of patriotism, and a regard for the honour of the nation, all serve to augment the difficulties of my position as Counsel for the defence.

Notwithstanding the difficulty, I shall discharge my duty, both professional and patriotic, to the utmost of my power. It was after some hesitation that I consented to take part in the defence. At last I felt it incumbent on me not to refuse my services. I reflected on the usages and laws of the ancient Romans, whose jurisprudence has exerted and will ever exert an influence on the institution of civilized nations. Even at an early period of the Republic, the accused was not left without the aid of some one to speak in his defence. He was allowed one or more defenders ("patroni, advocati"), and though no professional bar yet existed, and the services of Counsel were gratuitous, the most distinguished citizens readily undertook the defence of persons accused. The noblest orators freely gave the benefit of their eloquence to those that required it. Cicero, as we are told by Plutarch, never accepted fee or present. Such assistance was deemed a duty. Such disinterestedness, however, did not always continue. In the year of Rome 550, a law was passed, providing that Advocates should serve their clients gratuitously, or return four-fold any fees accepted. We see Cicero, in spite of his consular or prætorial duties, defending Rubirius or Murœna, or prosecuting Verres. If we descend from ancient Rome to modern times, we find the right of defence everywhere established, except where public prosecution did not exist. Under the inquisitorial system, neither defence nor indictment nor precise law had any existence. All was chaos. If you glance at Venice, in those times, you will see the Lion of St. Mark, into whose mouth secret informations were cast. The denounced were brought before three judges, who sat with masks in a dark chamber by night, in the dungeon of the Bridge of Sighs. Neither defender nor accuser was there. Not one of the judges knew the two sitting by his side. They tried, condemned, and delivered to the executioner, the prisoner, who was not even made acquainted with the punishment that awaited him. Modern civilization, however, has inscribed in Constitutions the liberties of the citizen and enjoined respect for his rights, and permits no prisoner to be brought before a tribunal without Counsel for his defence, to give him the assurance that the judges will not be carried away by the eloquence of the accuser, without hearing what may be said on the other side, and that formalities, established for the maintenance of order and liberty, will be strictly observed; and that, in case of his being condemned, the verdict will be founded on matter of fact and right. Though you are aware that such enactments are now in force in all civilized nations, permit me to read and translate a short passage on this subject from an illustrious legist, Montesquieu. Contrasting the penal laws of despotic with those of free States, he says:—"Mais dans les Etats moderés, où la tête du moindre citoyen est considérable, on ne lui ôte son honneur et ses biens qu'après un long examen, on ne le prive de la vie que lorsque la patrie elle-même l'attaque, et elle ne l'attaque qu'en lui laissant tous les moyens possibles de la défendre." And is not the present trial, gentlemen, a proof of the progress of civilization in Greece? Invited to take part in the defence, I feel that, whatever may be the nature of the charges, it would have been cowardice on my part to refuse my humble services, and not try to afford these unhappy men some small consolation on this their day of agony. The advocate resembles, in such cases, the physician who attends the bed-side of a patient, if not to prescribe medicines, at least to soothe, if possible, by his mere presence,—or he resembles the clergyman who accompanies the convict to the scaffold. As long as there is life in a sufferer, interest in his fate is the duty of humanity.

I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, ought the door of repentance to be shut against the most hardened malefactor, if, even at the approach of retribution, he is sincerely penitent? To such ought not the judge to lend an indulgent ear? Will you listen with indifference to the defence of these prisoners, feeble as it may have been? Will you disregard their penitence, forgetting that Jesus on the cross said to the penitent robber, "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise?" If God himself said this to such a malefactor, will you have no consideration for the penitence of the prisoners? And this I say in reference and reply to the Procureur-Général's fierce and inhuman apostrophes.

The cruel tragedy of Pikermi consisted of four acts. The first was the capture of the unfortunate strangers who had gone to gaze on the field of Marathon, the capture of those classic pilgrims. The second was their captivity at Oropos and elsewhere; the negotiations for their release; the correspondence of the robbers with the Government and with the foreign Ministers. I will not recapitulate the details of this part of the subject, as the depositions of the witnesses are fresh in your ears, and as you are all familiar with the common reports of the occurrences. The third act is terrific, the massacre at Dilessi. On this no one can glance without tears and without feelings of horror. In conection with this we all remember the spectacle of the funeral at Athens, representing a nation of mourners. The fourth act of the tragedy is now passing before you, consisting of the indictment you have heard, and the falling of the curtain about to take place in the verdict of the jury.

Such is the case on which the Procureur-Général has expatiated, and we cannot but applaud the imagination and the feeling he has displayed. He placed before your eyes the calamity which many have sought to turn to the dishonour of the whole Greek nation, that Greece from which all Europe originally received its elements of civilization. This, our revilers have forgotten. They have lost sight of all that Greece was and did in days gone by. But if they have forgotten ancient Greece they need not overlook the sufferings and achievements of Greece in recent times. Greece in 1821, rising from her bondage, amazed all Europe, and stirred, by what she accomplished, the two hemispheres. Sympathizing foreigners crowded from all parts of the world to die on the plains of Greece. Favier, Cochrane, Gordon, and Hastings, came to share in the contest and in the laurels of Miaoulis and Kanaris; and Byron, quitting affluence and comfort, came to die within the walls of Missolonghi. But Greece, say our revilers, is not what she was supposed to be. I should grieve you beyond measure were I to read to you specimens of the outcry that Europe is now pouring forth against poor Greece through the Press. Such is the general indignation abroad that we almost seem to hear the exclamation, "Crucify her! Crucify her!" Foreign Parliaments and the foreign Press are at this moment discussing our doom; but are the acts of a few individuals to be regarded as the guilt of a nation? That nation which, on obtaining her independence, hastened to embrace the most enlightened penal jurisprudence that Europe afforded. But, gentlemen of the jury, you will show this day by your verdict that Greece, much-reviled Greece, possesses both civilization and national self-respect, in spite of all that may be said or done from without or from within to prove the contrary.

The Procureur-Général has said that it would be out of place to state the causes that have led to the prevalence of brigandage in Greece, and which still enable the many-headed hydra to survive. On the contrary, I mean to review, though very briefly, the causes that impede and retard the complete suppression of brigandage in this country.

I am a native of a province in which brigandage abounds, Acarnania. It has long suffered from the scourge, and personal observation enables me to suggest how it might be rooted out.

The causes of brigandage may be divided into internal and external. Of the internal causes, one is, the unsatisfactory state of popular education. We have a school in every parish, and yet they are hardly in operation anywhere. In most villages that might supply 200 or 300 scholars, not half-a-dozen regularly attend school. After learning a little reading and writing boys leave school, and, taking up the musket, become shepherds, and, too frequently, in consequence of their imperfect or vicious education, fall into delinquencies. A second cause is the want of easy and safe communication. Greece has many streams, but nowhere bridges. It has some rivers that might be made navigable, and yet not one of them is so. We pay taxes and we don't see to what useful purposes they are applied. The Greek peasant nearly resembles what the French peasant was before the revolution of 1789. Then, in France, all the good things were the portion of the nobles and the clergy. These privileged classes neither worked nor paid taxes, while the rest of the inhabitants did all the work, and paid all the taxes, and acquired nothing, "Tout vilain est taillable et corvéable à merci." The same unfortunately applies to the Greek peasant of the present day. A third cause of brigandage is the frequency and length of imprisonment before trial, and this owing to the abundance of criminal prosecutions or something else. The prospect of such imprisonment, so injurious to his interests and his health, often drives the real or supposed offender to become an outlaw. Taking his musket he goes to the mountains, where he naturally comes in contact with robbers and enlists in their ranks. A fourth cause is the state of prisons in Greece. The offender, dreading the horrors of imprisonment and the ruin of his health, becomes an outlaw, and then easily merges in a band of robbers. A fifth cause is, a bad law of conscription. In our parts, at least, the youth have so great an aversion to service in the regular army that many, on hearing that they have been ballotted, quit home and parents, run out of the country or somewhere beyond the reach of Government authorities. A better law of conscription and a more effective execution of it would remove this frequent cause of brigandage. These are the internal causes of robbery.

The main external cause, and that which produced the present trial, is the nature of the frontier. Yon observe, that of the Arvanitei band, numbering twenty-eight or thirty, only two persons were natives or citizens of Greece. All the rest were invaders from Turkey. This band, and every other band in Greece, had only to cross the frontier, and found at once, if not encouragement, at least, freedom from pursuit and molestation. This is clear from the evidence before you. The dread of brigandage on account of the frontiers deterred Leopold from accepting the Crown of Greece. Soliciting a different frontier line, and not obtaining it, he abdicated. The frontier line has given occasion to various ill-observed Treaties between Greece and a neighbouring State, and especially the Treaty of 1856. The internal causes may be removed by more effective administrative arrangements and greater vigour in the execution of the law. But what are we to do with the external? After these preliminary observations, I proceed with the case as before us.

In regard to the prisoner Tasoulas, you saw with what frankness and sincerity he admitted that he was a member of the Arvanitei band, when it entered the Greek territory, and that he had been previously a member of other bands. But, gentlemen of the jury, to convict one of the crime of robbery it is necessary to prove facts constituting in terms of the law that crime, that is, the actual taking away by force of another person's property. It has not been shown that in any special act, or even in the encounter in which he was wounded, he committed robbery in terms of the law. That he was member of a band, he admits, but merely as a member of a band he cannot be condemned for actual robbery with all its aggravating circumstances, entailing capital punishment. Our law provides a special punishment for mere partnership in a band. He resisted lawful authority, but in this his object was rather to save his own life than to assail the troops. He wounded no one. When the sergeant was wounded, Tasoulas had already been disabled by a wound and captured; consequently, he cannot be considered as guilty of murder committed in another place and afterwards. Look at the prepossessing countenance of the misguided youth. You cannot say he ever stained his hands with blood. If he was previously a member of other bands, he is not now arraigned on that score. He has frankly told you the whole truth. Were he arraigned before a French jury, that has power to appreciate extenuating circumstances, these would be taken into due consideration for his benefit, and I recommend him especially to your equity.

In regard to the other prisoners, I leave you to determine whatever your duty, conscientiousness, and patriotism may dictate.

(Time, half-past 2 A.M.)

Colocotronis (Advocate). I have undertaken the defence of these prisoners as an unavoidable and sacred duty, though feeling the difficulty of the task, as I had to come forward quite unprepared. I beg to remind you, gentlemen of the jury, that you are bound to weigh dispassionately the merits of the case, in order to arrive at a righteous verdict. You are to regard neither the calamitous consequences of the crime, nor the outcry of the foreign press, nor the demands of foreign Ministers. You are to listen solely to the voice of conscience.

President. What do you mean by the demands of foreign Ministers?

Colocotronis. I refer to the expression of the public prosecutor on the necessity of your displaying rigour and severity.

President. No demand of a foreign Minister is before us. You, therefore, do not mean to say so?

Colocotronis. No, I shall explain myself, and you will see I have been misunderstood. You are aware, gentlemen of the jury, that the events that gave rise to the present trial excited horror both in Greece and abroad. General indignation was awakened, and the foreign press has continued to pour forth censure and outrage on the Greek nation. We have all been thrown into the deepest affliction, and I wish to say that neither the sorrow and indignation you justly feel on account of the massacre, nor the threats of the foreign press, ought to sway you in forming your verdict. The foreign press has been mistaken, and has grievously wronged us. A crime, heinous indeed in the extreme, but the act of a few individuals, has been laid to the charge of the whole nation. We are bound, therefore, to protest against such unjust incriminations and to warn you on the subject. This is not the first time that a part, at least, of the foreign press has maligned us. The great sin of

Greece is that she is weak, and consequently her faults, which, if they occurred elsewhere, might be passed over unobserved, are exaggerated and become enormities because they occur here. When Greeks, actuated by sympathies which arise from natural and sacred ties, take an interest in the wrongs of their suffering brethren, they are denounced as, forsooth, tools of Russia.

When an individual crime is perpetrated in Greece it is proclaimed that the whole nation is guilty of the deed. Government and people are declared accomplices. Greece is painted as a nation of robbers, and the world is informed that the source and centre of brigandage exist in the Greek capital. Such cruel charges of the foreign press I attribute, not to enmity or malignity but to want of correct information. If the truth were known in Europe it would be acknowledged that, of the fourteen provinces of Greece, brigandage is mainly, not to say exclusively, confined to two—Acarnania and Phthiotis, and to two districts of Attica. In the rest of Greece brigandage scarcely exists. It is, therefore, untrue and unjust to say that because brigandage prevails in certain districts it prevails everywhere, having its source in the capital, and that the Greeks are a nation of robbers. Besides, the brigandage which prevails in the districts to which I refer, owes its existence to a race neither Grecian nor indigenous. That race is the Wallach nomades. Those wanderers and sojourners have been the cause of the brigandage that has scourged and dishonoured Greece. Brigandage, then, in Greece, is not to be laid to the charge either of the Greeks in general, or to the native inhabitants of the infested districts, but to a tribe of wanderers amounting to perhaps 15,000 souls. These the supporters and perpetrators of brigandage sojourn sometimes in Greece and sometimes in Turkey. Like wandering Tartars they are naturally addicted to robbery. Not only in the present case but in almost every other the formers and leaders of bands are Wallach shepherds.

The Greeks are not, what we have been called, a nation of robbers. The robber bands are formed in Turkey, and, owing to the nature of the frontier, make inroads into Greece. They are formed in Turkey because the pursuit of brigands there is lax, and conducted by irregular troops. Other circumstances connected with a faulty administration produce and develop brigandage there. I again repel the charge of our being the authors and protectors of robbery. In the present case the band, in treating of the release of the captives, insisted on an amnesty as the main point. What does this show? It shows that they felt the odious character of their profession and wished to return to the bosom of the community. It shows that even in the case of the Wallach shepherds a taste for robbery is not so inveterate a disease as to be incurable.

In 1854 brigandage in Greece was suppressed. It had extended in consequence of the misunderstandings between Greece and Turkey in connection with the frontier line. After the restoration of peace in Europe in 1856 brigandage in Greece had been entirely extirpated.

You all remember that, from 1856 to the revolution of 1862 such a thing as a robber in Greece was not heard of. On that event many addicted to robbery again resumed their career, under the persuasion that they would obtain an amnesty from the Assembly. The Assembly, however, aware that the practice of granting amnesty to robbers had tended to encourage brigandage, decreed that the granting of amnesty in such cases should be abolished. This decree left all implicated in acts of robbery without the hope of restoration to society. Had the Assembly, instead of giving a retroactive force to its decree, had it granted, on certain conditions, a general amnesty to all implicated in robbery for the past, I am convinced that there would not have been a single robber in Greece at this day. You see, then, that the existence of brigandage is to be attributed to the abnormal circumstances through which our country passed. After the promulgation of the Constitution, which prohibits amnesty, except for political offences, a large number of persons were left in a state of desperation, unable, if disposed, to settle down in lawful occupations.

Whoever reflects on those incidental causes of evil will not call the Greeks a nation of robbers. If Greece, under ordinary circumstances, be compared to other nations, she need not shrink from the comparison. Let not, then, the outcry of the foreign press disturb your imaginations, but listen with calmness to the voice of conscience.

The seven prisoners now before you all belonged to the Arvanitei band, but are not all charged with the same criminal acts. If the individual acts of some of them be specially heinous, for these such of the prisoners as had no share in them must not be responsible. Three of them, Tasoulas and two others, had no part in the last fearful tragedy. Four of them only were implicated there. I will not recapitulate to you the details of that sad event, as they are already familiar to you all. One circumstance may be taken into consideration, not indeed to justify the prisoners, but to extenuate in some degree their criminality. They acted on all the occasions in question as the blind tools of their leaders. Besides, the misguided youths have not been arraigned for any criminal acts anterior to the recent inroad of the Arvanitei. Further, it has not been established that any of the prisoners took an immediate part in the massacre. On the contrary, it appears that they treated the captives with kindness during the period of their captivity.

In regard to three of the prisoners, their position is very different from that of the rest. They are charged merely with having been members of a band of robbers. And even these three are not all in one and the same category. The case of Tasoulas must be considered apart. According to the depositions of two trustworthy witnesses, the sergeant and another, Tasoulas was wounded in the first encounter, and abandoned by his comrades. He cannot then be arraigned for acts subsequently committed by others. He had ceased to be a member of the band. In these subsequent acts he had neither directly nor indirectly any share. It was proved by the witness that Tasoulas was wounded, and taken prisoner at Mandri. The rest of the band went off, and, at a distance of one or two hours, an encounter took place, in which one soldier was killed and another wounded. In the first encounter no soldier was either killed or wounded. Let those brigands who took part in the second encounter answer for it. Accordingly, Tasoulas begs of the Court to submit to the Jury, so far as he is concerned, a special issue regarding the criminal acts committed subsequently to his being made prisoner.

The Counsel for the Crown stated that Tasoulas had been a robber in Turkey; but he did not specify any criminal acts he had committed there; and Tasoulas has not been charged with any act of robbery committed either in Greece or in Turkey. He may have been an outlaw; but in forming your verdict you cannot take into consideration any act whatever not specified in the indictment.

I demand, therefore, in behalf of Tasoulas that he be proclaimed guilty solely of having resisted the troops at Mandri; and in respect to all other acts that he be declared not guilty.

In regard to the other two prisoners, it has not been proved that they were present at the encounter at which one soldier was killed, and another wounded. I request you will be pleased to take this into equitable consideration.

In conclusion, I beg to express my confidence that your verdict will be such as to give satisfaction to your own sense of justice, to the feelings of the audience, and to enlightened public opinion.

President (to the prisoners). Have you anything to add?—*Prisoners.* No.

President. We declare the pleadings terminated.

Monachos (prisoner). What is the use of attempting to speak? Did they allow us to speak? I wished to say two or three words.

Colcotronis. Say on, then.

President. The pleadings have been declared over.

President. Gentlemen of the jury, in discharging the duty of summing up the evidence I shall employ all possible brevity, as far as is consistent with a clear and comprehensive view of the case.

The first portion of the proceedings consisted in the examination of the witnesses. Their depositions have shown that the robber-band of the Arvanitei, numbering twenty-seven individuals, of which only two were Greeks, the prisoner Pericles Lioris, and S. Zomas, who was killed, entered Greece from the Turkish territory in January last, and, having proceeded from the frontier to the district of Livadia, was there discovered by Government troops, and that, on being attacked, it retired towards Thebes, where it was again attacked by the troops. In the first encounter the prisoner Tasoulas was captured by the troops, and Sergeant Spiliopoulos was killed, and a soldier was wounded, by the robbers. In the second encounter three robbers were killed, and two, the prisoners L. Calomiris and A. Katsounis, were captured. In the second encounter were killed the guide Manganas and Sergeant Topoliates. After this the said band concealed itself in certain parts of Megaris, where it was supplied with necessaries by Wallach shepherds. From the depositions it appears that the said robbers were not discovered during their stay in Megaris, notwithstanding the efforts made by the troops to that end. Besides, the nature and state of the frontier facilitating the entrance and departure of brigands, the Government troops were kept bewildered and puzzled in following the traces of bands of which they were in pursuit. While the whereabouts of the Arvanitei band remained unknown, certain foreigners, of whom all were English except one, who was an Italian, were captured by robbers at Pikermi, in returning from Marathon. At the capture a gendarme was severely wounded, and a few days afterwards died of his wounds. Another gendarme was at the same time severely wounded by the robbers. The said foreigners,—who were Lord Muncaster; Mr. Herbert, Secretary to the English Legation here; Mr. Lloyd, Advocate; M. de Boyl, Secretary to the Italian Legation here; and Mr. Vyner,—were carried off to various localities in Attica. Lord Muncaster having been released to aid in procuring the ransom, the robbers, the day after his arrival in Athens, put forward a new demand, that of an amnesty,—a thing impossible to be granted in the case, and their insisting on this demand gave occasion to the fearful catastrophe at Dilessi.

After various negotiations, which proved fruitless, on account of the obstinacy with which the robbers persisted in demanding the amnesty, a measure was adopted by the Government, in concert with the parties interested, that of sending a body of troops to watch the robbers, and prevent them from carrying off their captives to a distance, and thus aggravate their position, as their intentions were understood to be. The robbers, regarding the despatch of these troops as an act of treachery, resolved to hasten the execution of their determination. Taking the captives with them, they left Oropos and proceeded to Sykamenon, and subsequently to Dilessi, with the intention of retiring to more distant parts, in order to secure their prey, still persisting in demanding an amnesty. On advancing towards Dilessi they met with a body of Government troops, and, apprehending an attack, and breathing vengeance for the disappointment of their hopes, massacred, first the English Secretary, and subsequently Lloyd, Vyner, and M. de Boyl, in the manner and at the spot detailed in the evidence. Various soldiers, perceiving the massacre of Herbert, commenced a vigorous pursuit of the robbers, and an encounter took place, in which were captured first Chormovas, and afterwards the other prisoners, Monachos, Villiotis, and Œconomos. It further appears, from the evidence, that the robbers fired first, and that seven of them were killed.

The robbers that captured and murdered the strangers formed the said Arvanitei band; that band having on various occasions entered Greece from Turkey, perpetrated in the Greek territory various criminal acts; and it may be truly said that a more numerous and formidable band has seldom appeared in Greece. It committed massacres, tortures, and other atrocities, and not a few of our gallant soldiers were killed in various encounters with it. Finally, the same band perpetrated the tragedy at Dilessi.

The members of the said band had, during their raids, frequently evaded the pursuit of the troops, by sometimes retiring into their native country, Turkey, and sometimes by availing themselves of the assistance of the Wallach shepherds, who concealed and supplied them with necessaries. These Wallach shepherds, as we all know, sympathizing with brigands of their own race, are their main accomplices and support. Not only this, but they supply such bands with ready recruits. It is a notorious fact that most of the brigands that infest Greece are Wallachs, and that no band whatever can maintain itself in our country without having most of its members, and especially its leaders, of the Wallach race. It is thus manifest that the Arvanitei band's connection with the Wallach shepherds enabled it to maintain itself among inaccessible mountains and in thinly inhabited districts, very defective in roads and other means of internal communication.

The evidence shows that the seven prisoners before you were captured in various encounters between the Government troops and the said band, and that they took part in the criminal acts which the indictment respectively attributes to them, having been all, during the month of January last, members of the said Arvanitei band.

The first five witnesses, as you have heard, specified and substantiated the acts for which the prisoners Tasoulas, Kalomiris, and Katsounis have been arraigned. Two of these witnesses proved the particulars of the encounter at which was murdered Sergeant Spiliopoulos. In respect to Tasoulas, there is a discrepancy in their statements at their previous examinations, as then they did not distinctly state, as they have now done before you, that Tasoulas was captured at the first encounter. The depositions of the next three witnesses referred to acts which will not be comprehended in your verdict, though they serve to throw light on the subject. After the encounter at Karamouza, in Livadia, another took place near Thebes, in which the guide, Manganes and Sergeant Topoliates were killed. At that second encounter, Kalomiri and Katsounis were captured.

The depositions of the remaining witnesses refer to the occurrences at Pikermi and Dilessi. The gendarme Boulgaris, and the coachman, stated the particulars of the robbery and capture at Pikermi, comprehending the murder of one of the gendarmes. The witness, Kalios, recounted the negotiations with the brigands, and the failure of these through their obstinacy in demanding an amnesty. The witnesses S. Apostolides, S. Bonis, and P. Leotsakos gave you an account of the conflict with the robbers at Dilessi, and proved that the robbers fired first, and had actually massacred Secretary Herbert (whose body was the first that was found) before the troops fired.

The witness Colonel Théagénis gave you an account of his negotiations with the brigands, and proved to you that the negotiations failed through the obstinacy of the band, and recounted the subsequent massacre of the captives. The next witness, Œconomides, proved that the obstinacy of the brigands in demanding an amnesty caused the failure of all negotiations for the release of the captives. The witness Teramanis also substantiated the cause of the failure of the said negotiations. The last witness, Liacouras, stated to you particulars of the conflict, and of the murder of the captives. He further established the important fact that the robbers were the aggressors, by firing first, and commencing the massacre before the troops had fired a shot. He identified the prisoner Chormovas as having struck Mr. Herbert on the head with a sword. The same witness proved that the troops did not attack the robbers till after this occurrence.

The examination of the witnesses was followed by that of the prisoners, who admitted they were all members of the Arvanitei band, acknowledged the acts imputed to them in the indictment, with the exception of their having taken part in the murder; and asserted that they fired at the troops in their own defence, and that the captives were killed by shots from the troops. Tasoulas alone maintained that he had no share in these later occurrences, asserting that he had joined the band on the 1st of January, and was captured on the 17th of the same month at Karamouza.

After the examination of the witnesses followed the addresses of the Public Prosecutor and of the Counsel for the defence.

The Procureur-Général, by solid arguments and dignified remarks, stigmatized the acts of the Arvanitei band, and demanded that the prisoners should be declared guilty of the crimes imputed to them in the indictment, substantiated by the witnesses, and submitted to the jury. The Counsel for the defence, in their consecutive addresses, left you at liberty to decide on the charges brought against the rest of the prisoners, but urged special pleas in behalf of Tasoulas.

Thus terminated in this lengthened trial the pleadings, which I have summed up with all possible conciseness, not merely on account of the hour, but because the subject has been exhausted. I conclude with a few remarks on the sentiments and considerations that ought to guide you in forming your verdict.

Our country has been severely assailed in consequence of the late sad events; the whole nation has been denounced as guilty of the massacre at Dilessi. We feel, however, that after the first impressions produced by the fearful tragedy have subsided, public opinion abroad, when better informed, will do ample justice to the Greek nation, and will acknowledge the wrong which, through misapprehensions, has been hitherto done us. It will be seen and admitted that incidental circumstances and the ferocity of foreign marauders brought on us this national calamity.

Gentlemen of the jury, you are competent to express in your verdict the sense of the nation on this head. Represent the Greek community on this memorable occasion, and vindicate the honour of the nation. Reflect on the heinousness of the crimes with which the prisoners are charged, calmly and deliberately weigh the evidence before you, and conscientiously render a verdict in accordance with justice and truth. We all feel the bitterness of the opprobrium cast on us by the European press; but let us reply, not by words but by deeds. Let each of us in his sphere faithfully and fearlessly discharge his duty; for it is only thus that we can dissipate the cloud which, for the moment, overshadows the character of the nation. The national honour, let us all remember, can be vindicated only by the speedy and complete extirpation of brigandage, that has continued to infest a large portion of the Hellenic territory, to the discredit of the whole Greek nation, although the main cause of this fearful scourge cannot justly be imputed to us. The comparative tranquillity and security of Peloponnesus may be pointed to as strikingly suggestive.

Gentlemen of the jury, let me exhort you to show, by your righteous verdict on this and on every other occasion, that Greece is not a nest of robbers, but a civilized and well-disposed community, zealous of order and justice. There are, of course, malefactors among us, as there are in every country; but if an appalling event has spread indignation and sorrow over all Greece, let it be seen that the Greeks, as a nation, are not implicated in the guilt.

Finally, let me remind you that your immediate duty on the present occasion is to give an attentive consideration to the evidence before you, and to render a verdict for which you have to give an account to none but to God and your own consciences.

Gentlemen of the jury, the questions you have to solve, in accordance with the evidence and the terms of the indictment, are the following:—

First, in reference to all the prisoners—

1. Are (1) Athanasius Tasoulas, born in Turkey and residing at Karditsa, 25 years of age, a shepherd; (2) Leonidas Kalomiris, born and residing at Kapinisi, 30 years of age, a shepherd; (3) N. Katsounis, born and residing at Desicli, 28 years of age, a shepherd;

(4) A. Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, born at Karaki, in Epirus, and residing in Livadia, 25 years of age, a field-guard; (5) K. Monachos, born at Kaitsa and residing at Trili, in Turkey, 25 years of age, a shepherd; (6) P. Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, born and residing at Vilia, 25 years of age, a servant; (7) Ph. Œconomos, born and residing at Vrilirina, in Turkey, a shepherd, and all Christians,—guilty of having, in combination with Takos and other brigands, during the last year and subsequently, for the purpose of perpetrating criminal acts not yet specified, and constituting a band of brigands, and having at Mount Exarchi or Karamouza, in the district of Livadia, first attempted to compel the Government authorities to omit acts pertaining to their public duty, and of having to this end employed force against the persons of public officers, and resisted the troops that endeavoured to take them prisoners?

2. Of having deliberately, with premeditation, by means of fire-arms, loaded with powder and bullets, killed George Spiliopoulos, Sergeant, and Janni Karipi, Corporal?

3. Of having, with the intention of committing murder against the rest of the troops present, K. Makatsa, N. Kareki, and others, and B. Anagnostopoulos, Sergeant-Major, committed an overt act, constituting the commencement of a completed crime, that is, of having with their said arms, loaded with powder and bullets, fired on the said troops, but, owing to circumstances independent of their will, failed in carrying out their intention, but wounded three of the soldiers?

The following questions refer to four of the prisoners:—

Are the prisoners A. Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, K. Monachos, P. Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, Ph. Œconomos, guilty—

1st. Of having, last year and subsequently, combined with Takos and Christos Arvanitei and others, and constituted a band of robbers for the purpose of perpetrating many not yet specified criminal acts, and in consequence at Pikermi, in the district of Marathon, with the intention of seizing and retaining property that did not belong to them, attacked Lord Muncaster and his lady, Mr. Lloyd and his lady and daughter, Messrs. Herbert and Vyner with their servant, and M. de Boyl, with their attendants, P. Vasilakos, D. Bambali, A. Bulgari, and D. Vuyuka, gendarmes, while passing along the public road leading from Marathon to Athens, and, bearing and using arms, taken from the said travellers articles of value?

2nd. Of having endeavoured, by acts of violence, to prevent public functionaries from the discharge of their public duties; that is, of having compelled the said gendarmes to abandon the said travellers, whom they were escorting?

3rd. Of having premeditatedly resolved on and deliberately perpetrated murder in the person of the gendarme Vasilakos, and with the intention of committing murder in the person of the other gendarme, committed an overt act constituting the commencement of a completed crime; that is, fired upon them with arms loaded with powder and bullets, but failed in their purpose through circumstances independent of their will, but wounded D. Bambali in the cheek?

4th. Of having captured by force, and without any right, the above-mentioned travellers, and of having carried them to different localities in Attica, thus withdrawing them from Government protection?

5th. Of having employed violence and threats to extort money from them, for the purpose of obtaining unlawful gain, and of having failed in their attempt through circumstances independent of their will?

Are the above-mentioned four prisoners, A. Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, K. Monachos, P. Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, and Ph. Œconomos, guilty—

1st. Of having on the 9th April last, at Sykamenon, attempted by acts of violence to prevent the authorities from the discharge of their public duty; that is, of having fired on the troops that endeavoured to rescue the said captives?

2nd. Of having, with the intent of premeditatedly murdering the said troops, S. Bonis and others, committed an act constituting the commencement of a completed crime; that is, fired on them with arms loaded with powder and bullets, but from circumstances independent of their will failed in their purpose?

3rd. Of having premeditatedly resolved on, and deliberately perpetrated, the murder of the said Herbert, Lloyd, Boyl, and Vyner, with swords and fire-arms?

These, gentlemen of the jury, are the questions you have to solve.

Has the Procureur-Général, or have the Counsel for the prisoners, any objection to make?

Colocotronis (Advocate). In respect to Tasoulas, in connection with the first act with which he is charged, I desire a special question be submitted to the jury,—whether or not he, being wounded and captured, had any share in the subsequent criminal acts of the band?

President. Tasoulas is charged with the first act, and that alone.

Colocotronis. We begged that three of the prisoners should be separated from the rest and be tried on special grounds.

President. One circumstance, however, remains to be cleared up. If Tasoulas was not present at the encounter in which Spiliopoulos was killed, and the jury be satisfied on that point, they may find that the case was as you assert.

Colocotronis. Unfortunately the locality has not been specified in the question submitted to the Jury.

President. First, "They attempted to compel, " &c.

Colocotronis. On that occasion Tasoulas was wounded.

President. "For the purpose, &c." They killed Sergeant Spiliopoulos. These are the acts imputed to Tasoulas; that is to say, three acts committed at the same time and place. The soldier in his deposition showed that there were two separate localities. What, then, do you demand?

Colocotronis. I desired the witness to inform us if the locality where the two soldiers were killed is different from that where the first encounter occurred, and where Tasoulas was wounded. The witness stated that it is, and I requested that his statement should be recorded in the minutes. The first act was committed at an hour's distance from where the second encounter occurred. The two events were different both in time and place. Tasoulas, wounded and captured in the first encounter, could not possibly take part in the second. This point I wish to be admitted and kept in view.

Procureur-Général. The demand of the Counsel, though plausible, is superfluous or groundless, because it is comprehended in the question submitted to the jury. Tasoulas, as well as the other six prisoners, is accused of resistance to the troops; of a premeditated attempt to murder; and thirdly, of premeditated murder. These three charges have been separately and distinctly submitted to the jury by the President. That Tasoulas was a member of a band whose object it was to perpetrate various criminal acts is beyond doubt. Tasoulas has confessed that two years ago he was in the brigand career, and the jury at present cannot comprehend in their verdict acts extraneous to the terms of the indictment. Tasoulas was a member of the Patsaourei band, and for the acts in which he participated then, proceedings have been instituted, and are still pending, which might entail capital punishment.

I am of opinion that the Counsel for the defence have no right to insist on the putting of a separate question, as the point to which they refer is definitely and distinctly comprehended in the questions already drawn up. The jury have been asked whether or not Tasoulas and the other prisoners were present at the affair at Karamouzas on the 16th and 17th of January last, when and where the Arvanitei band was attacked by the troops, and whether or not he was guilty of resistance, he and the other prisoners having, when attacked, fired on the troops. So far there is no plea on behalf of Tasoulas. Tasoulas was as accomplice, and is regarded as guilty of the attempt to murder. There is here a connection of criminal acts committed by a band which premeditatedly resolved on the commission of various crimes. There is a chain of events which renders Tasoulas responsible for what occurred afterwards, when the sergeant and corporal were killed. Tasoulas must in the eye of the law be held guilty of the criminal acts of the band subsequently to his capture, and the jury is competent to decide this point in its verdict relating to all the prisoners in general.

Colocotronis. I demand that a separate question be put in terms of the 63rd Article of the Penal Code. Tasoulas was wounded and disabled, and, according to the 63rd Article of the Code, ceased to be a member of a band. He is liable only to the penalty attached to an attempt to murder. From the moment of his capture he ought not to be considered a member of the band. His connection with his comrades no longer existed. I demand, in virtue of the said 63rd Article, that a separate question be put to the jury, "Did or did not Tasoulas' connection with the band cease with his capture?"

President. Do you mean exculpate him from the charge of resistance?

Colocotronis. I do not deny his participation in the act of resisting the troops; but I insist on his not being responsible for subsequent criminal acts of the band. I cannot see any well-founded objection to putting a distinct question on the point. The questions, as now put, may lead the jury into a misapprehension and a mistake. In regard to resistance to the troops before his capture, let him be declared guilty; but I insist, for the reasons I have stated, that a separate question should be put regarding his legal complicity in the subsequent acts of the band.

President. We understand your meaning.

Goulimes. While regarding as accurate and appropriate the remarks of the Procureur-Général in reference to the charges of resistance to the troops and attempt to murder, I entirely dissent from his views on the third point. Simultaneous acts, in the legal sense, imply identity of time and place. But as it has been proved that Tasoulas had been disabled and captured at a different place, and two hours before the conflict in which the sergeant and corporal were killed, I regret I cannot compliment the Procureur-Général on the soundness of his interpretation on this head. If Tasoulas, when a member of the Patsaourei band was guilty of criminal acts, let the law have free course in proceedings pending elsewhere. But as those alleged acts form no part of the present indictment, the Procureur-Général has no right to refer to them for the purpose of influencing the verdict in the present trial. It has been proved that Tasoulas, during his brief connection with the Arvanitei band, took part in no other criminal acts besides resistance to the troops and the attempt to murder.

President. The discussion being over, these remarks now come too late.

Goulimes. We are bound to repel the remarks of the Procureur-Général, by which he sought to make extraneous circumstances affect the forthcoming verdict.

Colocotronis. I persist with my colleague in appealing to the 63rd Article of the Penal Code.

Decree of the Court.

The Court Assizes, after considering the matter, decrees as follows:—

(The President reads the Decree.)

"In reference to the demand of the Counsel for the defence, that a separate question be submitted to the jury in respect to Tasoulas, whereas the said point is distinctly comprehended in the questions submitted to the jury, so that the jury may decide whether or not Tasoulas took part in the conflict in which the serjeant and corporal were killed, reject said demand of the Counsel for the defence."

President. Gentlemen of the jury, it remains for you to decide whether or not Tasoulas took part in the conflict in which the serjeant and corporal were killed. You are at liberty, if the evidence should suggest to you such a decision, to say that the other prisoners did, but that Tasoulas did not take part in the said second conflict.

Here the jury, receiving through their foreman, to whom the President made a few remarks on the mode of drawing up the verdict, and on the majority requisite for condemnation, all the necessary documents, retired to the chamber appointed for their deliberations.

(Time, quarter before 4 o'clock, A.M.)

(Time, quarter before 5 A.M., 10th May.)

The jury return from their chamber, and take their seat in the court.

President. Are all the jury present?

Jury. We are all present.

President. Will the foreman be pleased to read the verdict?

Mr. Parisis, foreman of the jury, says: On my honour and conscience I declare that the unanimous verdict of the jury is as follows:—1: Yes. The prisoners (1) Athanasius Tasoulas, born in Turkey, and residing at Karditsa, 25 years of age, a shepherd; (2) Leonidas Kalomiris, born and residing at Kapinisi, 30 years of age, a shepherd; (3) N. Katsounis, born and residing at Desicli, 28 years of age, a shepherd; (4) A. Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, born at Karaki in Epirus, and residing in Livadia, 25 years of age, a field-guard; (5) K. Monachos, born at Kaitsa, and residing at Trili, in Turkey, 25 years of age, a shepherd; (6) P. Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, born and residing at Vilia, 25 years of age, a servant; (7) Ph. Œconomos, born and residing at Vrilirina, in Turkey, 25 years of age, a shepherd, and all Christians, are guilty of having, in combination with Takos and other brigands, during the last year and subsequently, for the purpose of perpetrating criminal acts not yet specified, and constituting a band of brigands, and having at Mount Exarchi, or Karamousa, in the district of Livadia, first attempted to compel the Government authorities to omit acts pertaining to their public duty, and of having to this end employed force against the persons of public officers, and resisted the troops that endeavoured to make them prisoners; 2, of having deliberately with premeditation, by means of fire-arms, loaded with powder and bullets, killed George Spiliopoulos, serjeant, and Janni Karipi, corporal; 3, of having, with the intention of committing murder against the rest of the troops present, K. Makatsa, N. Kariki, and others, and B. Anagnostopoulos, serjeant-major, committed an overt act, constituting the commencement of a completed crime—that is, of having with their said arms, loaded with powder and bullets, fired on the said troops, but owing to circumstances independent of their will, failed in carrying out their intention, but wounded three of the soldiers.

2. Yes. The prisoners A. Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, K. Monachos, P. Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, Ph. Œconomos, are guilty—1, of having last year and subsequently united with Takos and Christos Arvanitei and others, and constituted a band of robbers for the purpose of perpetuating many not yet specified criminal acts, and in consequence at Pikermi, in the district of Marathon, with the intention of seizing and retaining property that did not belong to them, attacked Lord Muncaster and his lady, Mr. Lloyd and his lady and daughter, Messrs. Herbert and Vyner with their servant, and M. de Boyl, with their attendants P. Vasilakos, D. Bambali, A. Bulgaris, and D. Vuyuka, gendarmes, while passing along the public road leading from Marathon to Athens, and, bearing and using arms, taken from the said travellers various articles of value; 2, of having endeavoured by acts of violence to prevent public functionaries from the discharge of their public duties, that is, of having compelled the said gendarmes to abandon the said travellers, whom they were escorting; 3, of having premeditatedly resolved on and deliberately perpetrated murder in the person of the gendarme Vasilakos, and with the intention of committing murder in the person of the other gendarmes, committed an overt act constituting the commencement of a completed crime, that is, fired upon them with arms loaded with powder and bullets, but failed in their purpose through circumstances independent of their will, but wounded D. Bambali in the cheek; 4, of having captured by force and without any right, the above-mentioned travellers, and of having carried them to different localities in Attica, thus withdrawing them from Government protection; 5, of having employed violence and threats to extort money from them for the purpose of obtaining unlawful gain, and of having failed in their attempt, through circumstances independent of their will. And the above-mentioned four prisoners, A. Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, K. Monachos, P. Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, and Ph. Œconomos are guilty of having, on the 9th of April last, at Sykamenon:—1, attempted by acts of violence to prevent the authorities from the discharge of their public duties, that is, of having fired on the troops that endeavoured to rescue the said captives; 2, of having, with the intention of premeditatedly murdering the said troops, S. Bonis and others, committed an act constituting the commencement of a completed crime, that is, fired on them with arms loaded with powder and bullet, but from circumstances independent of their will, failed in their purpose; 3, of having premeditatedly resolved on and deliberately perpetrated the murder of the said Herbert, Lloyd, Boyl, and Vyner with swords and fire-arms.

President,—Bring the prisoners (the prisoners are brought). The Registrar will read the verdict of the jury.

(The Registrar, Jannis Sakelarios, reads the verdict.)

President.—We are ready to hear the Procureur-Général.

Procureur-Général.—The numerous and varied crimes of which the prisoners have been declared guilty by the jury's enlightened and righteous verdict are specified and punished by the Articles 363 and 364, sections 2 and 3; Articles 189 and 169, sections 1, 47, 49, 288, 321, 368, and 109, all combined, of the Penal Code. From the combination of the said Articles capital punishment is to be inflicted on those guilty of the crimes specified by the verdict; accordingly, the Court will, in terms of the law, pronounce the penalty to be inflicted on the prisoners now declared guilty. Further, the Court, in virtue of the Royal Ordinance annexed to the 5th Article of the Penal Code, will fix a place for the execution of their sentence. As a suitable spot for this purpose, I suggest the place of the greatest resort within the city of Athens. The prisoners will further be condemned to costs.

President. Have the prisoners anything to say?—*L. Kalomiris* (prisoner). We wish to appeal to the Court of Cassation. That will give us other eight days more.

President. Afterwards the subject of appeal will be taken into consideration. At present the penalty is to be pronounced.

Deliberation and Decision.

The Athens Court of Assizes,—

Considering the Decree for Prosecution No. 615, issued by the Athens Correctional Tribunal; the indictments No. 1,647 and 1,653, communicated to the prisoners by the Procureur-Général; the list of witnesses; the summonses and the certificates proving that all these documents were duly served; and the verdict of the jury, which is as follows:—(the verdict again read);

Having heard the Procureur-Général, the prisoners, and the Counsel for the defence;

Whereas the crimes of which the prisoners have been declared guilty are specified, and to be punished as follows:—

Article 363, § 1. "As guilty of robbery, are to be punished, such as wishing to take possession unjustly of property not belonging to them, and to appropriate it unjustly to themselves, have attacked or assaulted any person, or threatened him with bodily harm or death."

Art. 361, §§ 2 and 3. "The penalty of death is to be inflicted; 2, on such robbers as have committed murder; 3, or who have committed robbery on the highway, or with the use of arms."

Art. 169, § 1. "Whoever endeavours to compel an authority to take, omit, or reverse an act or ordinance pertaining to the discharge of public duty, is to be punished as guilty of resistance to lawful authority—1, with imprisonment and hard labour, if the resistance was accompanied with personal violence."

Art. 47. "Whoever, with the intention of committing a crime or misdemeanour, perpetrated any overt act, comprehending at least the commencement of a completed crime or misdemeanour, is to be punished with a proportionably lighter penalty than if the offence had been consummated."

Art. 49. "The attempt to commit a crime, when no special provision of the law applies to the point, is to be punished as follows:—1. Instead of capital punishment entailed by the crime in question, if completed, imprisonment and hard labour for life. § 4. A corresponding diminution of the penalty is to be applied when the completed crime is punishable with imprisonment and hard labour."—(Art. 11.)

Art. 288. "The penalty of death is to be inflicted on the murderer who has premeditatedly and deliberately perpetrated murder."

Art. 321. "Whoever, without right, carries off any person by force or fraud, or if the person carried off without force or fraud be under 14 years of age, and the abduction be perpetrated without the consent of the parents or guardians, so that the person abducted be withdrawn from protection of Government or of lawful directors, such offender is to be punished as guilty of criminal abduction.

3. "The said offence is to be punished with imprisonment and hard labour for a limited time, if the abduction be not accompanied with any of the aggravating circumstances."

Art. 368. "Whoever by violence or threats compels any one to do or to omit anything for the purpose of procuring for himself or another unlawful gain, is punished as guilty of criminal violence, with the following distinction: With imprisonment and hard labour for seven years at most, if the violence consisted in exciting the apprehension of future ill-treatment or harm, or in the use of threats."

Art. 109. "He who is guilty of many criminal acts, of the same or of different kinds, or he who has continued for any length of time, or by a series of individual acts to commit the same offence, is punished with the highest penalty fixed for such offence under the most aggravating circumstances."

For these reasons, and in virtue of the 32nd Article of the Penal Code and 82nd Article of the Code of Penal Procedure.

Condemns to the penalty of death the following prisoners, already declared guilty by the verdict, namely:—Athanasius Tasoulas, born in Turkey and residing at Karditza, 25 years of age; Leonidas Kalomiris, born at Karpinisi, 30 years of age, a shepherd; Nasos Katzounis, born and residing at Desicli, 28 years of age, a shepherd; Alexios Tsounis, *alias* Chormovas, born and residing at Kiriaki, in Epirus, 25 years of age, a field-guard; Kost. Monachos, born at Kaïtza, and residing at Trili, in Turkey, 25 years of age, a shepherd; Pericles Lioris, *alias* Villiotis, born and residing at Villia, 22 years of age, a servant; and Photis Œconomos, born and residing at Vriliani, in Turkey, 25 years of age, a shepherd; and all Christians.

The prisoners are further condemned to costs.

President (to the prisoners). The Court have pronounced on you the sentence of death. You may, within five days from this date, enter an appeal to the Court of Cassation, declaring it before the Registrar of this Court of Assizes, and showing him a certificate from the Superintendent of the prison, to prove that you are in custody. (*Rings the bell.*)

We hereby declare the sitting closed.

(Time, half-past 5 o'clock A.M., the 10th May.)

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord,
Athens, June 9, 1870.

M. VALAORITY called upon me this morning for the purpose of communicating to me two telegrams which have been received by the Hellenic Government from Lamia, and of which translations are inclosed herewith, in reference to the movements of the brigand chief, Takos.

The first of these telegrams, which is from the Nomarch of Lamia, states that an active search is being made for Takos in that neighbourhood, on Greek soil; but hitherto without success. The second reports that Takos had been joined by several other brigands, and is now at the head of a band of nineteen which had remained for ten days at the Ottoman village of Lakressi, where it was maintained by the inhabitants of the place, which, strange to say, is a Turkish military station.

Although this information may ultimately prove to be erroneous, I have communicated it, by telegraph, to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Photiades Bey, to whom also I have spoken on the subject, knows nothing more than what he has learnt from the Greek Government.

On the other hand, M. Valaority is still under the impression that Takos is lying concealed in this neighbourhood, and he has induced M. Zaïmis to double the reward offered for his capture or destruction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

MM. Alexandron and Ladopoulos to the Minister of the Interior and of War.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.)
Dracospilia, June 8, 1870, 10 *o'clock* A.M.

SINCE yesterday morning has commenced the patrolling and the tracking in different directions, principally in the Demos of Heracleon, Thermopylæ, and Lamia. During the night detachments were placed in suitable ambush, and to-day the patrolling continues. Neither in the district of Alamanos, nor in the district of Dracospilia, which have been minutely searched, was there found any trace of the existence or the concealement of the brigand band of Takos Arvanitis. We are busy in police inquiries; we shall do all that it is possible for any human being to do.

The Nomarch of Phthiotis,
(Signed) G. BOURZOUKIDES.
The Commander of the 3rd Battalion,
P. ALEXANDRON.
The Commander of the Flying Column in Locris,
J. LADOPOULOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

MM. Petimezas and Demetriades to the Minister of the Interior and of War.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.)
Lamia, June 8, 1870, 2·40 P.M.

THE brigand chief Takos, with seven or eight followers, Tsetouras and Doulaveris, in all nineteen, for ten days remained at the Ottoman village Lakresi, where there is a Turkish military station, maintained by the inhabitants of that place. This has been deposed to us by an escaped captive from Agrinion whom Doulaveris had captured about two months ago. Details by post.

(Signed) A. PETIMEZAS, *Eparch.*
C. DEMETRIADES, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 4.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 14, 1870.

ALTHOUGH you mentioned in your telegram of the 9th instant that you had communicated to Sir Henry Elliot the rumoured escape of Takos and his band into Turkey, where they had found countenance from the villagers, and even from the military authorities, I requested his Excellency immediately to apply to the Porte on the subject, and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him this morning that the most stringent orders had been given to the Turkish frontier authorities for his capture. Your telegram of the 13th instant, announcing the capture and death of seven brigands near Volo, shows that the Greek authorities are actively engaged on their side of the frontier in the same direction; and between the Turkish and Greek forces it seems difficult to suppose that Takos can long elude pursuit.

But you will, if you have not already done so, press upon the Greek Government not to allow any formal question of frontier to interfere with the capture of this brigand band, either on Turkish or Greek territory. The frontier Convention between Turkey and Greece admits of mutual pursuit across the respective borders, in the absence of troops of the Power within whose territory brigands may have been driven to seek refuge; and it concerns the honour of the Greek Government that its frontier authorities should not show themselves careless or lukewarm in the measures they may take for the suppression of this notorious band of brigands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 5.

Mr. Edward Noel to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord, 15, *Thurlow Road, Hampstead, June* 16, 1870.

I BEG leave to point out an inaccuracy in Mr. Erskine's letter to you, bearing date Athens, 25th May, and published in the Correspondence No. 14.

Mr. Erskine there calls George Yanni Mr. Noel's man. I am enabled to assure you, on the authority of my son's letters, that Georgos, the brother of the brigand Chiefs, was not in his service. The two brothers in his employ as shepherds were living unmolested at Achmetaga at the date of his last letter to me (6th June).

My son also states positively that Georgos, who appears to have accompanied him from Chalcis, had no influence whatever with his brothers, the brigands.

My son himself was nearly falling a victim to the suspicions of the latter. Christos wanted to detain him till answers should arrive from Athens to the letters written by the captives on Thursday morning. Takos overruled this, deciding that he had better leave, in order to communicate with Mr. Erskine. Had he been detained, my son states he would, undoubtedly, have shared the fate of the others.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD H. NOEL.

GREECE. No. 16 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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BY

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OF

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[C.—157.] *Price 5½d.*

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

Translations of Papers printed in the French Language in Parts Nos. 1 to 16 of "Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece."

PART I.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4. ("Greece No. 1," page 6.)

Letter from the Brigands.

Messieurs les Ministres of England and of Italy,

THE gentlemen are very well; but in regard to what we have agreed upon with the gentlemen concerning the ransom of 25,000*l.*, we demand from the Hellenic Government an amnesty, and that pursuit may be prevented, not only in Attica, but in all the provinces; for if we find that we are pursued, the gentlemen will be in danger. We expect your answer to-morrow without fail.

PART III.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1. ("Greece No. 3," page 4.)

M. Zaïmis to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel,

WE have taken into consideration the letter which you have addressed to Captain S. Apostolides, by which you let it be seen that you apprehend the departure of the Arvanitéï. We hasten to transmit to you the order, in case of a refusal on the part of the Arvanitéï to release the captives on receiving their ransom, to give orders to the military detachments to effect a blockade of Oropos, and to prevent, with all their force, the escape of the Arvanitéï with their captives. As soon as they shall be closely surrounded in Oropos, you will again propose to the Arvanitéï that, after having received the ransom, and released the captives, they may withdraw themselves where they please.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1. ("Greece No. 3," page 5.)

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of April 16, 1870.

Athens, April 15, 1870.

LAST Monday, the 12th of April, towards 9 o'clock in the evening, the Government unexpectedly received the melancholy and distressing news of a deplorable act of brigandage, which has just taken place at about two hours' distance from Athens. This disastrous intelligence, by which the whole capital was thunderstruck, spread with the rapidity of lightning, and threw the inhabitants into a state of sad and deep emotion. We think it our duty to give our readers an exact and detailed account of this event, which for the last five days has kept the population in a state of agitation, and politicians in the most painful anxiety.

On Monday morning, Lord Muncaster, and his wife, Mr. Frederick Vyner, an Englishman, Mr. Herbert, Secretary of the English Legation, Count Boyl, Secretary of the Italian Legation, and Mr. Lloyd, an English barrister, with his wife and little daughter, set out from the Hotel d'Angleterre, in two carriages, directing their course to Marathon, to visit the battle-field. The strangers were accompanied by an Italian servant, and one of the guides in the service of the hotel, Alexander Anémoyannès, who knew English. At the request of the strangers, the Commandant of the gendarmerie, and the Director of Police, had placed at their disposal, according to the custom in similar circumstances, four mounted gendarmes, to accompany them as guards during the excursion. These four gendarmes, however, had been placed at their disposal, more to conform to a habitual custom than from any motive of real fear, which the authorities of the gendarmerie, as also of the police, could entertain with respect to the safety of the travellers during their excursion. The authorities were fully persuaded that there was perfect security in Attica, and that there was no danger for any one at all to traverse it from one end to the other. Unfortunately this excursion was destined to come to a disastrous and melancholy end. After they had visited Marathon and the environs, the travellers were returning to Athens, completely satisfied, when, at half-past 4 o'clock, at the bend of a road between Pikermis to Spata, on the borders of the Demes of Kropia and Marathon, the travellers fell into an ambuscade of brigands. Directly the advanced guard of the brigands appeared, the two mounted gendarmes rushed upon them, opened fire, and drew their swords; but they could do nothing against the great number of brigands with whom they found themselves suddenly face to face; and they had been placed *hors de combat* at the very first shots, one having been badly wounded in the chin, and the other in the stomach. The carriages were immediately surrounded by about twenty brigands, and the foreigners in them were forced to alight. At the same moment the brigands snatched a diamond ornament from Lady Muncaster, and commanded all the captive travellers and the two other gendarmes to follow them. They were conducted to a place about a quarter of an hour off in the direction of Pentelicus. There they were received by six older brigands, who were waiting for them. These last were the Chiefs Arvanitès and Spanos, from what we are told, with their staff, to whom the captive strangers were handed over. At this moment a detachment of six soldiers came up, who opened fire on the brigands: but, on the one hand, the number of the latter was greatly superior, as they were thirty; and, on the other, the threat that they had made, that they would kill their prisoners if the troops continued their fire, compelled the soldiers to discontinue their attack, and allow the brigands to retire quietly. Unwilling, doubtless, to be embarrassed by the presence of the women, who were sure to hamper their movements, they set them at liberty towards 7 o'clock in the evening. They then allowed their Italian servant to accompany them, and conducted them on horseback to the village of Charvati, where the carriages awaited them, in which they returned to Athens. With these ladies the two wounded gendarmes also returned, and received in the carriage every possible care at the hands of these noble Englishwomen. When the brigands had arrived at their camp, that is to say, their den, they gave their prisoners paper, pen, and ink, in order that they might send the news of their capture to Athens, and make known the amount of the ransom required by the brigands to set them at liberty. At the moment of the ladies' departure, the Chief of the brigands reassured them as to the safety of the lives of their husbands and of their travelling companions, adding that they would pay them every possible attention, and that they would see them again immediately the ransom should be paid. The brigands demanded in their letters, at first, 32,000*l.* to liberate the prisoners, and afterwards 50,000*l.* more, or their amnesty; and they have demanded, besides, the suspension of all pursuit on the part of the public forces, until the close of negotiations. According to information we have received, the Government, yielding to the representation of the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and Italy, and to the entreaties of the wives of the prisoners, have suspended all pursuit of the brigands; and their liberation is expected almost immediately. It is not known where the prisoners have been conducted, or the direction taken by the brigands, who will naturally, owing to their accurate knowledge of the country, employ every means to place their prisoners in a secure position, and not to set them at liberty until after they have secured their retreat against all danger.

It would be difficult to depict the painful anxiety, the mingled feelings of sorrow and foreboding which the situation of these noble strangers has caused to all, without distinction of party—a situation which, considering the demands of the brigands, cannot but cause us some misgiving.

The facts which we shall know later will show us whether efforts have been made to put down brigandage, if it has been repressed as it ought to have been; but, nevertheless, if, checked though it has been, the band of the Arvanitis has escaped the unflagging pursuit made against them lately in Locris and Bœotia, has succeeded in penetrating into Attica, and has dared to commit an execrable crime, that does not prove that brigandage has not been actively pursued, and still less that it is in a flourishing state. With this great misfortune, this truly public calamity before our eyes, we cannot help expressing how painful it is to us that, in this distressing state of affairs, not one of the organs of the organs of the Opposition have spared us the regret of seeing ourselves forced to point out the ill-will with which they have all vied in believing that they could serve their party in no better way than by flinging against the Ministry, on the occasion of an event deplored by the entire population of Athens, accusations which have no foundation except in their imaginations—accusations which cannot be regarded by the public conscience as anything but unfounded, until light can be brought to penetrate the darkness which enshrouds this sinister event, the blame of which, it seems to us, cannot be laid on any save the perpetrators of the crime.

Certain organs of the Opposition have stated, as an incriminating charge against the Ministry, that the English Minister applied for information from the Government respecting the state of public security, in order to communicate it to the English travellers, and that he even requested the Government to provide a military force to accompany them and protect them during their excursion. This statement of the Opposition organs is totally false. To-day it is certain that no application whatever was made to the authorities, unless it was that notice was given to the police, doubtless by the maître d'hôtel of the travellers, of an excursion into the interior, which was communicated by the police to the commandant of gendarmerie, in order that he might furnish, as is customary, three or four mounted gendarmes to escort the travellers on their excursion. But neither the English Minister, nor any one acting for him, nor any one else, informed the Government that any distinguished foreigners were intending to go out of Athens, any more than further application was made for information on the state of public security, with the view either of preventing them from executing their design, or to induce the Government to take the necessary measures to secure them from all danger during their excursion. But unhappily many circumstances combine to corroborate the suspicion that the projected excursion was betrayed from this very city, and that the brigands had been informed of it while in the Megaria, where they were being pursued two or three days before the sad event.

In any event, we consider it a matter for deep regret that the President of the Council was absent from Athens at that juncture; for when we recall the fact that on a previous occasion, under similar circumstances, M. Zaïmis, following the dictates of prudence, and even in spite of advice to the contrary, caused a party of foreign tourists to be accompanied by an escort of thirty soldiers, we cannot help believing that, had he been at Athens when these distinguished foreigners planned their excursion, his foresight would have anticipated this event, the results of which may prove so disastrous to our country.

Inclosure 8 in No. 2. ("Greece No. 3," page 11.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Marcopoulo, April* $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

THIS morning, in spite of the rain, I repaired, with five of the troopers under my command, to the port of Orôpos, to meet Mr. Noel there, who had come from Chalcis with one of the brothers of the Arvaniti; but I was unable to find him there, as Christo Arvaniti had arrived the very evening before, with four of his band, to meet his brother, and having taken him with him, as well as Mr. Noel, has gone to the village of Oropos, where his band and the European prisoners are installed.

I therefore decided also to repair to the above-mentioned village. On my arrival I found the brigands before the house of Scourtanioti; they received me, and conducted me to the quarters of the prisoners. I hastened to deliver the letters I had with me, addressed to these gentlemen, without any obstacle being thrown in my way.

After a few words had been interchanged, I proceeded with Taco Arvaniti, who calls himself the Chief of the band, and with Mr. Noel, into a room by ourselves, and began negotiations with them for the liberation of the prisoners. I represented to him on the one hand all the difficulties which are opposed to the admission of their demands; and on the other, all the means that the Government is willing to place at his disposal for their material interests as well as for the safety of his band; and at the same time showed him that certain danger and his complete destruction would result if he insisted on his impossible demands and continued to detain the foreigners. I read him my instructions and commented on them from more than one point of view, but it was all in vain. Neither he nor his brother Christo, who came to take part in the conversation, were willing to consent. It is the amnesty to which they cling so pertinaciously, and when I explained to them that the Government is favourably disposed even to that, but that it is not in its power to grant it, as it is opposed to the Constitution, they said to me, "And who made the Constitution?" "The nation," I answered. "Very well then, let the nation assemble and modify it; that which can make can also unmake. We are in no great haste, we can wait even ten months." "What, and keep the prisoners all the time?" I asked. "Most certainly," they answered, "Heaven has sent them to us to save us," &c.

Such were, in general terms, their unreasonable demands. We then began to speak about their pardon, and I assured them that that was quite possible, as pardon is a royal prerogative, but that a preliminary sentence is absolutely necessary. "Then let a Court of Assize come here to judge and condemn us," said they, "in order that the law may be completely carried out."

Their demands, as you see, were as unreasonable as they were revolting. And when I told them, in conclusion, that they had better remain at Oropos, as well for the sake of the strangers as for their own safety, as here they are not pursued; while if they venture to leave Oropos they might meet some detachments, who might very possibly not respect the inviolability which they find at Oropos, they grew angry and said "We understand it very well; ambuscades are laid for us, but we shall kill the prisoners."

Shortly afterwards they ordered preparations to be made for departure, and soon changed their minds. In the meantime they have compelled the prisoners to communicate these details to their Ministers, and to give them till to-morrow evening for an answer. They pretended that this last resolution is contrary to the one taken previously, according to which they had believed that the permission to make use of country houses was general and absolute. After having repeatedly reiterated my counsels, but always without any result, and when I saw that there was no hope of coming to an arrangement, but that they always repeated that they wanted to save their lives, and save them on this very spot, I was obliged to leave them.

From what I have understood from their expressions, I feel convinced that they hope that the Ministers of England and Italy will force the Government to accept their terms, although I have tried to explain to them the sentiments of the Ministers, who approve of the decisions of the Government.

It appears that their plan, or rather their fixed resolve, is to advance towards Bœotia, and further, and an attack directed against them cannot but expose the lives of the prisoners to inevitable danger—danger which these gentlemen perfectly foresee.

To-morrow, with the troops under my orders, I go to Salessi to communicate to the Captains Apostolides and Liacopoulo, who are quartered there, the determination of the Government to prevent, even by force, the advance of the band of the Arvaniteï towards Bœotia. In this village I shall await the orders of the Government, who perhaps think with me that, after the communication which I have had the honour to make, my mission is ended.

I hope that the village of Salessi, as also other favourable positions, have been to-day occupied by the soldiers, as, in fact, the inclosed letter from M. Apostolides tends to prove. What has struck me most, however, is that the brigands have heard nothing of the measures that are being taken.

A few hours ago a Royal steamer came and anchored at the port of Oropos. I sent to ask the commander if he had brought anything connected with my mission, and he answered that he was only cruizing.

Pray accept, &c.
(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

PART V.

Inclosure 7 in No. 3. ("Greece No. 5," page 6.)

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Athens, April $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

INSTEAD of answering the communication which you addressed to me under date of $\frac{\text{March 31}}{\text{April 12}}$, concerning the arrest and sequestration by brigands of Mr. Herbert, Secretary to the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty, Messrs. Vyner and Lloyd, together with the Count Boyl, Secretary of the Legation of His Majesty the King of Italy, I preferred coming to an understanding with you, as well as with the Minister of Italy, as to the measures to be taken for saving the lives of the prisoners.

Unfortunately, though both the King and his Government deplore this calamity, every effort, though pushed to the extreme limit of what it was possible for them to do, has remained unavailing.

In face of the terrible termination which this sad event has had, the King and his Government cannot find words to express to you their painful regrets, and there are no sacrifices which my colleagues and I will not impose upon ourselves, as far as we ourselves are concerned, in order to give a solemn expression to these feelings.

Pray accept, &c.
(Signed) SPIRIDION VALAORITY.

Inclosure 8 in No. 3. (" Greece No. 5," page 7.)

Report of Colonel Théagénis.

[See page 15.]

Inclosure 10 in No, 3. (" Greece No. 5," page 9.)

M. Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Dear M. Zaïmis,
Schimatari, April $\frac{11}{23}$, 1870.

I TRANSMIT to you two letters: one of which was seized on Christo Arvanitaki, the Chief of the brigands; the other on another of the brigands who were killed. You will remark in the one the counsels which were given to the brigands to insist on the amnesty. The name with which it is signed is, I believe, a fictitious one; in the same way that of his comrade, who is mentioned there, is conventional. In the other you will perceive that the writer was an employé in the public service, as he complains of his recall, being in connection with these very brigands.

M. Liacopoulo has a gold watch and some other little ornaments belonging to one of the Englishmen taken prisoners by the brigands. He will send them to you.

(Signed) THEAGENIS.

Inclosure 11 in No. 3. (" Greece No. 5," page 9.)

M. Kolliote to M. Panaghi.

My dear M. Panaghi,
Kiourka, February $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

I HASTEN by this note to ask for news of your health, which is so precious to us; and if you ask after ours, thanks to Heaven we are well. I beg you to send me, by the bearer of this note, the pistol which you know of. I mean the pistol belonging to my friend Clio Ghiliati, because I have given him my promise. It is on this account that I send some one expressly, and you will do me a great favour if you will send it to me. I should have liked to have come myself, but I have not had time, as I was obliged to return to Athens, where MM. Koussei have got me appointed to another post.

Your friend,
(Signed) KOLLIOTE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 3. (" Greece No. 5," page 9.)

M. Yanon to Messrs. Demetrius and Christo.

Brothers,
Chalcis, April $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

WE are quite well, and hope that you are the same. What you have done with regard to the prisoners is well done. From the information that we have received from our friends, do not ask for money. You must insist as much as possible on the amnesty. All our friends assure us that it will be granted. When they pass a certain place they will be on foot; otherwise, take care to send some other person to our friend. We have also a commission which you must receive, in any case. I have seen our friend to-day, who sends you his compliments.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE YANON.

P.S.—Insist on the amnesty as much as you can.

To MM. Demetrius and Christo,
Wherever they may be.

PART VII.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 7," page 6.)

Examination of Pericles Lori.

THE brigand Pericles Lori deposed:—

That he is a native of the village of Vilia;

That the band of the Arvaniti, of which he has been a member for a year, made their entry into Greece during January of the present year; that their entry was not counselled by any one; that the band was first beaten at Livadia, where some of their number were killed or wounded;

That then they went to Ritzona, where they were beaten a second time, and thence passed on to the village of Vilia, in Himadia, where they got assistance from the peasants;

That he cannot remember the day on which the band arrived at Marathon, but he thinks that it was about fifteen days before the last act of brigandage;

That the Chiefs of the band, who were Christo and Tako Arvaniti, Démos Patzaoura, and some others, knowing that it was generally the custom for tourists to visit the village of Marathon at this season of the year, had led them there and placed them in ambush;

That, in fact, five or six days before the affair at Pikermis, the band had failed in seizing some American tourists;

That this check did not discourage the Chiefs, who determined to hover round the neighbourhood, and wait for some other tourists, who, they said, were coming there;

That the movements of the band were directed by the Chiefs, who did not speak of them to the other members;

That he was not in the confidence of any of the Chiefs, inasmuch as he was a stranger to most of the brigands, who were natives of Turkey;

That the confidant of Takos and Christo was their cousin Elie;

That besides the witness, there were others of the band who complained that the Chiefs did not pay much attention to them;

That while the Chiefs received from the shepherds milk, cheese, and good bread, the inferior members of the band had to subsist on flour, which they made into bread themselves, baking it in the ashes of the fire;

That two days (*sic*) before the affair at Pikermis, as they were hovering about the place, they saw the unfortunate prisoners going to Marathon; that not having had time to seize upon them, they placed themselves in ambuscade, and made them prisoners on their return; from what they learnt afterwards, there was a detachment of soldiers a little way in front of them;

That as soon as they had seized upon the travellers, they cried to the guide to prevent the above-mentioned detachment, which in the meantime had arrived on the spot, opening fire;

That accordingly the guide, waving a white pocket handkerchief, prevented the soldiers from charging the band;

That he cannot remember the place where the prisoners were conducted after the affair at Pikermis, because night had already come on, and he was unable to distinguish the places they passed through;

That after the departure of Lord Muncaster (whom they designated by the name of the "tall one" (ὁ μεγάλος), they were visited by a servant of the travellers, who brought them provisions;

That on the following day, in the evening, some other persons whom he did not know, but amongst whom he remembers having seen Captain Gako, Nasso, Seliami, and Liaco, came to see the Chiefs;

That it was impossible for him to find out what the new arrivals had said to the Chiefs, because the latter had made no communication, except among themselves, either of their own intentions or of the news they received;

That they went to Oropos, in order that their prisoners might be more comfortable, as the rain, which was coming down as fast as it could pour, had caused them some suffering;

That the Chiefs, after having told Lord Muncaster that for the release of the prisoners they should require 25,000*l.*, or the amnesty, suddenly changed their minds, and made both the one and the other the condition of their release;

That the subordinate members of the band, among whom was the witness himself, advised the Chiefs to confine themselves to the ransom; but Tacos and Christos replied, that they were perfectly indifferent as to the money, but that they were specially anxious for the amnesty; in other words, that Tacos and his brother had plenty of money;

That Tacos exercised absolute authority over the band, inasmuch as among its members there were, besides his brother Christos, four of his cousins, Demos, Patzaoura, Lareada, and Elie, by means of whom he controlled the others;

That the letters which came to the Chiefs were read by a certain Zomas of Thebes;

That if the ransom had been brought, the subordinate members of the band would have revolted against the Chiefs, seized the money, and fled;

That he does not know whether Tacos, in putting forward these conditions, had been urged to do it by counsels from without, because when the band arrived at Oropos, the chiefs, followed by the prisoners, had quartered themselves in some houses, while the subordinate members had lodged in huts;

That, when after the disaster, the remainder of the band reproached Tacos with being the cause of it, he answered them with tears in his eyes, that the fault was not his, but theirs who had written to him from Chalcis to insist on the amnesty;*

That he gave the above-mentioned persons the title of μεγάλοι (persons of high position), without, however, mentioning their names;

That he is ignorant whether counsels to the same effect had been given to Tacos from Athens as well;

That after remaining two or three days at Oropos, the Chiefs, considering that this position was not too secure, decided to push on to Sykamenos, where they already had had lodgings prepared for them;

That, in fact, they set out on their route without knowing that there were some detachments in the neighbourhood;

That the Chiefs having communicated to the messengers from Athens their idea of going on to Sykamenos, were counselled by them not to move, and to accept the ransom without insisting on the amnesty, in order that they should not have to repent themselves of it (as the messengers told them);

That this sentence alarmed the Chiefs, who from that time decided to effect their retreat to Sykamenos;

That he is ignorant whether any persons from Athens made any other proposals relating to the transport of the band out of the country;

That on its arrival at Sykamenos, the band was warned by the advance-guard that there were troops there, amongst whom were forty mounted troopers; that then Tacos drew a paper from his sash, which he gave to the guide with orders to go to the troops and demand a free passage for them;

That, while waiting for this answer, the band laid by, but when the guide did not return, they continued their march to Dilessi;

That about an hour afterwards the troops opened fire on them;

That then the band threw aside their cloaks and began to run as fast as they could, followed by the prisoners;

That the latter were guarded by the Chiefs, one of whom, Christo Arvanitis, being wounded, was only armed with a pistol;

That when they saw the troops, the chiefs cried "Don't fire;" but that the former, immediately the band was within range, opened fire upon them, and he, the witness, being in the advanced guard, was the first to be wounded;

That the band did not return the fire of the troops till they reached Dilessi;

That he was unable to see the massacre of the prisoners because, by reason of his wound, he was marching in front of them supported by two of his comrades; but that he learnt from the latter afterwards that a man named Catarrahias, one of the brigands belonging to the band, had killed one of them.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 7," page 8.)

Examination of Costa.

THE brigand Costa deposes:—

That the idea of the amnesty was given to the Chiefs by Lord Muncaster himself;

That Tacos demanded a ransom of 50,000*l.*, or only 25,000*l.* and the amnesty;

That on the evening of the day on which the band was attacked by the troops, Tacos, answering the reproaches which his comrades made against him of having been the cause of the disastrous issue of the affair, told them that he was not to blame, but some people of high position, who advised him to insist on the amnesty;

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* See Inclosure 12 in despatch of April 28 ("Greece No 5," page 9), that is to say, the letter found on Christe's dead body, and signed by Mr. Noel's man, George Yanon, a brother of the Arvanitéi.—E.M.E.

That M. Théagénis told the Chiefs that the amnesty could not be granted, that they should be contented with the ransom, that they would have saved their lives, and that they would do well to remain at Oropos;

That he is ignorant whether M. Théagénis guaranteed the Chiefs a safe retreat;

That in spite of that the Chiefs insisted on the amnesty, because they always hoped to succeed in obtaining it; but they would have ended by accepting his offers, if in a few days they had been convinced that all hope was in vain;

That Tacos acted as Captain over the remainder of the band, who, however, would have abandoned him if the ransom had been paid;

That, he having decided to go to Sykamenos, they had determined to continue their route to Livadia, and from there to pass through the Phtiotide towards Turkey;

That, when they arrived at Sykamenos they perceived the presence of the troops, to whom they sent the guide to warn them not to fire;

That as the guide did not return, the band threw off their cloaks and pushed on with all possible speed, through fear of being surrounded;

That about half-an-hour afterwards they met the troops, who opened fire upon them;

That, when they arrived at Dilessi, they were charged in front and in rear by the troops, and the cavalry advanced to make them give way;

That the brigands Catarrhia and Barbayanni were killed by the troops;

That Mr. Herbert (named by the brigands "the man with the long beard") marched between these two brigands, who helped him along, and who also killed him when they saw that he could go no further;

That Mr. Lloyd (to whom the title of *ὁ ἀνγευμένος*—"the married man"—was given) was killed after the troops had killed Christo and other brigands;

That he had heard all this afterwards from his comrades, because, as he was wounded, he marched in front, and so could not see what was passing behind;

That that is the reason why he also does not know who was the murderer of M. Boyl ("the Italian," as the brigands called him);

That as for Mr. Vyner ("the child," as he was called by the brigands) he had heard that he was killed by Xephloudas, because he was unable to go further from loss of strength;

That the band, though they knew very well that their guns could not reach them, nevertheless returned the fire of the troops, who were at a distance of about a quarter of an hour;

That Tacos, who during the action had been wounded in the head, repented of not having accepted the ransom, and wept and lamented with grief for having lost his brother and his comrades, and with fear for the consequences of the disaster;

That he is ignorant whether Tacos, in insisting on the amnesty, had been urged to it by persons from without; but before the capture of the Englishmen he said that his brother was going to arrive from Athens;

That not one of the band has ever gone to Athens;

That they knew that tourists were going to pass by the place where they were in ambush several days before;

That six days before the affair of Pikermis they had failed in capturing some other tourists;

That they had no idea with whom they had to do;

That Tacos never took counsel with any but his confidants;

That he is ignorant whether Tacos received any letters, but has often seen him converse with the persons who brought provisions to the band;

That he only knows one of the brothers of Tacos, viz., the one who is in the service of a Frank in Chalcis (Noël);

That he does not know what the brothers said to each other;

That he is not acquainted with the places they passed, as he is not a native of the country;

That the band of the Arvaniti is not on good terms with that of Spanos, as the former levy contributions on the Chiefs of the latter;

That he is ignorant in what manner Catarrhia killed Mr. Herbert;

That Mr. Lloyd was killed by Stathaki;

That he did not see either Mr. Boyl or M. Vyner killed, because, as he said above, he was wounded, and had to march in front; and that, in his opinion, from Sykamenos to the place where Mr. Herbert was killed, is a distance of about two hours.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 7," page 9.)

Examination of Alexis Tzounis.

THE brigand Alexis Tzounis also deposes that if the band insisted on the amnesty, that depended on Tacos, who exercised absolute control over the band;

That at first Tacos had accepted the proposal of Lord Muncaster, namely, the ransom of 25,000*l.*, or the amnesty, but had subsequently repented, and put forward both conditions for the release of the prisoners;

That he is ignorant whether Tacos received letters from Athens or elsewhere;

That five individuals came from Athens to the place where the band was encamped;

That Dinos, the brother of Tacos, was entirely unknown to him;

That the band left Sykamenos, preceded by the prisoners, who were guarded by Tacos himself;

That he is ignorant who killed the prisoners; but that it was the troops who fired the first shots.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 7," page 9.)

Examination of Photi Conemos.

THE brigand Photi Conemos, a native of Agrapha, deposes:—

That Mr. Herbert was killed by Catarrhia and Barbayanni;

That as regards Mr. Lloyd, he thinks that it was Tzacanicas who killed him;

That he is totally ignorant who killed Messrs. Boyl and Vyner;

That being wounded, he marched in front of the band, supported by his comrades; and he could not therefore see what was passing behind him;

That the subordinate members of the band counselled Tacos to accept the ransom, and not to insist on the amnesty; but that Tacos, being well supplied with money, refused;

That he is ignorant of the motive which urged Tacos to insist on the amnesty, and refuse the money;

That five or six days before the last act of brigandage, the band had seen some other tourists crossing the route, round which they were hovering;

That they had determined to seize them, but had missed their opportunity;

That they set out from Vilia, where they had been five or six days before;

That they had determined to abandon Sykamenos, because they perceived the presence of the troops; and,

That Mr. Herbert was killed by Catarrahia and Barbayanni; the former giving him a blow on the nape of the neck, which felled him headlong to the ground, when the latter dispatched him.

Inclosure in No. 8. ("Greece No. 7," page 10.)

The Council of Ministers to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis, April $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

[See page 16.]

Inclosure 1 in No. 9. ("Greece No. 7," page 11.)

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of May 1, 1870.

WE said in our sheet No. 90, owing to incorrect information, that the Direction of Police had been apprised by the hotel-keeper where the travellers, whom all Greece is mourning for to-day, were lodged, that they were going to make an excursion to Marathon. Our information was incorrect, because it was from an *employé* of the English Legation that the police received this intelligence, and the Direction of the Police informed the Commandant of the Gendarmerie of it, who sent some gendarmes to attend to their safety during their journey.

Inclosure in No. 11. ("Greece No. 7," page 13.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Thebes, April* $\frac{13}{25}$, 1870.

I HAVE already had the honour, by my despatch of Schimatari dated the 10th of this month, to announce to you the unhappy events of yesterday. But as that brief report was the result of my first impressions, and of hurried informations, which are not always very exact, I have thought it my duty to report to you in my present despatch all the events which have taken place between the 7th and 10th of this month, so that you should be more accurately informed of all that has passed.

In accordance with the orders of Government of the 6th of this month, I left Athens the next day, and arrived towards evening at Marcopoulo, a village of the district of Perea. M. Æconomides, Demarch of the said district, as he did not wish to go to Oropos to inform the brigands of my arrival and of my mission, which had been ordered subsequently to the letters which they had caused to be brought to the Ministry by himself, I sent to his place a native named Karyda, who, having found the brigands at Oropos, let them know what I had been commissioned to tell them. They replied that I ought to arrive at Oropos at the rising of the moon, or at latest at daybreak, and as they could not go to Oropos, they would leave some one there to conduct me to the place where they expected to stop. The weather was rainy, and during the night I received a letter from the port of Oropos, sent by Mr. Noel, in which he prayed me, in consequence of the orders which Mr. Erskine had transmitted to him, not to put myself in communication with the brigands before having an interview with him. Mr. Noel brought with him a brother of the Arvanitis, in the hope of facilitating by his intervention his understanding with the brigands. Christo, his brother, having learnt his arrival at the port of Oropos, arrived at his meeting place accompanied by four of his companions, and went to bed with them in the same room as Mr. Noel.

If any one had informed me of this incident the deliverance of the prisoners would have been certain, for I should have hastened on with the troops to arrest them, and exchanged them with the prisoners.

The next morning, the 8th, I appeared at the port of Oropos to meet Mr. Noel in conformity with the desire which he had expressed to me in his letter; but I did not find him there. I learnt, however, from the natives that he had gone out with the brigands mentioned above and the brothers of the Arvaniti to the village of Oropos; and not to delay our interview, I set out, too, towards Oropos. On my arrival the brigands conducted me to the house of Scourtanioti, where I saw the unhappy prisoners, and left them. After that, having taken Tacos Arvaniti aside, I communicated to him, in the presence of Mr. Noel, the propositions contained in my instructions dated the 6th of the month, concerning the deliverance of the prisoners. But he, as well as his brother Christo, who had come to take part in the conversation, accompanied by some others, contended that the amnesty should be accorded to them as well as the ransom. It was in vain that I proposed to them other means of safety, such as to depart without being in any way molested by land or by sea, taking safe hostages, myself in the first place, if they wished to go by land, and the English flag if they would go by sea. After some long and useless discussions, I let them know that they ought at any rate, for the interests of the prisoners, to remain at Oropos, for it was upon this condition Government had consented not to follow them; while if they pushed on further they might meet with some detachments, as the Government regarded as not existing the engagement which it had made in the presence of the Ministers, at their request. When the brigands heard this indirect threat, they became irritated and wished to depart forthwith, persisting in maintaining that the promise which had been given them was absolute, and that they might go to Thebes, to Locris, to Lamia, and everywhere else. After having passed several hours in exerting myself all in vain to make these miscreants understand their own interests, as well as their own safety, I decided to depart, and entering the room of the prisoners, I desired them to write their letters if they wished to do so. While these gentlemen were writing, Tacos Arvaniti entered the chamber and said, "I am going to kill them immediately." Then turning towards the prisoners he added, "Write to your Ministers that if this affair is not finished by to-morrow evening, I shall cut your throats, for M. le Colonel wishes it to be so, as he threatens us with the troops." At length, after having taken the letters, I was about to depart, and before getting on my horse, I addressed a last piece of advice to Tacos Arvaniti, who accompanied me. But he replied to me as usual, "Something will happen."

On the evening of the same day I returned to the village Marcopoulo. It was from there that I let you know the result of my interview with the brigands.

On the 9th of the present month, at half-past 4 in the morning, I received the order of Government dated the 8th of the present month, to surround the brigands at Oropos, and at 6 o'clock in the morning I left, and arrived at 11 o'clock at Salessi, to put myself into communication with Captain M. Apostolides and Captain M. Liacopoulo, who were at Schimatari. Having come to an agreement with M. Apostolides, I wrote to M. Liacopoulo to hasten to come to Salessi with the force which he had with him, and at the same time to order the other troops to follow him. I did this:—

1. Because to be able effectually to surround Oropos we needed the simultaneous co-operation of all the troops at our disposal so as to surround the village, and to render every attempt of the brigands to make a sortie vain, after having, according to their custom, killed their prisoners; and

2. Because the troops under the orders of Captain Liacopoulo, by remaining at Sycamino beyond the river, became useless, and would not be of use to us at Oropos, the incessant rains having rendered the passage of the river difficult.

While I was awaiting there the arrival of M. Liacopoulo, the man called Stavro Liati, an inhabitant of Salessi, who was sent by Captain Apostolides to reconnoitre the movements of the brigands, came to tell us that the latter were preparing to cross at Sycamino.

In consequence of this information I hastened with the troops under the command of Captain Apostolides to march towards Oropos, with the intention of investing the village even with this force alone, if we could succeed in outstripping the brigands, surprising them at Oropos, and cutting off their retreat; at the same time, I countermanded my previous instructions to Captain Liacopoulo, and ordered him also to post himself in the environs of Sycamino in order to cut off the retreat of the brigands, in case the rest of us should fail in surprising them at Oropo. But during our march, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we met some peasants, who assured us that the brigands had already crossed the river and reached Sycamino. We were, therefore, also obliged to change our route and direct our course to Sycamino in order to prevent them moving from this position, meaning to force them to shut themselves up in the village, and so necessarily compel them to accept the propositions which have been made to them. Unfortunately the river was swollen, and the passage presented great difficulties, which caused some delay. The brigands took advantage of this and fled with all speed towards Dilessi with the prisoners, and some peasants and shepherds, whom they brought with them from Sycamino.

Both before and after the soldiers had crossed the river I had given orders to the officers not to fire a shot, but to confine themselves to cutting off the retreat of the brigands, and so try to bar their progress, hoping by this measure to shut them in at Sycamino. But the brigands increased their pace, and the most active of the soldiers ran on to get up to them. The brigands tried to keep them off by firing some shots and shouting, "Do not come near us, for we shall kill the Englishmen, and then you will be lost." The soldiers answered these shots from time to time, but without any result.

After the river had been crossed, and while we were busy with the officers directing the march of the soldiers, we saw the interpreter Anémoyanni in the distance, who came towards me, and on approaching me, said that the prisoners were likely to get killed, and that we should refrain from pursuing the brigands, as their intention was to stop at Sycamino. As this village belongs to the district of Attica, I told him in answer, to make haste and acquaint the brigands that they could remain quietly, and without fear at Sycamino, as the soldiers had been ordered not to fire at them, and that there they could receive the money and leave the State under the conditions of security that the Government had promised them.

Anemoyanni showed great eagerness to execute this commission, but, on the other hand, pretended that he could not rejoin them on foot, and walked off to the village to try and get himself a horse. Nevertheless, he did nothing; I think that he treacherously slipped off. I say treacherously, because I have other previous reasons for distrusting his sincerity; as I remarked that, when at Oropos I was speaking to the prisoners in a foreign language, and one unknown to the brigands, the latter showed by the manner in which they expressed themselves that they knew the subject of my conversations.

As I have already said, the brigands as they advanced fired some shots, and they were followed at some distance by a few soldiers, who also fired, without any success; and when they neared Dilessi, the Secretary of the English Legation—the unfortunate Mr. Herbert—being fatigued and unable, although they forced him on, to run further, was killed by the brigands. I draw that conclusion because they had no other motive for killing him, and because, about thirty yards before the place where he fell, I myself found his overcoat thrown on the ground, which showed that it hampered him, fatigued as he was by the rapidity of his march. After this melancholy death the soldiers began to aim at the brigands, of whom some were killed. After the second murder, that is to say after the death of Mr. Lloyd, the advocate of the railway company, who had been killed by the brigands forty paces further on than Mr. Herbert, several brigands were wounded, and the pursuit was pushed on with fury. It continued still when the two other prisoners were found killed, young Mr. Vyner and the Secretary of the Italian Legation, whose death, in consequence of false reports, was supposed to have taken place before the others. The pursuit lasted till night, and for a great distance.

If the armed force at Chalcis, which had received orders to take up its position at Delium, and which we thought was there, because we were under the impression that the steamer which had arrived at Oropos had already landed it, had accomplished its mission, the result of the pursuit would have been quite different; this force by unexpectedly facing the brigands would have opposed their passage, while the troops advancing on their rear would have hemmed them in. In this way the complete destruction of the band, and perhaps the deliverance of some or all of the prisoners, would have been effected; for before Delium no one as yet had been killed, and at such a moment of trouble and danger the brigands would not have had time to kill them.

There was at Delium a detachment of troops under the command of M. Liacopoulos, bu tunfortunately he was not equal to the exigencies of the occasion, for half the soldiers had shut themselves up in their houses, and were not able to hinder the flight of the brigands, and so give the pursuing force time to get up to them.

The brigands who had been wounded in their flight towards Delium hid themselves in the surrounding thickets, and have been since killed by the soldiers, who discovered them. Christo Arvaniti and Yannaro, although wounded, fired on the soldiers, who in return killed them. Alexis Khimara was the only one who surrendered himself without resistance; he was embarked on board the steamer and taken to Chalcis.

The following are the brigands killed by the soldiers: Christo Arvanitaki, the Chief of the band, Sotiri Zoma, Jean Verphani, Elie Stathaki, Georges Câtarahia, Yéroyanni or Yannaro, and Demetrius Tzaranica; Alexis Khimara was taken prisoner. There are some others wounded, who have hidden themselves, for during the last few moments of the pursuit only nine were counted; and, in fact, three others were afterwards discovered and made prisoners, whose names are Photis Œconomou, Pericles Liori, and Constantin Monakho. According to the evidence of the two last-named, there are still two more wounded.

If the brigands had remained one night more at Oropos, and the investment of the the town had taken place, the rescue of the prisoners could not have been doubtful; because the brigands would still have been permitted to choose between the ransom and the safe-conduct which had been proposed to them, or in the opposite case their destruction was inevitable. But the investment of the village could not possibly be effected, as we did not have the necessary length of time. The Government decided to take this measure on the 8th of the month, and its resolution was communicated to me on the day following, while I was still at Marcopoulo, which is five hours distant from Salessi, where the two companies of soldiers were quartered. So I had to lose a great deal of time in journeys; further, M. Liacopoulo was at Schimatari, which is three hours distant from Salessi, which again is two hours and a-half off Oropos; so that with the greatest possible expedition, the investment could scarcely have been effected before evening. It would have been a much surer plan if the armed force could have approached the village during the night from different sides, and made their appearance on the morning of the 11th day of the month at all the favourable positions. During the day they would have had time to render the investment complete.

As the investment was impossible, owing to the flight of the brigands, pursuit became necessary, in conformity with the orders of the Government; but, while we pressed on, the obstacles which the passage of the river threw in our way, unfortunately retarded the progress of the troops, while on the contrary they favoured the flight of the brigands. But in spite of all these difficulties, the destruction of the brigands would have been certain, and the safety of the prisoners, or of some of them, probable, if Delium had been occupied by the troops.

The melancholy death of foreigners so distinguished is without doubt a great misfortune. So every one considers it, and all regard it with the most painful regret. As they had the misfortune to fall into the hands of bandits whose cruelty is only equal to their wickedness, and as all the circumstances I have related were so much against them, their safety was impossible. The customs of the brigands, in similar cases, as regards their prisoners are well known. The unhappy prisoners were threatened with death every day, and every moment, when I was at Oropos, this threat was repeated to them.

If the band of the Arvanitis has not been completely annihilated, at all events it has suffered considerably, for it has lost Christo Arvanitis, who was the real leader of the band, as being bolder and more cunning than his brother Tacos. The others, too, who were killed or taken were the most formidable. The destruction of these malefactors has given courage to the depressed inhabitants, and will contribute to inspire them with a firm confidence in the power of the laws and of the Government.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

Part IX.

Annex No. 1. (" Greece No. 9," page 4.)

Letter from Brigands to the Ministers of England and Italy.

[See page 1.]

Annex No. 2. (" Greece No. 9," page 4.)

THE English and Italian Ministers have received your communication.

There will be no difficulty with regard to the payment of the money. You must not insist on an amnesty, which the Greek Government has not the power to accord.

Persons are sent to negotiate with you. In the meanwhile, the King as well as the President of the Council have assured the English Ministry that you shall be in no way molested.

Do what you can for your prisoners; you may even, without fear, put them under shelter in some rural dwelling.

Annex No. 3. (" Greece No. 9," page 4.)

His Majesty's Minister at Athens to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. le Ministre, *Athens, April* 13, 1870.

THE day before yesterday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at twelve miles from Athens, Count Boyl, First Secretary of the Italian Legation, returning from Marathon, where he had been since morning with several English ladies and gentlemen, was taken by brigands in spite of the escort of four mounted soldiers furnished by the military authorities of Athens, who had been forewarned. This fact, very important in itself, assumes graver proportions, both from the official position of the person in question, and from the following consideration:—

It is really inconceivable that a numerous band of brigands should have penetrated into Attica, and should have encamped so near the capital, probably awaiting information, to surprise travellers, without any of the police or the Government authorities becoming acquainted with it.

The Greek Government, besides, at different intervals, and very recently, gave the most positive assurances that there was the most complete security in Attica.

Under these circumstances, which denote an absolute want of watchfulness, it is my duty, in the interest of an Italian subject possessing a diplomatic position, to render the Greek Government responsible for all the consequences of every kind which may arise from this act of brigandage.

I do not doubt but that under such circumstances the Greek Government will take such measures as may satisfy the Italian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DELLA MINERVA.

Annex No. 1. (" Greece No. 9," page 8.)

M. Zaïmis to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

[See page 1.]

Annex No. 2. ("Greece No. 9," page 8.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis, April $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

[See page 3.]

Annex No. 3. ("Greece No. 9," page 9.)

Telegraphic Despatches.

Mr. Erskine, Athens. *Chalcis, April* 21, 1·40 P.M.

THE brigands this evening at Sykamenos, a quarter of an hour from Oropos Detachment must not pursue. The brigands will consent. Answer.

(Signed) NOEL.

Athens, the same day, 3·30 P.M.

THE Government consents not to disturb them at Sykamenos. Go to Oropos with "l'Affroessa," and treat for their embarkation on board an English man-of-war.

(Signed) ERSKINE.

Mr. Erskine, Athens. *Chalcis, the same day*, 5 P.M.

HAVE just received your despatch, and set out for Oropos.

(Signed) NOEL.

Annex. ("Greece No. 9," page 11.)

The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, April $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

[See page 4.]

Annexes. ("Greece No. 9," page 11.)

Telegraphic Despatches.

To the Minister of the Interior. *Yerali, April* 9, 1870, 10·30 P.M.

THE band of the Arvaniti, pursued beyond the district of Peræa, has entered the district under our administration. The force under our orders, accompanied by citizens, has come up from various quarters, and having rallied, has continued the pursuit. Three brigands have been killed; six who have been wounded have hidden themselves, because the pursuit, which continued till 8 o'clock in the evening, did not allow us to turn our attention to their discovery. The escaped brigands are twelve in number, some of whom are wounded. Colonel Théagénis and Captain Apostolides also joined in the pursuit. We do not know where they are now, to communicate with them. We transmit to you this information directly. Three of the prisoners have been unhappily killed by the brigands. One of them had been killed before the pursuit began.

(Signed) The Eparch MEGAPANOS.
Captain LIACOPOULO.
Lieutenant A. SOUZO.

To the Minister of the Interior. *Schimatari, April* 10, 1870, 10 A.M.

AFTER our telegram of yesterday evening, we found the following brigands dead:—

Christo Arvaniti, the Chief, Tzakanika, Zioma, Jean Verphani, Elie Stathakis, Katarachias, and Yeroyanni.

Alexis, of Chimara, has been taken prisoner and sent on board the steamer. There are nine brigands in all saved out of the twenty-one that they mustered. This morning the army, accompanied by some citizens, occupied itself with the discovery of the wounded and the other survivors.

(Signed) Captain LIACOPOULO.
The Eparch MEGAPANOS.
Lieutenant of Gendarmerie KRIKELOPOULO.

To the Minister of Marine. *Chalcis, April* 9, 1870, *evening.*

TO-DAY, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while cruizing near the coast of the village of Dilessi, we saw the engagement take place between the army and the band of Arvaniti. We stopped and sent our boats on shore. The armed sailors landed, with Lieutenant Zacas and Commissary Patras at their head. After having advanced into the wood, they unhappily found the Secretary of the English Legation lying killed by the sword, and a little further on, about 400 yards off, they found the Secretary of the Italian Legation* killed in the same manner. We have taken the bodies of these gentlemen on board. The soldiers have also brought us on board a wounded brigand, called Alexis B. Tsoumis, a native of Chimara. I saw the young Englishman running with the brigands. Their dragoman has escaped. Christo, the brother of the Chief of the brigands, is dead, besides three others of the band. That is all we know at present. Colonel Théagénis has ordered us to take the bodies to the Piræus. We await orders from the Ministry to this effect, as we intend early to-morrow to visit the scene of the combat, in the hope of finding some more of the killed and wounded.

The Commander of the "Affroessa,"
(Signed) E. KYTTARIS.

To the President of the Ministerial Council.

AN action having taken place to-day at half-past 4 in the afternoon till 7 o'clock in the evening between the public force and the band of the Arvaniti, we have found four brigands killed, and amongst whom were Christo Arvaniti and Alexis Tsoumis, of Chimara, wounded. We have also found dead two of the prisoners, whose bodies have been carried to the "Affroessa," on board of which the wounded brigand has also been taken. As the action lasted till nightfall, we do not know what has become of the other prisoners and the remainder of the brigands. The prisoners killed are the Secretaries of the British and Italian Legations.* The dragoman Alexander saved himself by flight.

The Demarch of Perea,
(Signed) ŒCONOMIDES.

Annex No. 1. ("Greece No. 9," page 16.)

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

TO-DAY, at an early hour, according to the orders of the Government, I went to the village of Salessi, in order to arrange with Captains Apostolides and Liacopoulos the measures which we were to take for surrounding the village of Oropos. With this object, and after having taken the opinion of M. Apostolides, I instructed M. Liacopoulos to come with the armed force under his orders.

We hoped to be able to surround Oropos before the departure of the brigands, for we thought that they would have undertaken their departure during the night. But, contrary to our expectation, the brigands began to prepare to depart about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as I was informed of this by a man, named Stavro Liati, an inhabitant of Salessi, whom I had expressly sent, I counterordered my former despatch to M. Liacopoulos, since the circumstances were altered; and I invited him to post his soldiers in the neighbourhood of Sycamino, where the brigands intended to pass. In the meantime, I and M. Apostolides, with all the armed force that was with us, we marched upon Oropos. But while on our way, we learnt from some villagers of Sycamino that the brigands of Oropos had just been seen near their village, after having crossed the River Asopo; and, in consequence of this information, we were obliged to change our plan, and to direct our steps also towards Sycamino, with the intention of surrounding there the brigand band. However, the River Asopo, which, in consequence of the late rains, had risen, presented such obstacles to the passage of the soldiers that it was with difficulty that even the cavalry could cross it. This delay allowed the brigands to gain ground by running towards Dilessi; the soldiers pursued them, without, however, coming to an engagement with them, owing to the distance which separated them: they only heard occasional shots fired by the brigands. On leaving Sycamino, the brigands had carried away with them several villagers, and some shepherds; they also led away on foot the unfortunate prisoners. It seems that it was their plan to protect themselves, by exposing these men to the fire of the soldiers. But the villagers, as well as the shepherds, were not long before they escaped, and there only remained the prisoners, who were dragged along by force. As they approached Dilessi, and the prisoners, overcome by fatigue, could no longer follow, the brigands first of all killed the Secretaries of the Italian and English Legations, then the lawyer of the Railway Company, and a little later the young Englishman.

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* It was known later that this was the body of Mr. Lloyd.

The soldiers, exasperated by these massacres, fired at the brigands, and killed the Chief, Christo Arvaniti; and the brigands Yeroyanni, Elie Stathaki, Verphani, Tzakanica, Katarakia, Sotiri Zioma; and they wounded Alexi Chimarioti, who has been made prisoner. These are not, however, the only ones. There are others who could not be found, because a minute search could not be made. This is to be presumed from the number of those who are still pursued, who are not more than nine, according to the latest intelligence. However this may be, the band of the Arvanitei has suffered severely, since it has lost Christo Arvaniti, and the most distinguished of his partizans. If the erroneous information which was given to me, and which I telegraphed to the Government, about the death of Tako Arvaniti, should be verified, one might reasonably look upon this band as entirely destroyed.

The death of the four distinguished foreigners is certainly a great misfortune, but their deliverance was not possible if one takes into consideration the fact that one had to do with wild beasts, in dealing with whom all our efforts were certain to fail.

Of the three bodies which the steamer was to bring back, they were only able to find two; the third, which has been found to-day, will be buried here with the other one.

All the exhortations and commands given to the soldiers to preserve the lives of the prisoners were in vain, owing to the ferocity of these miscreants, who had decided beforehand on their death.

While the brigands appeared to a certain extent quiet and hopeful at Oropos, the appearance of the steam-ship excited their fears and suspicions, and hastened their departure at an unusual hour, as is seen by the annexed letter, and caused the failure of our plan of investing Oropos.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 3. ("Greece No. 9," page 17.)

Instructions to M. Theagénis.

M. Théagenis, *Athens, April* $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

YOU know the unfortunate issue of the capture of two Secretaries of Legation and other travellers. The Ministers of England and Italy have demanded that all pursuit should cease against the Arvanitéï, and the Government found itself compelled to consent as long as the captives should remain in the neighbourhood of Athens. However, instead of remaining at Keramidi, the Arvanitéï have gone away from the capital, taking their prisoners with them, and directed their course towards Oropos. Emissaries sent to the Arvanitéï have repeatedly declared and explained to them that the Government cannot grant them an amnesty, as the Charter of the Constitution does not recognize this right as belonging to them. The Arvanitéï, nevertheless, persist in their demands that the ransom should be paid to them, and that the benefit of an amnesty should be accorded to them all the same.

Trusting in your ability, we beg you, therefore, to go to Oropos, and to give to these men the following assurances and explanations:—

Firstly, that, according to the information that has been furnished to us by the parties interested, the ransom for their payment is held at their disposal, and that they can take it and leave the Grecian territory, either by land, or even by sea by embarking on board an English man-of-war, if it can be done;

Secondly, that it is impossible to grant them an amnesty;

Thirdly, that they had better take care that not the slightest harm befalls any of the prisoners, even to the hurting of the finger-nail of any one of them; otherwise the Government will treat them with the utmost rigour of the law;

Fourthly, that they must not under any pretence go away from Oropos, in order that the prisoners may easily communicate with their respective Ministers; that if the band left Oropos, the Government would consider itself released from the promise made to the foreign Ministers to suspend all pursuit against the Arvanitéï.

For the rest, we leave everything to your prudence and ability.

(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.
TH. P. DELYANNI.
S. VALAORITY.
A. D. AVIERINOS.
G. TOMBASI.
D. SARAVAS.
S. SOUTZO.

Annex No. 1. ("Greece No. 9," page 18.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis, April $\frac{11}{23}$, 1870.

[See page 5.]

Annex No. 2. ("Greece No. 9," page 19.)

M. Yanon to MM. Demetrius and Christo, April $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

[See page 5.]

Annex No. 3. ("Greece No. 9," page 19.)

M. Kolliote to M. Panaghi, February $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

[See page 5.]

Inclosure 1 in No. 2. ("Greece No. 9," page 20.)

M. Zaïmis to Mr. Erskine.

Dear Minister, *Athens,* $\frac{\text{April }23}{\text{May }5}$, 1870.

IN the despatch which you addressed on the $\frac{4}{16}$th April to Lord Clarendon, and which forms part of the correspondence laid on the table by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the sad events that have recently taken place at Oropos, I have just read the following sentence:—

"M. Zaïmis believes that during the night some persons sent from Athens by some of the leading members of the Opposition, to advise the brigands to persist in demanding the amnesty, not only for themselves, but even for their comrades, who are at present actually in prison."

What I remember is, that after the return of the emissaries sent by the Government to the brigands, I told you during our conversation respecting the result of their mission, that, according to information they had received, other emissaries sent by some persons, who, in a spirit of opposition, wanted to throw obstacles in the way of the Government, also went to the brigands to advise them to insist on the amnesty themselves, and for their comrades in prison. I did not name the leading members of the Opposition, nor did I make any allusion to any of them.

Your perfect sincerity and truth will, I am sure, lead you to repair this misunderstanding.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2. ("Greece No. 9," page 20.)

Mr. Erskine to M. Zaïmis.

Dear M. Zaïmis, *Athens,* $\frac{\text{April }24}{\text{May }6}$, 1870.

IN answer to the letter addressed to me by your Excellency yesterday, I have no hesitation in assuring you that in the despatch to which it draws my attention I had no wish to allude to the actual leaders of the Opposition, and I agree entirely with your Excellency that such was not the meaning of the communication.

For those who are acquainted with the shades of difference in the English language, there can be no doubt that the words "by some of the leading members of the Opposition," do not, properly speaking, indicate the leaders at all. An Englishman, wishing to designate Mr. Disraeli, would certainly not say "a leading member of the Opposition," but rather, "the leader," or "a leader of the Opposition."

This distinction, however, is so clear that Lord Clarendon, in a despatch which I am directed to communicate to you, makes use of the expression, "certain leading politicians at Athens," which perfectly points out the shade of difference which I have endeavoured to make clear.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

PART X.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 10," page 4.)

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens*, $\frac{\text{April 30}}{\text{May 12}}$, 1870.

THE Ministry of Justice, to which I hastened to communicate the request which you did me the honour to write to me on $\frac{\text{April 27}}{\text{May 9}}$, has just sent me the following answer :—

According to the terms of the law, a criminal examination is essentially secret, and it is held in the presence of the person who examines, of the examining magistrate, and of the registrar, to the exclusion of every one else. This prohibition is so absolute that the law does not even permit the prosecutor to take any part in the business of the examination. The presence of another witness is only authorized, by way of exception, in the case when it is necessary to confront such witness with another (Articles 72, 126, and 303 of the Code of Criminal Examination). My colleague at the Department of Justice regrets, in conclusion, that the terms of the law do not admit of you, or Mr. Watson, in accordance with the instructions received by you from Lord Clarendon, being present at the examination of the prisoners, or of the other individuals who find themselves implicated in the atrocious crime of the murder of three Englishmen near Oropos.

Pray accept, &c.
(Signed) SPIRIDION VALAORITY.

PART XI.

Annex No. 2. ("Greece No. 11," page 2.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to Captain Apostolides.

My dear M. Apostolides, *Marcopoulo, April* $\frac{7}{19}$, 1870, 7·30 P.M.

A MAN whom I had sent to the Arvaniti, and who has just returned, has informed me that they have gone to Oropos with their prisoners, and have established their quarters in three houses of this village, one of which belongs to M. Scourlanioti. It is from there that they have expressed their wish to see me to-morrow morning, for, later, they will very likely change their quarters. The frequent changes of quarters of these men point out their anxiety and fear. Perhaps, also, these changes are to be attributed to their wish not to press too severely on the inhabitants of one district.

However, follow your instructions with as much haste as possible, and perform the duty that has been intrusted to you without losing a moment ; act in concert with Captain Liacopoulo.

I shall go to-morrow morning to Scala, near Oropos. My compliments to you and our friend M. Krikelopoulo.

Your, &c.
(Signed) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 3. ("Greece No. 11," page 2.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Marcopoulo, April* 7, 1870, 9 P.M.

ON my arrival here I sent a man to the Arvaniti to communicate to them my arrival and my mission, and to propose to them an interview for to-morrow. My messenger returned, but very late, as he did not find the brigands in the huts of the shepherd Jean Paghina, but at the village of Oropos, whither they have moved, and where they have taken possession of three houses, the best ones, They answered that I ought to go to Oropos in the night, or at the latest in the morning, to confer with them; that if I delayed in setting out, I should very likely not find them there; that, in any case, they would leave a man there to conduct me to them.

The rain fell unceasingly, and the swollen state of the Asopus threw an obstacle in the way of the brigands directing their course to Sykamenos or Delium, if such was, as was said, their design.

To-morrow morning I shall go to Scala, near Oropos, to meet the brother of the Arvaniti, who has come there by order of the Prefect of the Eubœa, and at the request of Mr. Erskine, as I am informed by the employé who accompanies this brother of the Arvaniti. It is by his mediation that I hope to come to a better understanding with them on the subject of our interview.

I have sent an express to Captain Apostolides, who has passed the night at Capandriti, to beg him to make all haste to occupy the position assigned to him.

To-morrow I will communicate to you everything that may have taken place.

Your, &c.
(Signed) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 4. ("Greece No. 11," page 3.)

Captain Apostolides to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

Sir, *Capandriti, April* $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870, 6·15 A.M.

I RECEIVED your lettter three hours ago. One of the companies under my command immediately set out *en route* for Salessi.

At this very moment I, in my turn, am setting out with the rest of the troops. Make your preparations, and then give your orders to effect our junction.

Your, &c.
(Signed) S. APOSTOLIDES.

Annex No. 5. ("Greece No. 11," page 3.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Marcopoulo, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870, 4 A.M.

YESTERDAY, on my return from Oropos, I communicated to you briefly the result of my conversation with the brigands, and I sent my letter, together with those of the prisoners, to Mr. Erskine, by two gendarmes, who set out for Athens at a quarter past 6 in the evening. But I have been much annoyed to hear from the men who brought me the orders, dated yesterday, of the Council of Ministers, that they had not met these gendarmes on the road; and that makes me suspect that they have halted in some village and slept there.

I have read with attention the orders addressed to me by Government, under date of yesterday, and I think it my duty respectfully to submit to them, through your agency, the following observation:—

For Oropos to be properly invested 300 men at least are required, quite ready and capable of occupying, in a single night and at a moment's notice, all the positions all the time without abandoning the further line of occupation already decided on. Now we have not a sufficient force at our disposal for that. Apostolides with his men will find it all he can do to guard Salessi and the surrounding positions as far as the shore. To attempt an enterprize of this description and fail in carrying it out would be to facilitate the flight of the band, and expose the lives of the prisoners.

I go to-day to Salessi to concert measures with Captain Apostolides. I shall endeavour to have an interview with Captain Liacopoulo also, that I may equally act in concert with him, and that we three, between us, may discover the best means of insuring the execution of the measure decided on. After that I will keep you well informed as to everything that may ultimately happen.

Your, &c.
(Signed) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 6. ("Greece No. 11," page 4.)

M. Œconomides to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagenis.

Sir, *Scala, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

THIS morning very early I received a letter dated from Oropos; it is from a young Englishman of the name of Noel, who had yesterday evening again written to me to send another communication to the Commandant of the steam-ship of war, and to tell him also not to effect any disembarkment of troops, if he had any on board, because in that case the prisoners would find themselves exposed to imminent danger, which he, the Commandant, would have to account for afterwards. He wrote in the same sense to the captain himself, adding at the same time that he had had the greatest difficulty in dissuading the brigands from flight from the very instant when they suspected that he had troops on board the steamer.

Further, he begged the Commandant to let him know if, on his leaving for Chalcis, he would take him himself on board his ship.

In answer to Mr. Noel's letter we have stated that there is not a single soldier on board, and that the steamer, which was cruizing in the gulf, had been forced by bad weather to seek shelter in this roadstead.

The Commandant has told me to write to you and ask you if you wish any telegraphic despatch to be forwarded from Chalcis, where the steamer will touch for this purpose. If you do send us your despatch I will go also to Chalcis, and will take all the necessary steps to the effect that we may receive an answer in the space of six hours. In six hours we shall return from Chalcis with the steamer, and will bring the answer to your telegram.

Be so good as to forward your answer by mounted messengers if possible, as the steamer will leave directly the young Noel arrives from Oropos.

Your, &c.
(Signed) G. ŒCONOMIDES.

Annex No. 7. ("Greece No. 11," page 4.)

The Greek Ministers to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagenis.

Sir, *Athens, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

THE Mayor of Peræa has telegraphed from Chalcis that the Arvaniti are *en route* for Sykamino, and that, according to information furnished by Mr. Noel, they will possibly place themselves under the protection of the English flag. Mr. Erskine, the English Minister, has telegraphed to Mr. Noel to go to Oropos, and enter into negotiations with the Arvaniti with respect to this design, which they possibly entertain.

In communicating to you these details, we beg that you will remain where you are until the termination of this unhappy affair. At the same time we transmit to you the following orders:—

If the brigands move to the village of Sykamino you will not attack them, as there is some hope of coming to an understanding with them.

You will concentrate at Sykamino all the detachments under the orders of Captains Liacopoulo, Apostolides, and Ladopoulo; you will invest this village narrowly, and in close proximity to it, to prevent any of the brigands escaping from it; and if they should try to escape, you will attack them. We need not tell you that, before ordering the attack, you will renew to the Arvaniti the offers of which you have been already informed by our previous instructions.

(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.
CH. SOUTZO.
A. D. AVIERINOS.
G. TOMBAZIS.
D. SARAVAS.
S. VALAORITIS.

N.B.—This despatch was sent out on April $\frac{9}{21}$, towards evening, and did not reach its destination till after the events.

Annex No. 8. ("Greece No. 11," page 5.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Schimatari, April* $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

OUR fears have, unhappily, been realized. All our efforts to save the unfortunate captives have fallen to the ground before the ferocity of the malefactors. After the murder of the prisoners, and the shots fired by the brigands, orders and exhortations were no longer sufficient to restrain the soldiers. It is to be regretted that at least the complete destruction of the band could not be effected. However, the brigands who have fallen were the most formidable members of it (except, however, Tako Arvaniti, who was supposed, by mistake, to have been recognized among the dead, and who was, unfortunately, not among them). If Delium had been occupied by the troops sent from Chalcis, the result would probably have been different, for in this way the retreat of the bandits would have been cut off. The detachment posted at Delium, by Liacopoulo, scarcely knew how to take advantage of their position. The pursuit must be continued, but with more vigour, so as not to give the band time to form again, and to effect the destruction of the survivors, who are already disconcerted and discouraged.

I think that my presence here is no longer necessary, and I beg you to regard my extraordinary mission as terminated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 9. ("Greece No. 11," page 5.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Délium, April* $\frac{12}{24}$, 1870.

ON the receipt of your telegraphic despatch concerning the transport of the two bodies, I came here immediately, but the two bodies had already been transported to Athens the day before yesterday.

Towards evening Lord Muncaster's secretary also came to fetch the bodies, and he is going to return by the steamer on which they have been embarked, and which arrived this morning at 5 o'clock.

The coffins in which the bodies have been laid are unfortunately of bad construction, owing to the want of good material; it is even with great difficulty that Sub-Prefect Mégapanos was able to procure what has served for their construction.

The captured brigand who formed the subject of my telegram of yesterday is called Photis Œconomos; he is a native of the village of Mikra Kanghena, which is situate in the Ottoman territory.

Your, &c.

(Signed) THEAGENIS.

Annex No. 10. ("Greece No. 11," page 5.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Salessi, April* $\frac{12}{24}$, 1870.

THE surviving brigands of the band of the Arvaniti, who have just been joined by two more comrades (for instead of twelve, fourteen have been seen), approached, on the night of the day before yesterday, the village of Liatani (district of Tanagre), and sent off a shepherd to an inhabitant whom I know, and who is trustworthy, to ask him for fourteen okes of flour. This peasant, while he gave the flour asked for, hastened to communicate this news to the Mayor, and, through him, to Captain Liacopoulo. The latter set out for Liatani yesterday, and to-day he marched upon Scourtanochori to hunt out the bandits and communicate immediately with me, to enable me to make all haste to effect a junction with him and Captain Apostolides, who has held his men in readiness since yesterday.

To-day, after the embarkation of the two bodies on board the State steamer, I quitted Delium to go to Liatani. There, after having an interview with the villager of whom I spoke above, I learnt that the brigands had directed their course towards the village of

Crora and its environs, where they have friends, among the shepherds; they have lost their cloaks, and are deeply dispirited and discouraged.

If we discover them in the pursuit we are going to make, their destruction, considering the pitiable state to which they are reduced, is, so to speak, certain.

The people, who appeared terror-stricken after what had taken place at Oropos, have begun to recover their spirit since they have seen how many of the brigands have been killed during the few last days. If the survivors of this infamous band are exterminated in their turn, the peasants will be still more reassured, and the existence of brigandage will become for the future more difficult.

In crossing the Asopus, on the 21st of this month, my horse, just at the moment of reaching the bank, stuck fast in the mire; in trying to disengage itself, he nearly unhorsed me, and I struck heavily against the pommel of the saddle on the left side. The pain which I felt from it was at first not very acute, but shortly afterwards, owing to fatigue and the non-application of leeches to the part bruised, it could not be more intense. I fear, therefore, that I shall not be able to take part in the pursuit in question.

The necklace given by Lady Muncaster to Christo Arvanitaki, the Chief of the band, has been recovered, and I have begged Captain Apostolides to cause it to be returned to that lady through your agency.

I saw the captured brigand to-day, and put various questions to him; he would make no admissions. He has received two wounds, one of which is dangerous.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THEAGENIS.

P.S.—Among the brigands who are in retreat, there is one who is a native of the village of Vilia. This man is wounded in the leg, as the man who has seen the survivors of the decimatedband affirms.

That two more comrades should have joined them is inconceivable, especially after the loss they have lately sustained.

Annex. ("Greece No. 11," page 8.)

To the President of the Council of Ministers. *Athens, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

ON the questions on which I have been asked to give my opinion, and which are as follows:—

1. Is it possible to convene a Court of Assize at Oropos?

2. Would it be possible for the brigands who are there to be judged, after the hearing of both parties, by the Court of Assize, although they remain in arms and keep at a distance?

In conclusion, can these brigands, if condemned in default and sentenced by some Court of Assize, be afterwards pardoned?

On these questions, I say, I have the honour to give my opinion in writing, just as I delivered it, *vivâ voce*, before the Council of Ministers.

1. According to the terms of Article 410, paragraph 2, of the Code of Criminal Examination, the Government can, for important motives, convene a Court of Assize in any place they may think convenient, providing only that in this place there is everything necessary for the performance of the functions of the Court of Assize, that is to say, a safe place where the accused can be transferred and guarded up to the day of the sitting of the Court, a locality to a certain extent adapted to the requirements of the Court which should sit there, and, above all, a population large enough, consisting of those who, according to the terms of the law, are qualified to perform the functions of jurymen, to be able to furnish as many persons as are requisite to complete, if necessary, the number required by ordinary and supplementary juries, in accordance with Article 63 of the Law on the Organization of the Courts and Tribunals. Now, I do not think it possible to find all those requisites in the village in question.

2. The brigands could not have sentence passed on them, after the hearing of both sides, by a Court of Assize, as long as they remained under arms and kept themselves at a certain distance from the Court, since one of the most essential acts of the preliminary examination in a criminal cause is the precautionary imprisonment of the accused (Articles 207 and 216, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Examination), and that, on coming into Court, the accused persons should not, it is true, be loaded with chains, but nevertheless, be kept under a guard of soldiers. The Articles 374 and 422, *in fine*, of the Code of Criminal Examination, are precise on this point. Hence it is incontestable that

the accused persons should be not only without arms, but even under the hand and at the entire disposition of criminal justice.

3. The brigands in question could certainly be sentenced in default, and condemned by no matter which Court of Assize; but persons sentenced in default could not be pardoned, because, in the first place, any one who draws upon himself sentence in default by not having given himself up to the appeal of justice, and who, from that time forward, is a "rebel against the law," to use the expression of the French lawyers, is not worthy of the favour of the Sovereign; and, further, because a pardon, unlike an amnesty, which stops all pursuit, has no other effect than to save the person under sentence from the punishment he has incurred, when the sentence passed on him has become definite and irrevocable. Now, a sentence passed in default does not become so till the expiration of the delay fixed by the limitation, namely, twenty years from the day on which it was passed. The reason is that if, before the expiration of the term of twenty years, the person judged in default has given himself up voluntarily, or has been able to be arrested, he is, as a matter of plain right, tried by jury, hearing being granted to both sides (Article 470 of the Code of Criminal Examination). The French laws agree, on this point, with our legislation. (See Bonneville, page 127; Morin, "Dictionnaire Criminel," *in verbo* "Grâce;" and Dalloz, "Répertoire," at the same word "Grâce," page 19.)

As regards the amnesty, I consider all applications useless in the face of Article 29 of the Constitution, which says, in explicit terms, that "the King cannot grant an amnesty, except in the case of political crimes."

The Attorney-General of the Aréopagus (Court of Appeal),
(Signed) C. PRIVILEGIO.

Annex. ("Greece No. 11," page 9.)

Letter of M. Soutzo.

To the Editor of the "Siècle."

IN consequence of the tragic event of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, which we all deplore, I have thought it necessary to resign my functions as Minister of War; I have done this, not because I thought myself alone responsible for every blow struck against public security, but because I wished to present myself, free from all obligation, before public opinion, with the confidence inspired by the facts, by my own duty, and, in fact, the interest of the country at large.

The question of public security is one that belongs to the police, both to its administrative and to its judiciary departments; it belongs, also, to the armed force. I have not to speak of the first of these two points, which was not within my province. With regard to the army, and the functions which it performs in the actual state of our society, it is my duty to call attention to the fact that every one expects everything of the army. It is to the little army of Greece that the gathering of the taxes, the guardianship of the prisons, the public order during times of district and departmental elections, and the keeping down of brigandage are intrusted; and although the soldier has, at the present time, to suffer much misery, and is exposed to every kind of danger, to wounds, or to death, he is, nevertheless, called upon to do what is impossible, his co-operation is required for the provinces, the districts, for private persons, and for country establishments. Notwithstanding the number of these requirements, the recruits do not present themselves regularly, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are only with difficulty filled up.

The general wish has been to throw on the Minister of War, especially in all that concerns Attica, the blame of the absence or insufficiency of the armed force; but, according to the official list of the movable force of this province, the result is that this force had been reduced last year to 28 men, while this year it has been raised to 120, and at election times to 80, owing to the necessity of sending some detachments into the Peloponnesus. The patrols, who march round the city, were composed last year of 10 men only; this year they muster 40, without counting the different posts of the gendarmerie.

These figures plainly show that the military force in Attica, far from having been diminished, has been increased; and I think I may add that, whenever any suspicion or pressing necessity arose, the garrison of Athens sent out detachments to the places indicated. These detachments returned to the town directly the object of their mission was carried out, again to resume the laborious service of the army in the capital.

In fact, the daily service of the garrison requires absolutely 201 men. Now, according to the rule of the service, the men on garrison duty ought not to serve more than one day in five. Thus, to conform strictly with the regulations, the force of th garrison ought to amount to 1,004 men; while, according to the official list of the Commandant of Athens, of the 6th April (before the two companies were sent to Salessi), the 1st regiment mustered 400 men and the 9th 57, the other men of the latter regiment being told off for service with the flying column. Thus our soldiers would only have been able to sleep one night instead of four, which was quite impossible; and we made up this deficiency, however imperfectly, with firemen and artillerymen in despite of the regulations, which assign special posts to these two corps. At all events, in spite of this continual misery and these incessant privations, the army has always shown self-esteem, courage, plenty of devotion to duty, and conduct worthy of all praise.

For the rest, while I was in the Ministry, all the resolutions, all the measures for public security were decided on with one accord with the Minister of the Interior. There has never been a disagreement on any point between the honourable President of the Council and myself, as the following letter testifies, in which he informs me of the acceptance of my resignation:—"I have the honour to communicate to you herewith the Royal Decree by which His Majesty has deigned to accept your resignation, and to express to you his Royal satisfaction at your having taken charge of the War Office during such critical circumstances. In notifying to you this decision of the King, I think it my duty to thank you in particular for the sincere and zealous assistance which you have rendered the Government in the difficult task which it had undertaken."

I pass on to the sad drama which is deplored by the whole of Greece, and which may be divided into two parts—the capture and the murder of the noble hostages.

1. *The Capture.*

The band of the Arvanitéï, we know, set out from the frontier, crossed Phtiotis, was attacked near Livadia and Thebes, and halted in the Megaris. At this news the Government sent fifty men to the Megaris, chosen from the garrison at Athens, to reinforce the detachments of that province. The troops of the Megaris, it is true, did not have the good fortune to fall in with these brigands; but it must be agreed that that is no ground for reproach against the Government, or against the Minister of War in particular.

It is equally true that for several weeks none of the authorities were able to discover their retreat; but is it seriously the fault of the Minister of War if the kingdom of Greece has, if you consider the thing in the right light, no rural police?

However, although the authorities, whose business it was, had given no information of the appearance of the band in Attica, I nevertheless ordered the chief of the gendarmerie to send off a brigadier and ninety-nine gendarmes to visit and search thoroughly the suspected places in Attica, and above all those on the way to Marathon; but this brigadier, after eight days' search, returned the 28th March, 10th April, that is to say, forty-eight hours before the affair took place, and stated that he had discovered nothing. In fact, only forty-eight hours passed between the return of the gendarmes, the entrance of the Arvanitéi into Attica, and the affair of the road from Marathon.

The carriage road from Athens to Marathon is about forty-five stades (kilometres) in extent. It is guarded by one post, that of Stavros. From the village of Charvati to Marathon, that is, for a distance of about thirty stades, there is not a single habitation near the road, so that usually the soldiers leave it to frequent the more inhabited places. Whenever they are informed that travellers are passing, these little flying columns come down to the road and accompany the carriages till they reach places where there is no danger to be feared. Besides the escort of these detachments on the road, travellers are always provided with an escort from Athens itself, whenever one is applied for. These applications were usually made to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, or of War. That has been the method pursued ever since the road from Marathon was finished; that is to say, about thirteen years. It needed a concurrence of deplorable circumstances, coming one after the other, to lead to the capture of the distinguished foreigners. An application for an escort was made to the police; the application was forwarded by the latter to the gendarmerie, who assigned for the escort of the foreigners who were going to Marathon four mounted gendarmes. Besides this, the gendarmerie about 10 o'clock in the evening informed the commanding officer of the detachments of Kephissia that he would have to reconnoitre the road on the next day; but at that hour of the night it was unfortunately impossible to acquaint all the detachments in time, who, from the very nature of their service, are continually changing their position. One must also recognize the fact that the escort of four mounted gendarmes which was given to the unfortunate strangers was insufficient, but all that was done without the knowledge of the Government, as not one of the Ministry had, directly or indirectly, heard anything of the projected excursion. This, however, we must say, was not the only unfortunate piece of ill-luck in this drama. The excursion we know took place on the morning of the 30th March (old style), the same day on which the band of the Arvanitéï arrived on the Marathon road on their way from the Megaris, which fact is verified by the inquiry. When the band came up to the road in the morning, the carriages had already passed. Meanwhile the travellers went on as far as the Tumulus, where they were rejoined by the detachment of the neighbourhood. Ill-fortune ordained that this detachment should not be able to prevent their capture; it is, in fact, ascertained, that the guide did not transmit to the foreigners any of the advice given by the commanding officer of the detachment. The following is an extract from the examination of this subaltern:—

"I was in the circumscription of Marathon, near the sheep-folds of Macri. We were informed towards midday that some travellers were going to Marathon, and that we were to take charge of their safety. This order had been sent to Sub-Lieutenant Anghelis, commanding officer of the detachment. This officer gave us orders to march; when we arrived at the village of Boy, he ordered Corporal Pierre to go, with three soldiers, and guard the road from Plexiza to Gherocacouli, another corporal with three more soldiers to patrol between Gherocacouli and Rafina, while I, with three soldiers, was to reconnoitre the ground from Rafina to Pikermi. With regard to our officer, he said that he would remain in the rear to follow the carriages with three other men, because he did not know that the foreigners had already arrived at Marathon. While we were directing our march towards the position pointed out to us, we saw the carriages near the Tumulus; we stopped them immediately, two mounted gendarmes rode towards us to see who we were. As soon as we were recognized, I asked them who was at their head; the one named Boulgaris answered that he was. I ordered him to tell the foreigners that it would be well to make their carriages proceed slowly, because we were under orders to accompany them: in the meantime the carriages came up. The interpreter and the coachman then called me up, and one of the foreigners offered me a note for 25 drachmas. I asked the guide why this money was given to me, and he informed me in answer that it was to give the soldiers something to drink. I accepted it. I desired the interpreter to explain to the foreigners that we belonged to the flying column, and that we were under orders to accompany them, and that the carriages ought to be made to proceed at a pace at which we could accompany them. The carriages then started, and went as far as the well, where they halted to water the horses. We remained behind, but rejoined them at the well, where the corporal and I again told the foreigners, through the medium of their interpreter, that we were going to march in front, and that the carriages were to follow us slowly and at some distance. I then set out with seven men besides myself, and the corporal, with three men, remained behind to follow the carriages. Before we reached the stone bridge of Xilokerisa, that is to say, ten or twelve minutes' distance from the well, we were caught up by the carriages, and there again I repeated my injunction to go slowly, because we were not able to keep up with them. Thereupon the gendarmes Panayotti and Athanase Boulgaris said to us, 'As they do not wish to stop, you are not birds to follow us, who are going on four legs,' and the carriages began to move on at a trot, while we did our utmost not to allow them to put too great a distance between them and us. When we arrived at the sheepfold of Prapa, we heard two shots, which must have been the last ones, as we did not hear any others. Suspecting that something had happened, we set off to run as hard as we could; in this way we reached the place of attack, where we saw the gendarme Vassilaki wounded, and his horse killed. A corporal also, with four or five soldiers, was also there; having learnt what had just taken place, I took from the corporal two of his men and hastened off in pursuit of the brigands.

"In testimony of which, &c."

2. *Massacre of the Prisoners.*

I pass on to the execrable crime the object of which was the massacre of the prisoners. The brigands had written at different intervals to the Government, to say, that if troops were sent against them, they would massacre the prisoners. Knowing, by experience, that it was quite possible that the brigands would carry out these threats, and foreseeing the horror and atrocity of such an act, I laid before the Council of Ministers a proposition which I believed was the only one that could save the unfortunate prisoners. My proposition was, to send a body of troops, who were to have marched at night, and with the greatest secresy, and who were to have come on the brigands at daybreak, surrounded them closely, and in this manner forced them to submit themselves to the orders of Government. This plan was to have been put into execution while the brigands, with their hostages, were still at Oropos. The topographical situation of this village will convince all who are acquainted with it that my plan could not meet with any great difficulties. During the deliberation I was asked, who would take upon himself the execution of this attempt; and I answered, without hesitation, Myself.

The enterprise, which I in this way undertook, had every chance of success. Unfortunately, the next day another plan was resolved upon, which had been communicated to some other persons, whose opinion and convictions ought to carry, as all must agree, the greatest weight in this question. This plan consisted in sending forward reconnoitring troops, with orders to prevent the brigands going away with their hostages. But the brigands had begun their retreat; and having seen the troops from a distance, had fallen, like wild beasts, on these unfortunate foreigners; and it is in this way that this unheard-of crime reached its consummation.

In bringing to an end the recital of this execrable drama, I must add, that by yielding to the sentiment which made me resign my place in the Ministry, I wished in this way to give up the portfolio of war, and not wait for the Legislative Session to give an account of my conduct; I wished, on the contrary, to return to private life, and tell the public, in all sincerity, that far from neglecting my duties, I offered myself, at the peril of my own life, to save the precious lives of the hostages.

That is what my own conscience has told me. As for the insults and the calumnies with which they have tried, by working on the general indignation produced by this crime, to stain my life, and embitter my existence, to them I make no reply; I do not leave this care even to my friends; I shall leave the matter to the decision of my enemies.

(Signed) SOUTZO.

PART XII.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4. ("Greece No. 12," page 4.)

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, May* $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving from you the despatch of yesterday's date addressed to me, asking me, by order of your Government, for what reasons M. Avierinos, although, according to his letter to the Commander of the flying column of Greece, dated $\frac{\text{30th March}}{\text{12th April}}$, he suspected that part of the band of the Arvanitis had hid themselves in the district of Marathon between Plexiza, Ierotzicouli, Retzina, as far as Daon, he omitted to take proper measures to prevent the capture of your compatriots.

I hasten to transmit to you, as an inclosure, copy and translation of a letter which M. Avierinos wrote me in reply.

You will learn from it that on the $\frac{\text{30th March}}{\text{12th April}}$, towards noon, M. Valavani, Chief of the District, presented, for the signature of M. Avierinos, a despatch addressed to the Commander of the flying column of Attica, by which he was informed that they suspected that part of the band of the Arvanitis had hid themselves in the positions of Plexiza, Ierotzicouli, and Retzina, as far as Daon, and the district of Marathon. This despatch, framed according to the information which Captain Canellos had just furnished to M. Valavani, was immediately signed by M. Avierinos, and was sent as usual, by means of the Commander of the Brigade of Gendarmerie of Attica. But M. Avierinos affirms that he received neither by writing nor by word of mouth any information referring to an excursion of strangers to Marathon or elsewhere. It was not till 8 o'clock in the evening that the Director of Police gave him, in presence of several other persons, the sad news of the capture of these unhappy strangers, and that he learnt that some foreigners of distinction had made an excursion.

Believe, &c.
(Signed) S. VALAORITY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4. ("Greece No. 12," page 4.)

M. Avierinos to M. Valaority.

Sir, *Athens, May* $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

HAVING received Mr. Erskine's letter of yesterday, I write to acquaint you, Sir, with reference to the melancholy event which took place at Dilessi, that on the 30th of the month, towards noon, while I was charged, *ad interim*, with the Ministry of the Interior,

M. Valavani, Chief of the District, submitted to me a despatch addressed to the Commander of the Flying Column of Greece, by which he was informed that it was suspected that a part of the band of the Arvanitis had gone to hide themselves in the positions of Plexiza, Ierotzicouli, Retzina, as far as Daon of the district of Marathon. This despatch, framed according to the information which Captain Canellos had just furnished to M. Valavani, was immediately signed and sent, as usual, by means of the Commander of the brigade of gendarmerie of Attica; but I received from no one, either by writing or by word of mouth, any information with reference to any excursion of strangers to Marathon, or elsewhere. The evening of the same day, towards 8 o'clock, the Director of Police having come to my house, gave me, in the presence of several other persons, the sad news of the capture of the unhappy strangers. It was then that I learnt that foreigners of distinction had gone to make an excursion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. AVIERINOS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6. ("Greece No. 12," page 6.)

Messrs. Saripolos, Axelos, and others to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, May* $\frac{4}{16}$, 1870.

THE news contained in the foreign journals that the brigands of Pikermi had declared to the envoys of the Greek Government that, before answering them, they had thought it proper to consult three lawyers of Athens, has grievously affected our Bar. Our brother-barristers thought that their honour and the national interest imposed on them the duty of protesting against an imputation as important as it was untrue, and confided to us the expression of their feelings. To fulfil our command, we framed the letter of the 26th April last; but before proceeding further, we thought it advisable to write to M. Zaïmis, President of the Council of Ministers, a letter dated the 29th April, to which he replied to us the next day by a letter which entirely satisfied us, because he affirms that the three citizens whose advice the brigands had desired were not lawyers.

Thinking, Sir, that it is our duty to acquaint your Excellency with the three inclosed letters, we have the honour to inclose the translation of them.

The courtesy which is one of the most characteristic traits of the English nation, and the high esteem which your Excellency has obtained amongst us, are sure guarantees to us that we shall not have addressed your Excellency in vain.

Believe, &c.
(Signed) N. J. SARIPOLOS.
CONSTANTIN AXELOS.
N. DAMASCHINOS.
C. D. ELIPOULOS.
A. BALLANOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6. ("Greece No. 12," page 6.)

Messrs. Saripolos, Axelos, and others to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Athens, April* 29, 1870.

THE foreign press, and accordingly ours, makes a statement that the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, Mr. Erskine, in a despatch of the $\frac{4}{16}$th April last, addressed to Lord Clarendon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, amongst others, makes the following statement:—"The brigands told the Envoys of M. Zaïmis that they had entire confidence in their advisers, but that they had sent to Athens to consult three advocates of renown, and would come to no decision before receiving the advice of the latter."

A large number of advocates have commissioned us in writing to contradict this accusation. This we have done, Mr. President, by means of the inclosed document, of which we transmit to you a printed copy.

We think, however, that this refutation would be insufficient were we not to demand some explanation, which we hope to receive from you.

The above words of Mr. Erskine could be attributed to you, Mr. President.

To think that the head of the Government of Greece, who, although not exercising the profession of advocate, has belonged to their order for a whole quarter of a century, and had constant relations with them, has mistaken the character of the advocates of Athens to such a degree that if, by chance, he heard anything of the sort from one of the persons sent by him to the brigands, he accepted it as truth without examining the facts, and communicated it to the Representative of a foreign nation, knowing all the while that the latter would lose no time in communicating it to his Minister?

We have scarcely been able to believe it. We have, therefore, thought it our duty to get information from you on this subject, because in this matter our honour and that of those who have commissioned us, as well as that of the nation, is at stake.

We hope, therefore, Mr. President, that you will think fit to honour us with a prompt response.

(Signed) N. J. SARIPOLOS.
CONSTANTIN AXELOS.
N. DAMASCHINOS.
A. BALLANOS.
E. D. ELIOPOULOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6. ("Greece No 12," page 7.)

Messrs. Saripolos, Axelos, and others to the Editor of the "Journal des Débats."

Mr. Editor, *Athens*, $^{\text{April 26}}_{\text{May 8}}$, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been commissioned by their colleagues [here follows a list of the names of the Advocates] to contradict the news contained in the foreign and national press, to the effect that an official document addressed by the honourable Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Athens to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon, contained the following sentence:—"That in addition to their precautions, the brigands have thought proper to consult three Advocates of renown in Athens, and that they would not come to any decision before knowing the answer of the latter."

Such conduct, if true, would have branded with a perpetual stigma Advocates who have had the honour to exercise their profession for many years. Faithful to our oath, we readily afford the assistance of our services to the sufferers, and to such of the accused who invoke it, because in every civilized to community the law, which guarantees a free defence to the accused as a sacred right, imposes it on the Advocate as an honourable duty; but we repudiate with all our might the accusation in question, and we affirm on the honour of all of us that not one of us has ever given his concurrence to or connived at aiding the perpetration of a crime, or sheltering the author of it from the prosecution of the law.

The monstrous crime committed at Pikermis is of such a horrible nature, that as Greeks, and only in our character as Greeks, we consider it as profanation for the soil of our country, hospitable from the earliest times, and we bear the affliction of it in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens. But we should regard as a traitor to our country any one among us who, even in a remote degree and indirectly, should have entered into any relations with such miscreants, and thus exposed our country to universal reprobation.

(Signed) N. J. SARIPOLOS.
E. D ELIOPOULOS.
A. BALLANOS.
N. DAMASCHINOS.
CONSTANTIN AXELOS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6. ("Greece No. 12," page 7.)

M. Zaïmis to Messrs. Saripolos, Axelos and others.

Gentlemen, *Athens*, $^{\text{April 30}}_{\text{May 12}}$, 1870.

I HAVE received your letter of the 29th April. In answer, I have the honour to inform you that the report that the brigands asked to consult three advocates of Athens—a report contained, according to the number of the "Journal des Débats" of the $\frac{18}{30}$th April, in a despatch of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Athens—was not furnished by me. The following, I suppose, is the origin of this false report. When the persons sent by Government to persuade the brigands not to insist on the amnesty, returned, they told us that they had been charged by the miscreant Arvanitaki to ask, with regard to the question as to whether Government could grant the amnesty, the advice of three citizens resident in Athens, whose names and reputation they knew, and who are not advocates. When I informed Mr. Erskine of the names of two of them, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said as follows: "You see, M. le Ministre, the brigands have need of legal advice to believe our statements." In fact one of the citizens, with the full knowledge of Government, and after having come to an understanding with the same, wrote to Takos a letter, in which he assured him that Government had not the right to grant the amnesty. In conclusion, I have to observe to you that you ought to have been convinced that no member of the Government would ever throw the slightest blame on the body of advocates here, who do all honour to their country by their understanding and their independence.

(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 6. ("Greece No. 12," page 8.)

Mr. Erskine to Messrs. Saripolos, Axelos, and others.

Gentlemen, *Athens, May* $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

IT is only to-day that I have had the honour of receiving your letter dated the $\frac{4}{16}$th of this month, which I will make all haste to communicate to my Government.

Permit me, first of all, gentlemen, to assure you that I did not lightly entertain the thought that some advocates belonging to the Bar of Athens, of whom many are personally known to me, and whose distinguished qualities I prize so highly, had been able to become the criminal instruments of a brigand Chief.

In my character of a faithful narrator of all that was passing around me, I thought it my duty to communicate to my Government what had been said to me by the President of the Council.

If afterwards there has been some difference between his recollections and mine, I should never sufficiently regret that the equivocal expression in question has been able momentarily to wound the just susceptibility of the Bar of Athens.

Pray accept, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

PART XIV.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5. ("Greece No. 14," page 11.)

Indictment of Brigands, extracted from "La Grèce" of May 21, 1870.

THE Chamber of Arraignment of the Court for the trial of Misdemeanours of Athens, composed of the Judges M. Antoniadis, President, Sp. Evlambios, Examining Magistrate, and of Sp. Euclide;

Holden in the Court of Consultation on the 25th of April, 1870, before the Procurator, G. Limberaki, and the Deputy Registrar, B. I. Coconi, to decide, after deliberation, on the following affair:—

The men called,—1, Tacos Arvanitis; 2, Christos Arvanitis; 3, Nicholas Cotzodrakos; 4, Alexios Tzounis or Hormova; 5, Apostolos Caravidas; 6, Nicolas Scaltzopoulos; 7, Nassos Moustaclis, *alias* Tzoumboukis; 8, Nicolas Floros or Tzitzis; 9, Dem. Patzaouraki or Pliasias; 10, Stathis Xephloudos; 11, Démétrius Zarcadas; 12, Séraphim Foussekis, *alias* Scamangouli, *alias* Crissaropoulos; 13, Const. Scantzouris; 14, Pericles Lioris, *alias* Viliotis; 15, Const. Monahos; 16, Photios Iconomo; 17, Athanase Tassou'as; 18, Leonidas Calomiris; 19, Nasos Catzonis, 20, Elie Stathaki; 21, Georges Catarahia; 22, Jean Janaris; 23, Soter Zoma; 24, Jean Phermani; 25, Mitros Tzacanica; 26, Soter Arvanitovlakaki; and 27, Mitros Kenourios or Condolemis, have been accused of brigandage, abduction, rape, and murder.

In consequence of this accusation a regular examination was appointed and held, in the course of which were issued,—1, the warrant, registered No. 9; 2, the warrant of arrest, registered No. 7; and 3, the apprehension, registered No. 11, by the Examining Magistrate, A. Ghion. At the close of the examination, the Procurator attached to this Court, having submitted the documents, by his address registered No. 6,901, stated the following facts, gathered from the above-mentioned examination:—

The band of brigands, composed of the Chiefs of the band Tacos and Christos Arvaniteos and N. Coutzodrakos and the brigands Alexis Tzouni, *alias* Hormova, Apostolos Caravida, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos, Nasos Moustaclis, *alias* Tzoumbouki, Nicolas Floros, *alias* Tzitzis, Demos Patzaouraki, *alias* Pliasias, St. Xephloudos, Demetrius Zarcada, Séraphim Phousseki, *alias* Scamangouli, *alias* Crissaropoulos, Const. Scantzouri, Pericles Liori, *alias* Viliotis, Const. Monahos, Photios Iconomou, Athanase Tassoula, Leonidas Calomiris, Nassos Catzonis, Elie Stathaki, George Catarahias, Jean Janaris, Soter Zoma, Jean Phermani, Mitros Tzacanica, Sp. Arvanitovlakaki, and Mitros Kenourio, *alias* Cordolemis, of whom Pericles Lioris and Soter Zoma are Greeks, and the others natives of Agrapha, a province of the Ottoman Empire, entered Phthiotis by the Turkish frontier, towards the beginning of January of the present year, with provisions for five days, and from the mountains of Phthiotis proceeded towards Locris and thence to Livadia, where they were revictualled by the nomad shepherds. In Livadia they were discovered by the flying columns, and were attacked by them at the place called Oros Exarchos or Caramoutza, where the brigand Ath. Tassoulas was wounded and taken prisoner, while the others managed to escape by flight. After three days' marching in different places they fixed their camp at a place called Paralimni, from which place they saw from a distance the detachment of soldiers, and, alarmed at the sight of them, directed their course to Retzona of Thebes; but the detachments, who were following up the tracks of the brigands, caught them up there, and attacked them. The brigands Nicolas Coutzodracos, Mitros Kenourios, *alias* Cordolèmis, and Soter Arvanitovlakaki perished in the conflict, while L. Calomiris and Nassos Catzonis were wounded and taken; but the twenty-one other brigands, who managed to escape by flight, took refuge in the mountains, and lay hid in the Megaris; but on being discovered there also by the detachments of soldiers, who were seen by the scouts of the brigands, they departed, hiding now in one place, now in another, on their march through the Megaris and Attica. They arrived on the 28th or 29th of March of the present yeur in the neighbourhood of the village of Pikermis. On the morning of the 30th they took up their position above the place called Macrohoraphos. Having perceived from this position the passing of two carriages, in which Lord and Lady Muncaster, Vyner, Lloyd, with his wife and daughter, Herbert, and Boyl, the First Secretary of the English and the Second Secretary of the Italian Legation, were being conveyed to Marathon, accompanied by the interpreter Al. Anemoyanni, one of their servants, and four mounted gendarmes, they took up their position near the neighbouring bridge, and on the return of the party from Marathon, presented themselves unexpectedly before them and carried them off, after that the gendarmes who were protecting the foreigners had fired on the brigands; but the latter answered their fire and, having the advantage in numbers, wounded the gendarmes D. Bambalis and P. Vasilakos badly, the latter of whom died on the following day; the other gendarmes, surrounded by the brigands and threatened with death, surrendered. The brigands then seized the abovenamed foreigners and the two gendarmes, whom they disarmed and took in the direction of the heights; but at that moment came up a small flying column of six men, who had previously met the travellers, as they had been met also by a detachment of fifteen men, who, being on foot, could not keep up with the travellers, who were driving. The former immediately opened fire upon the brigands, but were forced to cease firing by the cries of the prisoners. After two hours' walking the brigands let the ladies and the servant go, as well as the gendarmes, and, accompanied by them, the ladies returned to Athens. The brigands, with the others whom they had carried off, wandered about all night in different parts of Pentelicus, and the next day they opened negotiations with the foreigners for their freedom in consideration of a ransom, which was at last unanimously fixed at 25,000*l.* sterling. The next day they let Lord Muncaster go, and sent him to Athens to carry out this agreement. But when this sum was ready, and the said lord informed Vyner of the fact in order that an understanding might be come to with the brigands as to the manner of handing over to them the ransom and setting the prisoners free, the brigands changed their mind and laid claim also to an amnesty, which the prisoners would not only not promise, but refused as contrary to the Constitution, as the interpreter Anemoyanni confesses, and he adds that Herbert, Secretary to the British Legation, looked upon their capture by the brigands as designed by others, as well as the demand for an amnesty, for, according even to Lord Muncaster's deposition, the brigands did not at first lay this down as one of the conditions of release. Then began fresh negotiations between sundry individuals and the brigands who were at Kéramidi, but they led to no result; the brigands, however, having taken the above-named foreigners went to Oropos, and insisted upon their demands, threatening to kill their prisoners in case of a refusal. Two companies of infantry under the command of Captain Apostolides were then despatched, and they reached on the 8th of April of the current year the village of Cacosalessi, where they encamped at a distance of two hours and a-half from the brigands; and, unexpected by them, Théagénis, who had been charged with the mission of persuading the brigands to accept the ransom and liberate the foreigners, arrived there on the following day about noon. When he announced that he had been unable to settle anything, it was thought necessary to draw the military detachments near to the brigands' camping-ground, in order to prevent their flight and to facilitate the negotiations which had been begun for the liberation of the prisoners; with this view they marched upon Oropos, but when half-way they learnt from two peasants that the brigands had left Oropos, and were going in the direction of Sykamenon, with the intention of carrying their prisoners off into Turkey, according to the deposition of Alex. Anemoyanni. This is why the soldiers took another road, and followed the brigands. On arriving near the River Asopus, they were engaged in crossing it, although swollen by the rain, when the brigands took their prisoners and set off in the direction of Dilessi. Some soldiers and troopers having crossed the river, they met Anemoyanni, whom Théagénis ordered to mount a horse and go and overtake the brigands and tell them not to fly, but to return, as had been arranged, to Oropos, to finish the negotiations which had been begun for the liberation of the prisoners, for Anemoyanni declined to walk, saying that the brigands had got more than an hour's start, and that they could not be overtaken on foot, but Anemoyanni refused to obey[*sic*]. The soldiers then followed the traces of the brigands towards Dilessi, and as they were tired by the marches of the two preceding days, only the strongest and most active were able to approach them by marching straight upon Dilessi, while the cavalry followed by side-roads. The soldiers summoned the brigands to release the foreigners, but they continued their flight. Meanwhile they fired several times on the soldiers who were following them. Then two soldiers, who were in advance of the others, saw from a ridge which they had reached that the brigands had begun the massacre of the prisoners, and told the soldiers who were following; the latter, seized with a furious desire of vengeance against the brigands, fired on them, and in pursuing them they killed in succession the Chief of the band, Christos Arvanitis, and the brigands Elie Stathaki, Soter Zomas, Leon Phermani, and Mitros Tzacanica, after having killed, in the first instance, Jean Janari *alias* Gheroyianni and George Catarahia, who slew Herbert before the fight, and they took Al. Tzouni or Hormova, who was wounded, and continued the pursuit till nightfall, when the others, taking advantage of the darkness, got off it is not known in what direction. The next day they found and arrested the brigands Photios Iconomos, Périclés Lioris or Viliotis, and Costas Monahos, who depose that of those who escaped, Takos had been wounded in the head, Apostolos Caraviolas in the neck, and Demos Patzaouraki in the right hand. Two letters were found in the pockets of Christos Arvanitaki and another brigand, the first of which has reference to the act of brigandage related above, and reveals the existence of relations and an understanding between the band of the Arvaniteos and persons (*sic in orig.*).

The murder of the captured foreigners is further established by the confessions of the arrested brigands Al. Tzouni or Hormova, Pericles Liori or Viliotis, Constans Monahos, and Photios Iconomos, who depose that first of all Herbert was killed by the brigands Gheroyianni or Janaris and Catarahia, who accompanied him, because he could not keep up with the brigands, who were moving on rapidly; they recognized also the blood-stained yatagan of Catarahia, produced before the Court (" déposé") and the blade of which was stained with blood, and declare that this yatagan was used to kill him, and that it was not so stained before; Lloyd was killed by Elie Stathaki at the beginning of the fight, and afterwards Boyl and Vyner were slain by other brigands whom one cannot yet specify. This is again confirmed by the spot where the bodies of the unfortunate victims were found; of these Herbert's was first found near the corpses of the brigands Catarahia and Janari, slain by the soldiers the moment after Herbert's massacre; at about thirty paces from the body of the latter Lloyd's was found, and at the distance of a gun-shot from him that of Vyner; towards evening they found the body of Boyl. Whence it clearly appears that the aforesaid were killed one after the other, and as they became unable to keep up with the brigands.

From what is recited above it results that sufficient evidence is at hand for the committal of the accused before the Court of Assizes for the culpable acts of which they are accused. The matter having been duly investigated, as regards the authors of the crime, their trial may be separated from that of the accomplices, because in the latter case the investigation is going on, and cannot be in any way prejudiced by the former.

The Procurator has consequently proposed to bring before the Court of Assize assembled in the judicial circumscription of the Court of Appeal of Athens the following persons:—

1, Tacos Arvanitis; 2, Apostolos Caravidas; 3, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos; 4, Nassos Boutzaclis, *alias* Tzoumbroucas; 5, N. Floros, *alias* Tzitzis; 6, Démos Patzaouraki, *alias* Pilassis; 7, Stathis Xephloudos; 8, Demetrius Zarcada; 9, Séraphim Phoussekis, *alias*

Scoumangoulis, *alias* Chrissaropoulos ; and 10, Constant. Scantzouris, a convicted felon; and 11, Alexis B. Tzounis; 12, Constans Monahos; 13, Pericles Lioris, *alias* Viliotis; and 14, Photios Iconomos, all brigands detained before trial to be judged as criminals for having since last year—

I. Assembled and formed a band of brigands, with intent to commit certain crimes, the nature and kind of which are not yet determined, and thus, about the 30th March of the current year, in the place called Pikermi, of Marathon.

1. Being desirous by their own action to take possession of the moveable property of other persons, and unjustly to retain it as their own, they fell upon Lord Muncaster and his wife, on Lloyd, his wife and daughter, on Herbert, Vyner and his servant, on Boyl, and on their escort, P. Vasilakos, D. Bambali, Athanase Bulgaris, and D. Bouyouca, who were journeying on the high road from Athens to Marathon, and armed, and making use of their weapons, they seized from the above-mentioned persons various valuable articles;

2. Of having by violence caused certain orders of the authorities to miscarry; that is to say, of having forced the gendarmes above-mentioned to abandon the persons whom they were escorting, as has been related above;

3. Of having premeditated, and of having, with premeditation, committed a murder on the person of the gendarme P. Vasilakos, by wounding him with their fire-arms, and of having attempted the lives of other gendarmes, by an overt act, amounting to an attempt, in discharging on them their fire-arms loaded with powder and ball, though they failed in their object by reason of circumstances independent of their intentions, but nevertheless wounded D. Bambali in the chin; and,

4. Of having violently, and without the least right, detained the above-mentioned persons, and conveyed them to various places in Attica, in such a manner as to withdraw them from the protection of the Government; of having used violence and threats to force them to give them money, with the intention of making an illicit gain; and,

II. Of having, on the 9th April, in the territory of the village of Sykamenon, compelled the authorities, by acts of violence, to suspend orders connected with the public service; that is to say, of having fired on the soldiers attempting to set free the persons whom they had carried off—

1. With the intention of committing a premeditated murder on those soldiers; that is, on Spino Bon, &c., they committed an overt act, amounting to an attempt, by discharging at them their fire-arms, loaded with powder and ball; though, through circumstances independent of their intentions, they failed in their object; and,

2. Of having, with premeditation, killed the above-mentioned Herbert, Boyl, Lloyd, and Vyner, with yatagans and fire-arms;

To order that the detention before trial of Alexis Tzounis, and of the others who are detained, shall last until they shall have answered the accusation made against them, and that the warrant of arrest issued by the examining Magistrate, A. Ghion, registered under No. 9, against Tacos Arvanitaki, &c., convicted felons, shall take effect, and that they shall be imprisoned, as soon as they are captured, until judgment shall have been given in their case, and to order the separation of accomplices in this affair. To suspend all criminal prosecution of Christos Arvanitaki and N. Coutzodrako, brigand Chiefs, and of the brigands Mitros Kenourio, or Cordolémis, Soter Arvanitovlakaki, Elie Stathaki, Soter Zomas, Jean Phermani, Mitros Tzakanica, Georges Catarahia, and Jean Janari, or Gheroyanni, who have been killed.

Having heard the above statement orally set forth in Council; and,

After leaving the hall of deliberations;

Having examined the documents, and deliberated according to law;

Whereas the reasons alleged by the Procurator in his statement, as above set forth, are just, legal, and in conformity with the facts brought to light by the examination, and admitted to be so by this Chamber of Arraignments;

Whereas these crimes are provided for and punished by Articles 66, 363, 364, §§ 2 and 3, 169, § 1, 47, 49, 288, 321, 368, and 109 of the Penal Code, which are as follows:—

(Here follow the words of the aforesaid Articles of the Penal Code, which punish with death those guilty of the above-mentioned crimes);

Whereas the said Alexis B, Tzounis, Constans Monahos, Périclès Lioris, or Viliotis, and Photios Iconomos, are detained for trial, and a warrant of arrest has been issued by the examining Magistrate, A. Ghion, against Tacos Arvanitaki, the Chief of the band, Apostolos Caravidas, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos, Nassos Moustaclis or Stoumbrouko, Nicolas Floros or Tzitzis, Démos Patzaouraki or Pliassa, Stathis Xephloudos, Démétrius Zarcadas, Séraphim Phousseka *alias* Scamangoula, *alias* Chrissaropoulos, and Constantine Scantzouri, and consequently it is necessary to order the detention of the four first until the end of their trial for the crimes of which they are accused, and the continuance in force of the aforesaid warrant of arrest against the other ten convicted felons.

Therefore, and taking into consideration Article 291, §§ 1 and 2, of the Penal Code;

It is ordered that the following be committed for trial before the Court of Assizes formed in the judicial circonscription of the Court of Appeal of Athens, viz.: 1, Tacos Arvanitis, chief of the band; 2, Apostolos Caravidas; 3, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos; 4, Nassos Boutzakli, *alias* Tzoumbrouka; 5, Nicolas Floros or Tzitzis; 6, Dḗmos Patzaouraki; 7, Stathis Xephloudas; 8, Démétrius Zarcadas; 9, Séraphim Phoussekis, *alias* Scamougoula, *alias* Chrissaropoulos; 10, Constantin Scantzouris, convicted felons; 11 (1), Alexis B. Tzounis, born at Kyriaki, in Epirus, dwelling in Livadia, aged 25, formerly a forester; 12 (2), Constans Monahos, born at Caïta, and living at Tréli, a village in Turkey, aged 25, formerly a shepherd; 13 (3), Périclès Lioris, *alias* Viliotis, born and living at Villia, aged 22, formerly a shepherd; and 14 (4), Photios Iconomos, born and living at Breliana, in the Ottoman Empire, all brigands detained for trial, to be tried as having been guilty, during the past year, of—

I. Having assembled and formed a band of brigands with intent to commit certain crimes, the nature and kind of which are not yet determined, and thus on the 30th March, of the current year, at Pikermi in Marathon;

1. Wishing to take possession of the moveable property of other persons, and unjustly to detain them as their own, they fell upon Lord Muncaster and his wife, on Lloyd, his wife and daughter, on Herbert, Vyner and his servant, on Boyl, and on their escort, P. Vassilakos, D. Bambali, Ath. Bulgaris, and D. Bouyouca, who were travelling on the high road from Athens to Marathon, and, armed and making use of their weapons, they seized from the aforesaid persons several articles of value;

2. They violently caused certain orders of the authorities to miscarry; that is to say, they forced the gendarmes above-mentioned to abandon the persons whom they were escorting;

3. They committted with premeditation a murder on the person of the gendarme P. Vassilako, by wounding him with their fire-arms, and attempted the lives of other gendarmes by committing an overt act, amounting to an attempt, in discharging on them their fire-arms loaded with powder and ball, though they failed in their object by reason of circumstances independent of their intention, but, nevertheless, wounded D. Bambali in the chin; and

4. They violently, and without the slightest right, detained the above-mentioned persons, and conveyed them to various places in Attica, in such a manner as to withdraw them from the protection of the Government, they employed violence and threats to force them to give them money, with the intention of making an illicit gain; and

II. On the 9th April of the current year, in the territory of the village of Sykamenon, they, by violence, caused the orders of the authorities, given in the interests of the public service, to fail, by firing on the soldiers who attempted to deliver the persons whom they had captured;

2. They had conceived the design to commit a premeditated murder on those soldiers, that is, on the man named Bon, &c., and committed an overt act, amounting to an attempt, viz., they discharged on them their fire-arms, loaded with powder and ball, and only failed in their object through circumstances independent of their will; and

3. They murdered with premeditation the aforesaid Herbert, Lloyd, Boyl, and Vyner, with yatagans and fire-arms:—

It is ordered that the detention of Alexis B. Tzounis, Const. Monahos, Pericles Lioris or Viliotis, and Photios Iconomos shall continue until the completion of the trial of the accusation in question which is brought against them;

It is ordered that the warrant of arrest shall continue in force which was issued by the examining Magistrate, registered No. 11 of the current year, against Tacos Arvanitis, the chief of the band, and the brigands Apostolos Caravidas, Nikitas Scaltzopoulos, Nassos Moustaclis or Toumbrouki, Nicolas Zarcadas, Seraphim Phoussekis, *alias* Scamangoula *alias* Krissaropoulos, and Constantine Scantzouris, convicted felons, and that they shall be detained in custody, as soon as their arrest shall have been made, until the completion of the trial of the charge brought against them;

The separation of the accomplices in the affair in question is ordered:

All criminal prosecution of Christos Arvanitaki and N. Coutzodrakos, chiefs of the band, and of the brigands Mitros Kenourios, or Cordolemis, Soter Arvanitovlakaki, Elie Stathaki, Soter Zomas, Jean Phermani, Mitros Tzacanica, Georges Catarahia, and Jean Janari, or Gheroyiannis, who have been killed, shall cease.

The Procurator is charged with the execution of the present Decree before this Tribunal.

Given at Athens, April 27, 1870.

The Judges,
(Signed) M. ANTONIADIS.
SP. EVLAMBIOS.
SP. EUCLIDE.
The Sub-Registrar,
B. I. COCONIS.

Inclosure 12 in No. 6. ("Greece No. 14," page 21.)

Captain Liacopoulos to M. Zaïmis.

(Confidential.)

Mr. President, *Schimatari, April* $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

WE have first to inform your Excellency that the prisoners had been put to death by the brigands before the attack against the latter had been begun. Some men of the two companies sent from Athens had opened fire, but all the serious results obtained later are owing to the flying columns which came up from Thebes, without whom even the brigands who have been killed or taken would have escaped. If M. Théagénis had not given us contradictory orders, and had allowed us to remain in the positions that we had occupied, I believe that all the brigands, without a single exception, would have perished. I bring these facts to your notice alone, in order that false reports may not reach you afterwards, as it happened on the last occasion.

We shall continue to pursue the brigands. To-day we are engaged in tracking out those who, wounded or not, have managed to conceal themselves. The Sub-Prefect has all the time seconded our efforts with zeal, and continues to do so.

Pray accept, &c.
(Signed) B. LIACOPOULOS.

Inclosure 17 in No. 6. ("Greece No. 14," page 24.)

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of May 15, 1870.

The Official Documents relative to the Band of Brigands of the Arvaniti, published by order of the Government.

January $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

THE Minister of the Interior has received from the Prefect of Phtiotis a telegram announcing to him the entry into Greek territory of the band of the Arvaniti, coming from Turkey, where they have been ever since the 24th October, 1869. He immediately gave orders, by a telegraphic despatch, to the Sub-Prefect of Livadia to take all the necessary measures, and the Sub-Prefect telegraphed that he had taken, in concert with the Commander of the flying column, the steps required by the circumstances. The following telegrams show the activity that has been displayed:—

The Office of the Minister of the Interior.

A band of brigands called Arbanites, and composed of twenty-seven individuals, passed over last night from the Ottoman territory into ours, by Kornovou, crossing the Sperchius, near Kombtades. To judge by appearances they are directing their course towards Locris. I have warned the Sub-Prefect of Livadia, Captain Ladopoulos, and also, by special messenger, the Mayor of Thermopyles. They have taken energetic measures to pursue them, and the same has been done at Hypatia, where the expedition was known of in good time. I hope the measures taken will result satisfactorily.

Lamia, January $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

The Prefect of Phthiotis,
(Signed) G. BOURZOUKIDES.

The Sub-Prefecture of Livadia, Livadia.

The Prefect of Phtiotis announces to me the entry of the Arbanitis into our territory, and their probable descent into Locris. Act directly in concert with M. Ladopoulos, and take the necessary steps. I think that it would be well for you to make a tour of inspection round the district, and engage the municipal authorities to give their co-operation to the armed force. Send me immediately, by telegraph, all necessary information.

Athens, January $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS

To the Office of the Minister of the Interior.

The Prefect of Phtiotis informs me that a band of the Arbanitis has passed over from the Ottoman territory into ours at Kornovou. They have crossed the River Sperchius, and will probably direct their march towards Locris. All the necessary steps have been immediately taken in concert with the Commander of the flying column. The detachments have been warned by express, as well as the Mayors of Livadia and Locris; the Sub-Prefect of Thebes has been informed by telegraph. I am on the alert, and keep myself constantly in communication with the Commander of the flying column.

Livadia, January $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

The Prefect of Livadia,
(Signed) J. PAPAZAPHIRES.

The Minister, on the $\frac{8}{20}$th of this month (January), on not receiving any fresh information as to the direction taken by the band of the Arvanitis, requested, by telegraphic despatch, the Prefect of Phtiotis and the Sub-Prefect of Livadia to give an account to the Ministry of the steps that have been taken. Having been informed of the measures that they had taken, the Government again recommended the latter to put the said measures in execution, because they presumed that the said band, having appeared at Zapantès and at Grèvenos, would make for the interior. In answer the Ministry received two telegrams from the Sub-Prefect, to whom, in answer to the second of the said telegrams, a fresh order, by telegraph, relative to the steps to be taken for the safety of the town has been sent, in order that the public force under the command of the Commander of the Flying Column might strictly execute the measures decided on against the said band of brigands:—

To the Prefect of Phtiotis, Lamia.

Telegraph the latest information you have relative to the direction taken by the band of the Arvaniti.

Athens, January $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

To the Sub-Prefect of Livadia.

Telegraph all the information that you have been able to collect relative to the direction taken by the band of the Arvanitis, and the measures you have taken.

Athens, January $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

The Minister,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

To the Minister of the Interior.

I have received no further information either from Phtiotis or from Locris, relative to the direction taken by the band of the Arvanitis; and the Commander of the Flying Column, who has set out to-day for Locris, has also heard nothing. Here we have taken the following steps:—

A detachment of the Flying Column from Petra, reinforced by soldiers from the posts of Sachos and Kalamios, is keeping watch in ambuscade over some favourable positions on the road from St. Georges Granitsiotina to Sourpès. A detachment from Cheronea, reinforced by soldiers and inhabitants of Cheronea, is occupying similar positions, and the fordable places of the Cephisc; while the detachment from Orchomène, united to that from Larymnès, is keeping guard over a line from Paulos Lados, Exarchos, and Polygyranès. Some Locrian detachments, reinforced by soldiers of the 10th battalion, occupy some suspected positions, in order to prevent the passage of the brigands. The Mayors act as police with regard to the shepherds under their jurisdiction, and they are responsible for any negligence. The Sub-Prefect of Thebes has received orders to occupy the passes of the Deme of Acrephinos. In fact, the most unremitting activity is being displayed on all sides.

The Sub-Prefect of Livadia,
(Signed) Z. PAPAZAPHIRES.

To the Office of the Minister of the Interior, Athens.

The band of brigands under the Arvanitis appeared during the night before last at Zapantès and Grévénos of the Deme of Oeta. Directly Lieutenant-Colonel Daglès heard of their appearance, he set out in pursuit of them, and at the same time informed the Commander of the Flying Column of the Deme of Heraclea; while the military force of the Deme of Thermopylæ has been increased.

The Prefect,
(Signed) BOURZOUKIDES.

To the Sub-Prefect of Livadia.

The band of the Arvanitis appeared last night at Zapantès and at Grévénos, of the Deme of Oetès. Lieutenant-Colonel Daglès has gone in pursuit. The military force of the Deme of Heracléotos has been increased. Make all haste to put into strict execution all the measures decided on by you in concert with the Commander of the Flying Column, as stated in your telegram of yesterday.

Athens, January $\frac{10}{22}$, 1870.

The Minister,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

To the Minister of the Interior, Athens.

The Prefect of Phtiotis has just announced in a telegraphic despatch that the band of the Arvanitis has appeared the night before last at Zapantès and Grévénos; Lieutenant-Colonel Daglès has followed in pursuit. I have communicated this news, by special messenger, to the Commander of the flying column at Drachmanios, and have sent, for good reasons, a detachment into this district.

The Sub-Prefect of Livadia,
(Signed) Z. PAPAZAPHIRES.

To the Minister of the Interior, Athens.

According to a telegraphic despatch from the Prefect of Phtiotis, the band of brigands under the Arvanitis in all probability crossed the Deme of Héracliotos yesterday night, and have entered Locris with the intention of appearing before Thebes, capturing the inhabitants, and putting them to ransom. The Commander of the flying column has been apprized of this, as well as the captains of detachments and the respective mayors of this district. The Sub-Prefect of Thebes has been informed by a telegraphic despatch. The absence of the Commander of the flying column is felt very much.

The Sub-Prefect of Livadia,
(Signed) Z. PAPAZAPHIRES.

The Ministry, on being informed by a subsequent telegram from the Prefect of Phtiotis that the band of the Arvanitis had arrived in Locris and were directing their course to Thebes, immediately sent to the Administrative authorities of Phtiotis, Livadia, and Thebes three telegrams in which they firstly expressed their astonishment at the delay which had taken place in discovering the band in question, and, secondly, again recommended continued vigilance in following up the discovery and the pursuit of this band. And on receiving in answer two reports by telegraph from the Sub-Prefect of Livadia, and knowing that the band had entered the circumscription of this district and was making for Thebes, they reiterated their orders that steps should be taken, and urged the necessity of circumspection.

The following are the telegrams relating to the above:—

To the Office of the Minister of the Interior, Athens.

According to information received yesterday from the Commander of the flying column of the Deme of Heracliotos, during the night before last the band of the Arvanitis passed through this Deme, whence it entered Phtiotis, directing its march to Thebes, with the intention of committing acts of brigandage there. I immediately informed the Sub-Prefect of Livadia of this circumstance, and, through his agency, the Sub-Prefect of Locris. It may turn out that these reports have no foundation. The security of this Department has not been disturbed.

The Prefect of Phtiotis,
(Signed) G. BOURZOUKIDES.

The delay in the discovery and pursuit of the band of the Arvanitis is not consonant with the interests of public security. Carry out with the greatest care everything that circumstances may require. The Sub-Prefects of Livadia and Thebes have received orders to quicken the vigilance of the various Government authorities, and act as police.

Athens, January $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

The Minister,
(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 14," page 27.)

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, May* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

IN referring to the letter which you did me the honour of writing to me the day before yesterday, asking if, and at what hour of the day, M. Avierinos, as Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*, had transmitted to his colleague, the Minister of War, the information that he had received on the $\frac{30\text{ March}}{11\text{ April}}$, that a band of brigands was concealed in the neighbourhood of Daon, I make all haste to address to you the inclosed translation of the of the answer returned to me by M. Avierinos on the subject.

I avail myself of this opportunity of correcting a mistake which crept in, in the hurry of sending off my last letter, dated the $\frac{6}{18}$th of this month. The fact is, just as you remark yourself, the capture of the English travellers took place on $\frac{\text{March }30}{\text{April }11}$, and not $\frac{\text{March }30}{\text{April }12}$.

Pray accept, &c.
(Signed) S. VALAORITY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7. ("Greece No. 14," page 27.)

M. Avierinos to M. Valaority.

Sir, *Athens, May* $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

HAVING taken into my consideration the note from Mr. Erskine, under date of yesterday, I have the honour to inform you, as I have already done in my former letter, that directly I heard of the suspicion that the band of the Arvanitis was in hiding between the positions of Plexiza, Ierotsikouli, and Retzina, as far as Daon of the district of Marathon, I hastened, in conformity with my duty as Minister of the Interior, to communicate to the Commander of the Flying Column of Attica the order which has already been published, in which I directed him to make the strictest search, with a view to the discovery and pursuit of the aforesaid band, without communicating this order in writing to the Minister for War, because I intended to speak on this subject to the Minister for War at the first Cabinet Council which should be held. You are aware that it is the custom for Ministers to discuss state affairs on meeting in Council.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. AVIERINOS.

Inclosure in No. 11. ("Greece No. 14," page 29.)

M. Novikow to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, May* $\frac{14}{26}$, 1870,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I have transmitted to the Commanding Officer of our Naval Division in Greek waters the despatch from the Earl of Clarendon, which your Excellency did me the honour of sending to me in your note of the 20th of this month.

No one could be more sensible of the thanks which Her Britannic Majesty's Government have been so good as to convey to him. Rear-Admiral Boutakow has begged me to assure you that he could not think of making a merit of the part which he took in the landing of the mortal remains of your unfortunate countrymen.

In paying them the last honours, he thinks that he has fulfilled the most sacred duty of a sailor, and he considers himself happy in having been called upon to express his profound sympathy for the fate of the victims by lending the presence of the Imperial flag to this painful ceremony.

Pray accept, &c.
(Signed) NOVIKOW.

PART XVI.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1. ("Greece No. 16," page 1.)

M. Valaority to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athens, June* 7, 1870.

I HASTENED to communicate to my colleague the Minister of the Interior the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 25th of May, with the request that I would take its contents into my serious consideration.

M. Zaïmis has just transmitted to me the inclosed copy of a Report from the Nomarch of Eubœa (Negropont), dated the 15th of the same month.

You will kindly notice, M. le Ministre, that the refusal, which is complained of, on the part of the abovementioned Nomarch to place the Government vessel "Methoni" at Mr. Noel's disposal, caused no injurious delay in his departure, seeing that Mr. Noel, who had received the telegram about 4 o'clock on the 9th of April, was enabled to start for his destination on the same day at 5 o'clock in another vessel freighted solely for that purpose —a fact which indicates the greatest anxiety on the part of the Nomarch to facilitate Mr. Noel's departure, since he procured for him, in the space of one hour, the means of starting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. VALAORITY.

GREECE. No. 17 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

(TRANSLATIONS of Papers printed in the French Language in Parts Nos. 1 to 16.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 18 (1870).

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CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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[C.—158.] *Price* 1½*d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Sir H. Elliot to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 24.)

My Lord, *Therapia, June* 12, 1870.

YOUR Lordship's telegram respecting the companions of the brigand Tako, who were said to have taken refuge in Crete, was communicated to the Porte on the morning of the 6th, and instructions were immediately telegraphed to the Governor-General of the Archipelago to take the first opportunity to desire the Governor-General of Crete to take all possible steps for the capture of these men, and to send them to the Turkish Minister at Athens to be handed over to the Hellenic authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 24.)

(Extract.) *Athens, June* 15, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of a letter which has been published in yesterday's number of the "Aion," newspaper, from Colonel Théagénis to Mr. Frank Noel, stating that he has no knowledge of a letter which Mr. Noel alleges he addressed to Colonel Théagénis on the morning of the 21st April, and calling upon the former to show what became of it.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Extract from the "Aion" of June 15, 1870.

Mr. Frank Noel, *Athens*, $\frac{\text{29 May}}{\text{10 June}}$, 1870.

IN the third series of the Diplomatic correspondence lately laid before the English Parliament is to be found a letter which you addressed to your respected father in England, in which you state that, previous to your leaving Oropos on the morning of the $\frac{\text{9th}}{\text{21st}}$ April, you had received, confidentially, an assurance from the Arvanitei, that they accepted the proposal of being removed from this country on board an English vessel, and that an hour afterwards you wrote to me a letter communicating this assurance, and requesting me at the same time to order the troops to withdraw for the sake of saving the captives, &c. I can assure you, Mr. Noel, that I never received any such letter from you. By whom did you send it? Why did the bearer thereof not find me out? On an investigation the truth may be elicited. Permit me, meanwhile, to make my observations as to the so-called confidential assurance of the brigands. I suspect that it covered some concealed thought to facilitate their escape; for if really they accepted this proposal, why had they refused it on the previous day when so earnestly pressed on them? But, perhaps, you will tell me that they thought better of it; so be it, then why did they not remain at Oropos where they were perfectly safe, and await there the carrying out of the arrangement consequent on their decision? Why did they make their flight at midday after having promised me that they would wait till the evening? Does not their attempt to get away from the troops, posted at a great distance from them, seem to prove that it was their intention to escape? It seems to me so; but if you were convinced by the assurances of the Arvanitei, I think that it would have been advisable for you not to have left the captives alone, but to have sent your telegram to Chalcis by the "Aphroessa," and to have followed them to Sykamenon (since they capriciously insisted upon going away from Oropos), and used your influence over them to remain there where they were unmolested, and from thence to have come to an understanding with me in regard to the subsequent measures, and thus have prevented the tragical event of Dilessi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)

(Extract.) *Athens, June* 15, 1870.

THE Greek Government have informed me of the capture of seven brigands of a band known by the name of Baconcon. I transmit copy of a letter from Mr. Pandazy, of Missolonghi, to Mr. Merlin, on the same subject.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Mr. Pandazy to Consul Merlin.

(Extract.) *Missolonghi, June* 10, 1870.

THE condition of this province is most pitiable. The old and chronic disease of brigandage still rages, and the ranks of the robbers are daily swollen by new accessions of fugitives. Throughout Acarnania and Valtos there are about 100 brigands still remaining. Stuppas, Liaro-Capes, Margliotis, Koutzo-Yannis, and Derecas, leaders, are all united just now, and the whole body numbers sixty-one persons, wandering about the Valtos Eparchy unmolested. They have cut the nose and clipped the ears of a poor peasant lately, and sent him forth to tell the sad story.

We have received the following details as to the movement of the band of the infernal Takos:—A man was taken prisoner a month ago near Agrinium by Doula-Veris' band. He was conveyed northwards when they crossed the frontier, where they kept him for the space of two weeks; but, being a bold and experienced man, he managed to steal away by night, and reached safely the Greek border. On being interrogated he stated that Takos' band increased in number on its course, appeared lately in Turkish Agrapha at a village called Lacressi, situated on a track near the foot of the Goura Mountains, where Takos proposes to proceed, in case the Turkish troops go in search of the party.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 15, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Noel on the subject of the supposed refusal of the Nomarch of Eubœa to give that gentleman the use of a Government boat to convey him to Oropos on the afternoon of the 21st April.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Sir, *Achmetaga, June* $\frac{1}{13}$, 1870.

ALLOW me to thank you for your kind letter of the 9th instant and the inclosed number of the "Aion." I don't see that any beneficial result can be obtained by entering into a public discussion with the Nomarch of Eubœa whether or not he did his best in this lamentable matter. I consider it, however, my duty to forward to you a clear statement of the facts which, you will observe, are in strict conformity with what I have previously written you on the subject, and consequently at variance with the account given in the "Aion."

On the receipt of your telegram I at once went in search of a boat to convey me back to Oropos; but as the weather was unsettled I was of opinion that I should not be able to arrive at Oropos until after dark by an ordinary fishing-boat. I accordingly applied to the Nomarch to give me the "Methoni" boat; in reply he sent me the note, a copy of which I have already forwarded you, as I was informed that the statement that the boat of the "Methoni" was intended for the duty of patrolling during night time the two harbours and the neighbouring coast was not correct. I at once telegraphed to you that the steamer had left and that the Nomarch refused to give me the "Methoni's" boat, and that I was obliged to put off returning to Oropos until early the next morning. In the course of time, I received the following note from the Nomarch, from which I conclude you made known immediately my complaint to the Government:—

"Sir,

"The Government has ordered me to procure you a boat to convey you to Oropos, I have ordered the Master of the Port immediately to place under your orders a boat: it remains with you to fix the hour of departure.

(Signed) "M. MICHALOPOULOS."

When the Portmaster informed me that he had procured a boat it was already quite dark, there was a heavy sea on, and a strong wind so as to render my departure impossible. I informed the Portmaster that I did not apply to the Nomarch for the man-of-war's boat in order to save expense, but to gain time; that I was perfectly willing to incur any expenses that were necessary, and that I had given orders to have a boat ready very early next morning. In my letter to you of the $\frac{10\text{th}}{22\text{nd}}$ I said, "Had the Nomarch, whose note I inclose, been more active, I might have been back in time to prevent the collision with the troops." At the time I wrote I was not acquainted of the exact hour the collision took place, and I think I was justified in believing that had I been back in time to show your telegram to Colonel Théagénis, I should have been able to prevent the collision.

Perhaps even if the Nomarch had given me the boat I should not have been in time, as the collision is said to have taken place, I think, at about half-past 5 o'clock, whereas your telegram was received a little before 4 o'clock. Nevertheless I confirm most implicitly what I have said in reference to the want of activity on the part of the Nomarch. Surely, as he had orders to place the "Aphroessa" at my disposal, it was unnecessary for him to receive fresh orders from the Government in order to allow me the use of the man-of-war's boat.

I shall write to the Master of the Port to send me a statement in support of what I have said, and I will forward it to you as soon as received.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 16, 1870.

AS I perceive by the English newspapers that allusion has been made, in a letter from Mr. Frank Noel, to a telegram which I addressed to him on the day or day but one after the capture at Pikermes, I think it right to mention to your Lordship what I recollect on the subject, and at the same time to apologize for having omitted to do so before. Lord Muncaster and others are well acquainted with all the details, and could vouch for them if necessary.

On the 12th April, if I am not mistaken, or at latest on the 13th, General Soutzo came hurriedly into my room and begged that I would request Mr. Noel to send up his man Dino Arvanitaki, whom General Soutzo considered a useful person in dealing with the brigands. I at that time knew nothing of this man, except that he was in the service of Mr. Noel, and naturally caught at General Soutzo's suggestion. He therefore sat down at my table, and I dictated to him a short telegram to Mr. Noel (which the General translated into Greek), requesting that he would send or bring up his man Dino; and it was agreed that this telegram should be forwarded to Chalcis, whence the Nomarch was to send it on to Achmetaga by express.

For some days (not, I think, until the 18th) I heard nothing of Dino, and I lived at that time in such constant hurry and anxiety that I had no leisure to ascertain the reason; at last, however, I questioned General Soutzo why there was no answer from Mr. Noel. He appeared to be somewhat embarrassed, and explained that he had subsequently discovered that Dino was not at Achmetaga, that he had been at Athens, but was now gone under a false name to Salonica. I was, naturally, much incensed that General Soutzo or the Nomarch of Chalcis should have taken upon themselves to suppress my telegram; but the General admitted that he only was to blame, and that the Nomarch was in no way responsible. I did not conceal either from General Soutzo or his colleagues my opinion of his conduct in respect to this suppression, and a few days afterwards the General went out of office on other grounds. It may be that he was merely thoughtless, or negligent; and, at all events, it is now ascertained that Dino had actually left Athens and Greece a few days before the capture took place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 28.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 18, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a French translation of a letter in the "Aion" newspaper of June 16th, which was addressed by Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis, relative to an alleged misstatement by Captain Liacopoulos as to his having received from Colonel Théagénis contradictory orders, which led to the partial escape of the Arvanitei band when in flight from Sykamenon on the 21st of April.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Extract from the "Αιῶν" of June $\frac{4}{16}$, 1870.

(Traduction.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

M. le Président, *Athènes, le $\frac{2}{14}$ Juin,* 1870.

LE "Mellon," "l'Alithia," et d'autres journaux d'Athènes, ainsi que "l'Observateur de Trieste," ont publié un télégramme qui vous a été adressé, M. le Président, par M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo en date du $\frac{10}{22}$ Avril de l'année courante. M. Liacopoulo y dit que "les ordres contradictoires que je lui ai donnés et les changements de position qu'il a faits ont été cause que la bande des Arvanites n'a pas été complètement anéantie."

J'aurai passé outre sur de telles explications en les attribuant à des motifs de justification et à l'amour-propre si elles n'avaient fourni le prétexte à des journaux Anglais sérieux, tels que le "Saturday Review" et le "Pall Mall Gazette," d'attaquer le Gouvernement, et moi principalement, en assurant entre autres choses que c'est à dessein que j'ai ordonné de tels changements afin de sauver les brigands et de perdre les étrangers. Je me vois donc forcé d'exposer quelques observations sur les observations qui ont été publiées touchant les ordres que j'ai données à M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo, et jusqu'à quel point ils étaient contradictoires, et exposer en même temps les raisons qui ont fait que je lui avais fait changer auparavant ses positions.

Le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril je reçus du Gouvernement l'ordre d'ordonner aux détachements militaires d'investir Oropos ; je me rendis moi-même à la hâte à Salessi pour m'entendre sur l'investissement avec le Capitaine Apostolides, qui se trouvait là, et avec M. Liacopoulos, qui avait ses positions à Schimatari. A peine arrivé là je convoquai en conseil les officiers de la dilochie (compagnie double) pour leur communiquer l'ordre et délibérer sur les moyens de l'exécuter. Ces officiers crurent nécessaire d'appeler M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo aussi avec les troupes qu'il commandait, afin qu'on pût par la réunion de tous les détachements investir plus efficacement Oropos, parceque cet investissement, fait d'abord à distance, demandait, à la tombée de la nuit, des troupes nombreuses. D'abord j'hésitai beaucoup, et j'étais

d'avis qu'il ne fallait pas tirer les troupes qui se trouvaient du côté opposé; mais lorsqu'on m'assura que le passage de la rivière Asopos était devenu impraticable, et que par conséquent les détachements militaires qui se trouvaient au delà étaient inutiles à l'entreprise méditée, je consentis, et je fais invoquer à cet effet le témoignage de M. le Capitaine Apostolides et de messieurs les autres officiers de la dilochie. J'écrivis donc à M. Liacopoulo de venir à Salessi avec toutes les troupes qu'il avait sous la main, et de donner ordre aux autres détachements de le suivre. Il était cependant probable que l'inondation de l'Asopos se calmât jusqu'à ce moment, la pluie cessant, et que la rivière devint par là guéable, de sorte que le Capitaine Liacopoulo, au lieu de marcher sur Salessi, ou que ses détachements suivissent un chemin plus long, se dirigeassent par un chemin plus court à Oropos par Sicaminos. Mais comme le temps paraissait être à la pluie je devais nécessairement préférer le certain au douteux.

Ensuite Stavros Liatis, envoyé par le Capitaine Jean Apostolides pour examiner les lieux, revint d'Oropos et m'informa que les brigands se préparaient à partir pour Sicaminos. Alors, quoique me trouvant dans l'incertitude, parceque les brigands m'avaient promis la veille qu'ils allaient attendre jusqu'au soir de cette journée la réponse d'Athènes, et parcequ'on pensait que la rivière n'était pas praticable et que les brigands changent rarement de positions au milieu du jour, à moins qu'ils n'y soient forcés; et comme la moindre nécessité de faire cela ne se présenta à eux d'autant plus que la veille on leur avait fait savoir que leur fuite d'Oropos dégageait le Gouvernement de la promesse de ne pas les poursuivre qu'il avait faite aux deux Ambassadeurs;—pour toutes ces raisons quoique dans l'incertitude, dis-je, je m'empressai, pour tout ce qui pouvait arriver, de faire savoir à M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo ce qu'on venait de m'annoncer, en en révoquant les premiers ordres que je lui avais donnés de lui ordonner de diriger les détachements sur Sicaminos et non sur Salessi, d'occuper les postes voisins afin d'empêcher les brigands de fuir de ce côté-là s'ils le tentaient; on décida, parceque le besoin s'en faisait sentir, que la dilochie seule marcherait sur Oropos, quoique elle manquât de bien des choses nécessaires, et de prévenir, s'il était possible, la fuite des brigands si ces derniers y mettaient du retard, d'attendre là les secours de M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo si celui-ci pouvait leur en fournir, ou bien de suivre les brigands à Sicaminos et de venir au secours de M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo.

Tels sont les ordres que j'ai donné à M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo. Où se trouve la contradiction? Deux circonstances différentes ont provoqué des mesures diverses. Est-ce que cela peut s'appeler une omission, ou quelque chose d'extraordinaire et d'étrange? Quand les armées sont en campagne ne change-t-on pas très souvent les mouvements des corps selon les circonstances qui se présentent?

Quand nous nous proposions d'investir Oropos d'abord de loin et ensuite de plus près, à quoi les troupes de M. le Capitaine Liacopoulo, campées à Schimatari et aux environs, à cinq heures de marche environ d'Oropos, auraient-elles pu servir? A rien. Quand les brigands résolurent de se rendre à Sicaminos ne devait-on pas occuper les environs pour les empêcher de fuir de ce village ou de les y investir dans le cas où ils y demeureraient? Dans ce cas à quoi aurait servi d'occuper Schimatari et ses environs? A rien, sans faute. Mais les brigands quittèrent Sicaminos à la vue de la dilochie; dans ce cas quoi de plus convenable que le nouvel ordre donné à M. Liacopoulo de se diriger sur Sicaminos? En se dirigeant vers cet endroit n'aurait-il pas rencontré les brigands qui fuyaient, et ne les aurait-il pas empêchés de fuir si en s'avançant il avait en vue une pareille éventualité? Et si MM. Liacopoulos et Apostolides gardaient leurs positions l'un à Schimatari et l'autre à Salessi, à quoi cela aurait-il servi? Les brigands auraient inévitablement décampé cette nuit là, et trompant la vigilance de MM. Liacopoulo et Apostolides, ainsi que celle des détachements, auraient disparu. La preuve c'est que les brigands de cette bande, qui échappèrent quoique fatigués et découragés, parvinrent cependant à tromper la vigilance des détachements militaires en revenant sur leurs pas et en se refugiant aux environs de Liatani après avoir passé une seconde fois la rivière. Cependant de la manière dont les brigands ont été poursuivis et par la direction qu'ils ont prise malgré eux, et de la manière dont l'attaque et la poursuite ont eu lieu, les troupes campées à Schimatari pouvaient être d'une grande utilité. Mais je pense qu'on ne doit pas toujours juger des choses après coup.

Au reste, la volonté du Gouvernement et l'objet de mes efforts n'étaient pas de tuer de loin le plus grand nombre de brigands possible, dans le cas où ils seraient mis en fuite, mais de les investir de près autant que possible afin de les forcer d'accepter la rançon et de relâcher leurs prisonniers. On aurait pu y parvenir en investissant à temps Oropos et Sicaminos.

Donc puisque mes ordres qualifiés de contradictoires ne visaient qu'à un seul et même but, ainsi que le changement de position du capitaine, il n'est ni juste ni équitable de les jeter à la publicité transformées pour que d'un côté les étrangers en tirent des

conclusions absurdes, et que, de l'autre, le public, dans l'ignorance des faits qui ont eu lieu, porte des jugements faux.

Je vous prie donc, M. le Président, d'ordonner soit la réfutation officielle de pareilles interprétations, soit la publication de la présente, pour que la vérité soit connue.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) B. THEAGENIS.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 30.)

(Extract.) *Athens, June* 20, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a Report addressed to me by Mr. Watson, Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation, upon the execution witnessed by him this morning of five of the brigands belonging to the Arvaniti band who were condemned to death on the 22nd of last month.

The sentence of Tassoula has been commuted into imprisonment for life; and Pericles Lioris has been momentarily reprieved.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Watson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, June* 20, 1870.

I ATTENDED the execution of five of the condemned brigands of Takos' band, which was carried out between half-past 6 and 7 o'clock this morning in the space called the Polygon, at the upper end of the Champ de Mars.

From daybreak people were walking thither, and when I arrived there with Count della Minerva, at 5 o'clock, the hill immediately above was crowded to the top.

A hollow square was formed around the guillotine and was lined by three companies of infantry, one of artillerymen, and a troop of cavalry, the whole under the Commandant de Place. The Procureur du Roi, the Italian Minister and myself, some officers of the "Royal Oak" and "Jaseur," the King's chaplain, and some of the jury who had found the prisoners "guilty," were admitted within the square.

The crowd was quiet and perfectly orderly till half-past 6, when a general shout from those on the hill announced the coming of the prisoners. They came each separately in a carriage, each with two soldiers, preceded by the two executioners in another carriage, and escorted by a troop of cavalry. As soon as the executioners had seen that the guillotine was in order the first carriage came into the square and the brigand Costa was made to alight, when his sentence was read over to him and he was handed over to be put to death. As his legs were being bound he requested that he might not be put to pain; and as he was being tied to the guillotine he turned to the crowd on the right and begged them to forgive him as he hoped to be forgiven of God. As he was tilted forwards he was answered by a yell of execration, and in two seconds more the knife had fallen and his head had rolled into the basket.

Next came Alexis, the brigand accused of having murdered Mr. Herbert. I watched his demeanour narrowly, and though he did not now exhibit the scornfulness which made him so remarkable at the trial, he showed to the last that he possessed the utmost courage. Like Costa, he turned to the bystanders and asked them to forgive him, as they hoped for salvation. They were awed by the sight they had seen, and not a voice replied to Alexis; yet his bright eye never once quailed, not even at the sight of his companion's headless trunk. The next two brigands executed—with one of whom came their confessor—had been taken before the excursion to Marathon. The first of these uttered a piteous cry of horror at the sight below, as his head was being fitted to the block; he said nothing to the crowd. The second had to be lifted out of the carriage by the executioners, and as his miserable emaciated form was stretched at full length he uttered a cry for forgiveness.

The last of those who suffered was Photi; he, too, had to be lifted out of the carriage, and held by the two men whilst his sentence was being read over. He seemed to be suffering great pain, and repeatedly begged of the executioners to be careful to avoid hurting his leg. He was at length adjusted, and turned with his face to the ground, and had scarcely uttered a moan when the string was pulled, and the fatal knife fell for the fifth and last time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. G. WATSON.

No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 30.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 23, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of a letter addressed by Captain Stamatis to the Minister of War, stating that as he did not expect that the letter from Captain Liacopoulos would ever be wanted he had not kept it.

I inclose likewise a copy of a letter from Mr. Noel, informing me that he had written to Captain Stamatis for a copy of the document in question; but of course if that officer has destroyed it, there is an end of the matter.

I may take this opportunity of forwarding to your Lordship translations of two letters which have recently been forwarded to me by Mr. Noel, although I do not myself perceive that they have any important bearing on the massacre of Dilessi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Captain Stamatis to the Minister of War.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Chalcis, June* $\frac{5}{17}$, 1870.

THE letter of Captain B. Liacopoulos which you ask me for in your letter of the $\frac{3rd}{15th}$ instant, which was delivered to me on the day after that of the painful event, by the captain of the royal vessel "Aphroessa," which brought here the bodies of the two murdered noble strangers, is, unfortunately, no longer in my possession. I did not keep it, being under the impression that it would never have been required and would be of little interest to me, seeing I could not, for want of troops, occupy the position of Dilessi, as is well known to the War Ministry from the telegrams of the 2nd infantry battalion.

I am sorry I cannot execute your orders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) L. STAMATIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Sir, *Achmet Aga, June* $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

THIS moment I have received your note of the 14th instant, which had miscarried. I have at once written for a copy of the letter written to Captain Stamatis by Captain Liacopoulos.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

M. Œconomides to Mr. F. Noel.

(Translation.)

Mr. Noel, *Scala of Oropos, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

I RECEIVED your letter early this morning and delivered immediately the one for the captain of the steamer, who is occupied in answering it. Learn, my friend, that the steamer's duty is to patrol the gulf, that there is not a single soldier on board, and that it has received from Government the same instructions as those given to the detachments.

So they must not be uneasy. The captain told me that he expects you, to take you to Chalcis.

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. ŒCONOMIDES.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

M. Koutaros to Mr. F. Noel.

(Translation.)

Mr. Noel, *Harbour of Oropos, April* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

YOUR letter of yesterday's date I received this morning. We are going to start for Chalcis, and if you like you can embark on board the steamer. We have not a single soldier on board the ship. We touched here yesterday, in consequence of bad weather, our duty being to patrol the gulf.

No. 9.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June* 30.)

(Extract.) *Athens, June* 23, 1870.

I HEREWITH inclose an abstract of an article from the "Mellon" newspaper, pointing out, in very cogent terms, the necessity of a full inquiry into the conduct of all those, whether great or small, who have been mixed up in these transactions.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Extract from the "Μέλλον" of June $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

(Translation.)

PERHAPS the inquiry into the criminal act of the Arvanitei has terminated, but the public has not seen what it anxiously expected from it. Peasants, some of whom belong to an Athenian grandee, have been arrested, some for having furnished provisions, some for sheltering, and others for having in divers ways been of service to the criminals; but we have not seen any of the roots of brigandage extracted, nor do we perceive that any of its distinguished protectors have been examined.

Truly, a Deputy and a prior have been arrested; but they also are not of that high class which was expected by the public, and of whose culpability they are convinced, whose arrest and examination might have thrown light upon a great many mysteries. . . . . Justice has manifestly done its work, but it has only been one-sided; it searched after results, it limited its action to tracing the crime, the persons who supplied the brigands with food, and sheltered them; but it did not enter into the cause. It did not examine how and why that band set out from the frontier, marched straight to Attica—and always towards Attica. . . . . . The inquiry has not brought to light how and why Attica, having for some months, in its very heart, sixteen brigands under the celebrated Spanos, and later twenty-two under the Arvanitei, was left to the mercy of forty soldiers, who very often remained without a chief.

How is it that whilst this paper, ever since the month of March, cried out to the public to be careful, because the Arvanitei ruled over our mountains, and to the Government to take measures against them, nothing was done, as if it was a crime of high treason in any way to disturb the brigands? And how it happened that whilst a few days previous to the commission of the crime, on the very eve thereof, persons holding high positions (we are ready, on being asked, to give their names) earnestly informed the Minister of War, General Soutzo, that the Arvanitei had been seen at such and such a place in Attica, no measures were taken, and the strangers were left to proceed as sheep to slaughter? We ask how was this, and why?

All these things, some of which have been deposed to at the inquiry, have not been examined by justice, why? Because they did not come under the jurisdiction of a simple "Juge d'Instruction;" they did not come within the bounds of ordinary criminal prosecution, being crimes for which a Minister had to be put under examination, and consequently it was requisite that the accusation should come from the Chamber, or that it should express its wish. . . . . The lot has fallen only upon peasants and shepherds, why? Because the great mutually protect each other, whilst persons of the lower classes are punished; the true criminals, those who push, and who in a sense compel, others to commit crimes, behave with arrogance. . . . . . And truly, if the attempts of M. Liacopoulos to destroy the band of the Arvanitei had not been frustrated, neither Malea nor the Prior, nor so many others, peasants, would now be in prison, nor would the unfortunate nation be brought before the bar of public opinion in Europe. . . . . . We have two periods before us, that of the Ministry of M. Smolentz and that of his predecessor. . . . . . What has been done for upwards of a year? During the first period (General Soutzo's Ministry) nothing else was heard after the many and daily acts of brigandage but such expressions as the following:—"At such a place such a band has been discovered; but night coming on the brigands escaped. The head of detachment, so and so, having met the band of so and so, killed the capote of a brigand, and captured the shoes of two others." But more grievous were the following:—"At such a place the brigands, having attacked one of the detachments, killed the sergeant and a soldier, and wounded another; it is supposed that one of the brigands has been wounded, because traces of blood have been seen.". . . . . When the Minister of War (General Soutzo) made his tours in Acarnania, the nursery of brigands, acts of brigandage had ceased to be committed, and all encounters between the military and the brigands were no more heard of; then the ministerial organs trumpeted about that the brigands, so and so, "pressed by the severity of the pursuit, had left for Italy." We, however, maintained that a Convention had been entered into, the brigands having been begged or invited to keep quiet. . . . . . Smolentz has come into office. . . . . . Not a day passes but the death of a brigand, or the destruction of a band, is announced. . . . . . That abominable time has passed when soldiers merely killed capotes and shoes, and when, night coming on, the brigands vanished.

GREECE. No. 18 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GREECE. No. 19 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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[C.—169.] *Price 2d.*

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Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received July* 3.)

My Lord, *Athens, June* 25, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney, respecting a misunderstanding which had arisen between the Nomarch of Western Greece and himself in regard to a conversation reported in a despatch from Mr. Blakeney, of which a copy was inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship of May 17.*

Mr. Blakeney, as your Lordship will observe, seems to expect some explanation or satisfaction on this head; but I have told him that without venturing to forestall the decision of Her Majesty's Government, it appears to me that this is a question of credibility between two statements, and that I have no reason to doubt that your Lordship will be disposed to give implicit credence to the accuracy of Mr. Blakeney's Report of his conversation with the Nomarch, which that functionary has seen fit to question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Vice-Consul Blakeney to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Missolonghi, June* 20, 1870.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th ultimo reporting the destruction of those brigands, Spattina, Kostandello and Thanasula, by three brothers Shermani and their servant, and which you have thought worth publishing, and which appeared in the "Clio" and "Hemera" about ten days ago, I have now the honour to inform you that the day after its appearance here before the public, a party of officers representing the different corps composing the garrison called on the Nomarch in full uniform to ascertain whether the last part of my letter was a mistake in the translation or if he actually made that remark to me about the officers in Acarnania.

The Nomarch's reply, I hear, was not a very decisive one, but he told them that he would write to me that very day and demand an explanation on the subject. Instead of which he called a very respectable gentleman of the place whom he knew to be a friend of mine (but whose name I am not at present at liberty to mention, but who assured me that should his evidence be required in this affair, he would not hesitate in the least to come forward), and informed him that the officers had called on him, and that he (the Nomarch) begged him to call on me and tell me what had taken place, and that he would consider it a favour if I would consult my copy book and see what it was he (the Nomarch) had told me, and whether the translation of my letter corresponded with the original.

Seeing no objection to comply with his request, once my letter had been published, I did so at once.

This gentleman had also informed me at the time that the Nomarch was going to write to me a letter that very day on the subject, and which I, at every moment, expected to receive.

Four or five days had elapsed since this had taken place, when the Nomarch sent for another gentleman, Mr. Pandazy (who has several times before acted as British Vice-

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* See "Greece No. 12," page 1.

Consul here, and who is also a friend of mine), who immediately went there, and after the usual complimentary greetings the Nomarch told Mr. Pandazy,—I find myself in an unpleasant position with the officers here owing to the appearance in the "Clio" of that remark written by the British Vice-Consul to Mr. Erskine; but knowing you to be a friend of the Vice-Consul, I beg you do me the favour to speak to the Vice-Consul to try and remedy this affair in some friendly way.

Mr. Pandazy replied, I am most willing to do so; but tell me, what is it you expect from the Vice-Consul? To deny what he has written is impossible. To this even the Nomarch himself agreed. He then said, Tell him to write to me a letter.

This said Mr. Pandazy at once came to me and related all that had taken place between him and the Nomarch.

My answer to Mr. Pandazy was: Tell the Nomarch I am very sorry that he finds himself in that awkward position; but what he asks from me is impossible. I shall be most willing as a friend to do all in my power to help him out of his troubles, but he is the one to write and not myself, and then I shall be able to judge and see what can be done. My answer having been delivered, I did not hear anything more about it until yesterday, when, to my utter astonishment, after all these friendly negotiations had taken place, and about nine days after my letter had made its appearance here, I received a letter from the Nomarch, copy of which I transmit herewith, denying all he had told me, and requesting me to give him a reply as soon as possible. I therefore lost no time to give it to him, copy of which I also inclose, and in which you will see that I not only refuse to comply with his request, but reminded him that what appeared before the public was exactly what he had told me.

And now all I have to add is that I consider my honour to be at stake, and most respectfully beg you to take the necessary steps so that some satisfaction or explanation be afforded; and this I feel in honour bound to exact from the quarter you may think most proper, not only as a British Consular Officer, but also as a gentleman.

I should also deem it a special favour if you would cause this letter and the two inclosures to be published.

I also feel bound to add that should you think that what I now write is not sufficient to prove the incorrectness of the Nomarch's letter, I shall always be in time to add another remark made by the Nomarch against another person who is very closely connected with the officers stationed in Acarnania, and this he made before a third person.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. A. BLAKENEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

M. Zygomala to Vice-Consul Blakeney.

(Translation.)

My Friend Mr. Blakeney, *Missolonghi, June* $\frac{6}{18}$, 1870.

THE two Greek papers published at Trieste, the "Clio" and "Hemera," have translated, from the English, in two different ways, a certain letter addressed to the English Minister at Athens, Mr. Erskine, bearing your signature, in which the achievements against the brigands by the royal troops are reported, to which also is added the following:—"As the Nomarch told me verbally, the pursuit of brigandage ought never to have been entrusted to the officers now in Acarnania, because they do not belong to the Government party, but unfortunately are the organs of individuals in favour of the maintenance of the present grievous state of things."

I presume that your letter has been mistranslated, or that you misunderstood, unintentionally, the true spirit of my conversation respecting the safety of the frontier line, to which the sad tragedy of Pikermes gave rise, and my opinion respecting the invasion of the Arvanitei. I have the honour to observe to you that, in private conversation, I did not mention to you the officers of Acarnania, with whom I have the honour to co-operate in the pursuit of brigandage, and whose late achievement justified the favour shown them by our Government. Relying on your honourable and upright character, I am convinced you will gladly rectify an involuntary mistake or a defect of translation of your letter, and I await an early answer on the subject.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) A. ZYGOMALA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Vice-Consul Blakeney to M. Zygomala.

(Translation.)

My Friend M. Zygomala, *Missolonghi, June* $\frac{7}{19}$, 1870.

ON receiving your letter of yesterday's date, I referred to the original of my letter which you mention. In it I found the exact phrase which, immediately after our conversation, I noted down, and which in your letter of yesterday you repeat, concerning the officers in Acarnania.

If I did not know, as you are aware I do, the Greek language well, or if your conversation had taken place in English, then I would be obliged to suppose that I had misunderstood your words. But speaking Greek, and having understood the phrase in question, to which I had listened attentively as coming from the most notable authority of the place, I communicated it in a letter to the English Legation at Athens, as worthy of note, never thinking that this authority for whatsoever reason would demand its being refuted, as if it never had been said.

Be assured, Sir, that I would have considered your letter as going beyond what is in courtesy due to authorities, if I did not believe that, in consequence of the long time which has elapsed since our conversation, you seriously believe your mistaken assertions.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) C. A. BLAKENEY.

No. 2.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 7.)

Sir, *Athens, June* 30, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th instant, respecting the alleged order to Captain Stamati to attack the brigands at Sykamenon, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a letter and its inclosures from Mr. Frank Noel, stating that he is not in a position to produce the order in question.

I may take this opportunity of forwarding also translations of a letter from Mr. Noel to Colonel Théagénis, declaring that he had forwarded a letter to the Colonel, which the latter never received, by three men who undertook, in the presence of the Commander of the "Aphroëssa," to deliver it, together with Colonel Théagénis' answer to that communication calling upon M. Zaïmis to cause this statement to be inquired into.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Sir, *Achmetaga, June* $\frac{13}{25}$, 1870.

I INCLOSE you a copy of the answer of Captain Leonidas Stamati relating to my application for a copy of the letter addressed to him by Captain Liacopoulo adjoined in my reply.

I also inclose you a copy of a letter received from the Master of the Port of Chalcis.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Captain Stamati to Mr. F. Noel.

(Translation.)

Dear Friend Mr. F. Noel, *Chalcis, June* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

WITH pleasure I have read your letter of the $\frac{6}{18}$th instant. I am extremely sorry not to have it in my power to satisfy your curiosity and furnish you with a copy of the mislaid letter, which, considering it valueless and superfluous, I placed amongst my useless correspondence, and have been unable to find.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) L. STAMATI.

P.S.—This very moment has arrived your second letter of the $\frac{8}{20}$th instant. If you have not had an immediate answer from me it is not my fault, as your first letter was received at an hour on Sunday when the mail had left. I repeat to you that I am very sorry at not having hitherto been able, notwithstanding all my endeavours, to find that letter. A long time has elapsed since I laid it aside, and no one had, until it was no longer in existence, ever asked me for it.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Mr. F. Noel to Captain Stamati.

(Translation.)

M. Stamati, *Achmetaga, June* $\frac{13}{25}$, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ instant, in answer to which I have to state to you that I did not ask for a copy of the letter addressed to you by M. Liacopoulos for curiosity's sake, but in accordance with a request from Mr. Erskine.

You will remember that you had the goodness to permit me to make use of its contents, which I consequently communicated to Mr. Erskine. I therefore beg you to find it, if possible, or at least give me in writing such parts of its contents as may not have escaped your memory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. NOEL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

M. Christodoulo to Mr. F. Noel.

(Translation.)

Mr. Noel, *Chalcis, June* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

I HAVE received your letters dated respectively the $\frac{1\text{st}}{13\text{th}}$ and $\frac{3\text{rd}}{15\text{th}}$ June, by which you request to be informed whether the boat of the "Methoni," on the night of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, had patrolled the two harbours and the coast of Chalcis, and likewise as to finding a boat to convey you to Oropos, &c.

I am sorry not to have it in my power, as a private individual, to furnish you with the information required, which has reference to the special duties of my office, to the head of which, the Minister of Marine, alone I am bound to communicate the steps I may have taken respecting public security. Meanwhile, if you have urgent need of this information you may address yourself to the Ministry of Marine, which, should it think fit, will give you the information you require.

The Port Officer of Chalcis,
(Signed) P. CHRISTODOULO.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

Extract from the "Αιών" of June $\frac{11}{23}$, 1870.

(Translation.)

To the Editor of the "*Αιών*."

Sir,

I BEG you to insert in your paper the following letter:—

Mr. F. Noel to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

M. le Colonel Théagénis, *Achmetaga, June* $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

The letter of the 29th of May (10th of June) which you say you have addressed to me has not reached me, and the first knowledge I had of it was through the "*Αιών*," No. 2569, in which it was published. The letter addressed to you, and to which I referred in a letter to my father, was written on board the steamer "Aphroessa," where it was read in the presence of the Captain of that vessel, M. Koutara, who undertook to see it safely delivered to you through the channel of three men, as he said. I did not remain at Oropos, but promised to return, as I had no knowledge of your plan or of your intention to surround the brigands, and only when on board the steamer did I learn this, in consequence of which I addressed to you, under the date of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, the letter in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. NOEL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

Extract from the "Αιῶν" of June $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

(Translation.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis.

Mr. President, *Athens, June $\frac{12}{24}$*, 1870.

I AM extremely sorry every time I have to interrupt you in your difficult occupation and occupy your valuable moments with troublesome demands, but I am now and then forced to this by circumstances.

The Englishman Mr. F. Noel, in a letter addressed to me on the $\frac{8}{20}$th instant (published in the "*Αιῶν*" No. 2572) maintains that, on the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, he having learnt on board the "Aphroessa" the plan by which it was intended to surround the brigands, wrote me a letter (referred to in one to his father in England, published in Series XI of the Diplomatic documents communicated to the English Parliament), which had been read in the presence of the commander of the steamer, M. Kotara, who undertook to forward it to me by three men.

As I never received such a letter from Mr. Noel, it is of consequence that the circumstance be officially and regularly cleared up, so that public opinion may not be led to erroneous suppositions, more especially abroad. I beg you, Mr. President, to order that the Commander of the "Aphroessa," M. Kotara, be asked whether he really did send me the letter referred to by Mr. Noel, and, if so, through whom, specifying names; and, in case of an affirmative answer, to order the examination of those persons, so as to find what they did with the letter and to whom they gave it, and further to publish the result of this inquiry.

Permit me, meanwhile, to express to you, Mr. President, my surprise that on board the steamer "Aphroessa" they should have known and given out the measures taken to surround the brigands at Oropos, on the morning of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, whilst I only at that time received at Marcopoulos the orders of Government on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. THEAGENIS.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 7.)

Sir, *Athens, June* 30, 1870.

AS I perceive in No. 16 of the printed Correspondence, at page 18, Mr. Frank Noel is made to deny that George Yanni, the brother of Takos and Christos, was ever in his service, I deem it my duty to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Frank Noel to me, in which he makes the same statement.

On the 11th instant, I wrote to Mr. Noel at Achmetaga to say that I would, if he wished it, forward a copy of his letter to the Foreign Office, but that in that case I must reserve to myself the right of making any explanation I thought fit; and as Mr. Noel has taken no notice of that letter, I now most positively assert that Mr. Noel informed me repeatedly that all the five brothers were in his service, and in corroboration of my assertion I herewith inclose translations of two telegrams from Mr. Noel, in one of which he spoke of "my man George Arvanitaki," and in the second of "the other brothers Arvanitei who are in my service."

Unless I am much mistaken the notorious ex-brigand Dino Arvanitakis, who was arrested at Salonica, and is now in prison here, was Mr. Noel's bailiff, and was employed by him, when arrested, in purchasing cattle. This at least was Mr. Noel's assertion to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

My dear Sir, *Achmetaga*, $\frac{\text{May } 27}{\text{June } 8}$, 1870.

I WAS very sorry to notice in your despatch of the 1st of May to Lord Clarendon that you speak of George and Ntinos* Arvanitakis as having been in my service. The two brothers in my employ have been in no way implicated in this painful matter. I should feel much obliged if you would have the kindness to contradict this statement.

You have not answered me in reference to the letter of George Arvanitakis, which I should be glad to have returned.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, April* 22, 1870.

MY man George Arvanitaki, whom you ordered me to take with me to Oropos, has been arrested by the Mirarchy here. Order his release. Answer.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, April* 22, 1870, 6 P.M.

THE other brothers Arvanitei who are in my service and who have come here to sell my lambs have been arrested, so that my flock is left without shepherds.

All who have been arrested know that they are innocent, and that they have been unjustly arrested. Answer.

No. 4.

General Church to Mr. Gladstone.—(Received June 20.)

(Extract.) *Athens, June* 11, 1870.

IT is with regret that I break the rule I had made for myself of not troubling you in the midst of your important occupations, but I feel myself obliged to do so, in order to vindicate from the most unjust censure the conduct of a highly honourable officer which has been stigmatized (I hope from ignorance) as having caused the melancholy catastrophe of the deaths of our unfortunate countrymen and the Italian gentleman, so cruelly murdered some weeks ago by a ferocious band of assassins. The officer I allude to is Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis, a man well known to and highly esteemed by many of our friends, and of whose biography I have given a sketch in the accompanying paper.

I shall now state what his conduct was in the affair of the brigands in the tragedy of Oropos. The brigands being in that village with their prisoners, Colonel Théagénis was selected by His Majesty the King (with Mr. Erskine's entire approbation) to be sent to negotiate with the brigands for the delivery of the prisoners. Colonel Théagénis accordingly presented himself to the brigands in Oropos on the morning of the 20th of April. With the brigands he already found young Mr. Noel with his man Giorgio Yanni, a brother of the two most ferocious chiefs of the brigands. Colonel Théagénis immediately entered into discussion with the principal chiefs, and, far from threatening them (as absurd calumny has stated), he did everything in his power to conciliate them, and to the very utmost limits of his instructions. He offered them money, 25,000*l.*, or even more, with perfect liberty assured to them to go away either by land or by sea; if they wished to depart by land he offered himself and other superior officers as hostages: in fact, he left no conciliatory measure untried, but to no purpose: but he never threatened them. He, of course, pointed out to them the folly of refusing the wonderfully advantageous propositions made to them both by the English Minister and the Greek Government. The brigands asked to see his instructions, and Théagénis allowed them to read them, in conformity with his instructions approved of by Mr. Erskine: To nothing would they listen of the offers made to them. I shall not trouble you by repeating any part of the horrible language and the threats of the brigands, threatening at times to kill forthwith both their prisoners and Colonel Théagénis. Thus, after several hours of painful and fruitless discussion with these fiends, Théagénis left them and returned to Marcopoulo and made his report to the Government. The next day Colonel Théagénis received orders to approach Oropos and still endeavour to persuade the brigands to accept the propositions of the Government; but before he could communicate with them they had left Oropos and crossed the River Asopus, notwithstanding their having promised to remain in Oropos the whole of that day. The brigands being now in flight (contrary to what was expected), they were of course followed by the troops, but not fired upon, as orders had been given by Théagénis not to fire on them, if possible to avoid it, in order not to endanger the lives of the prisoners; and the troops following the brigands scrupulously obeyed their orders and did not fire on them. Affairs were in this state until towards evening, with every now and then a shot fired by the brigands (from a distance) and answered in like manner by a shot in the air from some detachment of the troops. But at length the brigands suddenly murdered Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd, upon which the nearest troops became furious and immediately attacked the brigands, of whom seven were killed and five made prisoners, the brigands during the skirmish murdering their two remaining prisoners. Heavy rain now fell, and the approach of night and darkness facilitated the escape of the surviving brigands. Here it is necessary to point out that the troops who finally attacked the brigands on their murdering their prisoners were troops who had been for some weeks stationed at the village of Dilessi, to which the brigands were approaching in their flight, and not part of the troops who were following the brigands at a distance.

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* Referred to as "a certain Dino or Constantino." See "Greece No. 7," page 5.

I hope now, dear Mr. Gladstone, that I have satisfactorily pointed out that Colonel Théagénis has in no way whatever merited the abuse that has been heaped on him. He nobly and voluntarily risked his life in the endeavour to save the lives of our countrymen, and his reward has been vituperation, but which naturally recoils on the calumniators. I hope you will excuse me for writing you such a long and tiresome letter; but my feelings have been most seriously wounded on finding that a truly brave and honourable man, after having risked his life in the endeavour to obtain the release of our unhappy friends and countrymen, should have met with such treatment: and where, need I say where? Always anxious for your good opinion and that of my countrymen, I wished to assure you that no officer or other individual near my person has been in the slightest degree the most remote cause of the melancholy catastrophe we all so deeply deplore.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Memorandum respecting Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THEAGENIS is a gentleman of good family, living in Thebes with an amiable family of a wife and two daughters and one son. The hospitality of his house is well known to many of our friends and countrymen who have passed through Thebes. He was highly esteemed by the late and the present Lord Lyons, by the late Sir Thomas Wyse, and by the Honourable Mr. Scarlett, and he enjoys the high opinion of the British Minister at present in Athens, the Honourable Mr. Erskine, and of his own countrymen in general. Colonel Théagénis distinguished himself during the war for the emancipation of Greece, and on one occasion in a most remarkable manner, on which I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him, and as follows:—In the year 1827, whilst as Commander-in-chief of the armies of Greece, I was endeavouring to relieve the Acropolis of Athens, then closely blockaded by the Turks, and in which the garrison was reduced to the last extremity from the want of provisions, the Greek troops shut up therein were naturally anxious to communicate to me their desperate position in the hope of being relieved if that was possible; but how to communicate with me was the question, as the Acropolis was on every side closely blockaded by the Turks. In this forlorn state of their affairs Théagénis offered his services to pass through not only the Turkish lines round the Acropolis, but also the camp of the Grand Vizier, Kioutaki Pasha, close at hand, in order to come to me in my camp of the Phalerum. This most dangerous mission Colonel Théagénis happily effected passing by night through the Turkish army, and closely hiding himself by day amongst the ruins of the town of Athens, or in the ditches of the fields in the vicinity, and on the fourth day he joined me barefoot and nearly famished. This noble feat astonished everybody at my head-quarters, and as you will readily believe gave me a high opinion of him, and which I have never had reason to change.

(Signed) R. CHURCH.

Athens, June 11, 1870.

No. 5.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 7, 1870.

I TRANSMIT to you the accompanying copy of a Memorandum which has been received at this office from Earl de Grey and Ripon, containing observations respecting the instructions issued by the Greek Government to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis in regard to the brigands, and I have to request you to cause inquiry to be made into this matter, in order to clear up the points therein referred to.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Memorandum by Earl de Grey and Ripon.

IT is evident from the letter addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis to M. Zaïmis on the $\frac{2\text{nd}}{14\text{th}}$ June (Inclosure in No. 6, Parliamentary Papers No. 18, pages 4, &c.), and, indeed, it was plain before, that the orders sent by the Greek Government to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis on the $\frac{8}{20}$th April made a material alteration in the previous instructions of that officer, and led to the military dispositions which occasioned the death of the captives.

I understand that it is believed that the letter from M. Zaïmis to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis, which is given at page 4 of the Parliamentary Papers No. 3 (Inclosure 5 in No. 1 of those Papers) contains the orders of the $\frac{8}{20}$th April, although no date is given with the letter, and the despatch from Mr. Erskine, in which it is inclosed, does not state on what day it was written.

There is nothing in that despatch of Mr. Erskine's (21st April, No. 1 in Parliamentary Papers No. 3) to prove with certainty whether he was shown these orders before they were issued, or was consulted about the change which they involve in Colonel Théagénis' previous instructions. Mr. Erskine in that despatch says that "before starting Colonel Théagénis received his instructions from the whole Cabinet in my presence;" but Colonel Théagénis "left Athens on the 19th instant, and reached the neighbourhood of Oropos the same evening," and consequently any orders sent to him on the 20th must have been distinct from the instructions given to him by the Cabinet before he started.

It was the orders of the $\frac{8}{20}$th April which required Colonel Théagénis "de faire le blocus d'Oropos et d'en empêcher de toute leur force la sortie des Arvanitei avec leur captifs" (Parliamentary Papers No. 3, page 4), "de cerner les brigands à Oropos" (Report of Colonel Théagénis, Parliamentary Papers No. 7, page 14); and it is evident that these orders were very different from the instructions given by the Cabinet to Colonel Théagénis before he set out from Athens.

Of those instructions M. della Minerva speaks in the following terms (Parliamentary Papers No. 9, page 7):—

"However, at the same time, in order to prevent the brigands from carrying out the plan they had formed of taking their prisoners into Thessaly, troops were moved upon all sides, and were so placed as to be at two or three hours' distance from Oropos, where the brigands were. The soldiers received strict orders not to fire if the lives of the prisoners were in any way endangered. The first and most important question was how to save the prisoners."

And (Parliamentary Papers No. 9, page 15) "the principal object of the mission entrusted to him (Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis) was conciliation, and he was above all to act in such a manner as to spare the lives of the prisoners. These last recommendations were repeatedly given to him *vivâ voce* in the presence of myself and of the English Minister."

As an additional proof of the character of the original instructions, it may be stated that Lord Muncaster always understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis's orders were to place his troops at a distance of about two hours from Oropos.

The orders of the $\frac{8\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$ April, however, directed Colonel Théagénis "d'investir Oropos," (Parliamentary Papers No. 18, page 4), and the whole tenor of Colonel Théagénis's reports and letters places it beyond dispute that in his opinion those orders made a material change in his instructions.

It seems to me very important that we should know distinctly whether the orders of the $\frac{8\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$ April were or were not submitted to Mr. Erskine *before they were despatched*, and I would strongly urge that a distinct inquiry to that effect should be addressed to Mr. Erskine.

DE G.

July 5, 1870.

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Foreign Office.—(Received July 15.)

(Extract.) *Athens, July* 5, 1870.

M. ZAIMIS said that about 110 persons were already in custody in connection with the affair, many of whom had been weeks, and even months, in prison, and who might be perfectly innocent of the offences laid to their charge.

I replied that it was of course always to be regretted that innocent persons should suffer, but that this was due to a faulty system of procedure, and could not justly be laid to the charge of Her Majesty's Government. That as far as we were concerned, the sooner the inquiry was closed, the better pleased we should be; but that he must surely know that there were still many points requiring elucidation, and that there was no immediate prospect of Her Majesty's Legation being able to acquiesce in the termination of the preliminary inquiry.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Foreign Office.—(Received July 15.)

Sir, *Athens, July* 7, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Patras, reporting the execution of brigands at Psilalonia and Pyrgos.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Consul Ongley to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Patras, July* 4, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that this morning the brigand Zitras, of the band of Costandelos, was guillotined at Psilalonia.

The charge against him was, that he had formed one of those who had carried off the son of M. Focca in June 1867.

A large crowd was assembled to witness the execution, one of whom threw a stone at the executioner.

At Pyrgos the brigand Parascheva was executed last week.

We have nothing positive about the remains of Mazera's band; but it is said to be between Corinth and Argos.

The gun-boat "Afroessa" proceeds at once to Lepanto, where the service of the executioner will also be put into requisition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. L. ONGLEY.

No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received July 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, July* 14, 1870.

HAVING been informed by Count della Minerva that he had learnt from M. Zaïmis that the Government expected to be able to order the pending judicial investigation as to the murders at Dilessi to be definitively closed on the $\frac{\text{1st}}{\text{13th}}$ instant, I questioned M. Zaïmis as to his intentions on this head. He did not deny that he had made some such statement to M. della Minerva, but he said that he had since been informed by the Minister of Justice that the Reports of the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis had not yet been received, and that it would, consequently, be impossible to fix any day for the close of the proceedings—not only until those Reports had been received, but until they had been carefully examined by the Procureur du Roi here, who has charge of the whole preliminary inquiry; and also by Mr. Cookson, as representing Her Majesty's Legation.

I think it right to mention this conversation to your Lordship, as it is very generally believed here, and has even been asserted in the inclosed paragraph from the semi-official paper, that an early day has been fixed for the close of the inquiry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Extract from the "Courrier d'Athènes" of July 10, 1870.

LES enquêtes auxquelles ont donné lieu les actes de brigandage et les crimes de la bande des Arvanités touchent à leur fin, et suivant ce que nous avons appris, il est probable qu'elle ne se prolongeront pas au-delà du mois courant. Le Ministère a accompli son devoir envers l'Etat et à l'égard des Gouvernements amis, en leur montrant jusqu'a ce moment toute la déférence possible; mais il doit aussi ne pas perdre de vue qu'il a également des devoirs à remplir envers les citoyens, et qu'une plus longue prolongation de l'incertitude de la situation ne pourrait le justifier. La nation demande qu'il soit enfin pris une décision; car autant elle désire que les coupables soient sévèrement punis, autant elle repousse l'idée qu'il puisse être fait des injustices aux innocents. D'ailleurs personne ne peut contester que des intérêts plus généraux du pays n'aient à souffrir de cet état d'indécision, s'il devait se prolonger indéfiniment.

(Translation.)

THE inquiries to which the acts of brigandage and the crimes of the band of the Arvanitei have given cause are approaching their termination; and, according to what we have learnt, it is probable that they will not be prolonged beyond the present month. The Ministry has accomplished its duty towards the State, and also with regard to the friendly Governments, in showing to them up to the present time all the deference possible; but it ought also not to lose sight that it has equally its duties to fulfil towards its own citizens, and that a longer prolongation of the state of incertitude could not be justified. The nation demands that a decision should be taken; for as much as it desires that the guilty should be severely punished, the more it repels the idea that it can do injustice to the innocent. Besides, no one can contend but that the general interests of the country would suffer from this state of indecision, if it was indefinitely prolonged.

No. 9.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received July 25.)

My Lord, *Athens, July* 16, 1870.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, transmitting to me a copy of a Memorandum by Earl de Grey and Ripon respecting the instructions given by the Greek Government to Colonel Théagénis, I have the honour to state that—

1. The letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis, of which a translation is given at page 4 of the Parliamentary Papers No. 3 (Inclosure 5 in No. 1 of these papers), contains the orders given by the Greek Government on the $\frac{8}{20}$th April: the letter in question was originally sent to me precisely in the shape in which it was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, that is to say, undated and unsigned, and it was not until some time afterwards that the lithographed translation inclosed herewith was communicated to me by M. Valaority; this paper, as your Lordship will observe, is signed by all the Ministers, but it is erroneously dated the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April, the original letter in Greek, now in the hands of Colonel Théagénis, being dated the $\frac{8}{20}$th April, as must obviously have been the case, since it was received by him at Marcopoulos at 4 o'clock in the morning of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ April.

2. A draft of the instruction in question was communicated to M. della Minerva and myself at my house, before it was despatched to Colonel Théagénis by M. Spiliotaki, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Department, who explained that the Government were anxious that it should be sent off immediately because there was every reason to suppose that the prisoners were about to be removed to Thessaly.

I was of course always aware that sooner or later it would be necessary, in carrying out the plan to which we had assented, that Oropos should be surrounded by troops. But I did not know when Colonel Théagénis left Athens that he was to be placed in command, and I think it is clear from the Colonel's own correspondence that he also was unaware of the intention. Of course, therefore, it became necessary to furnish that officer with fresh instructions, and I confess that, although I was somewhat startled when they were communicated to me, I did not feel as much alarmed as I otherwise should have done, because I fully believed in his humane and conciliatory intentions, and their purport was that, although the brigands would not be allowed to leave Oropos, they were still to be offered the ransom agreed upon, and were to be at liberty after the release of the prisoners to go where they pleased.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Instructions addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Théagénis.

(Traduction.)

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel, *Athènes, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Avril*, 1870.

NOUS avons pris connaissance de votre lettre à M. le Captaine S. Apostolides, dans laquelle vous laissez entrevoir que vous soupçonnez que les Arvanitis peuvent décamper. Nous nous empressons, en conséquence, de vous ordonner qu'en cas de refus par les Arvanitis de remettre les prisonniers, en reçevant la rançon stipulé, vous fassez avancer les troupes et investir Oropos, en donnant ordre aux soldats d'empêcher quand même que les Arvanitis quittent cette position, en emmenant leurs prisonniers. Quand les brigands seront étroitement cernés à Oropos vous leur renouvelerez aussitôt l'offre de recevoir la rançon apportée, de mettre leurs prisonniers en liberté, et de s'en aller ensuite où ils voudront.

(Signé) TH. ZAIMIS.
A. AVIERINOS.
S. SOUTZO.
D. SARAVAS.
S. VALAORITY.
TH. TOMBASI.
TH. P. DELYANNI.

(Translation.)

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel, *Athens, April $\frac{9}{21}$*, 1870.

WE have taken note of your letter to Captain S. Apostolides, in which you give us to understand that you suspect that the Arvanitei will decamp. We hasten in consequence to bid you, in case of refusal by the Arvanitei to deliver up the prisoners on receiving the stipulated ransom, to advance the troops and invest Oropos, giving orders to the soldiers to prevent the Arvanitei in any case from quitting this position, taking away their prisoners. When the brigands are closely surrounded at Oropos, you will renew at once to them the offer that they should receive the ransom brought, place their prisoners at liberty, and go wherever they like.

(Signed) TH. ZAIMIS.
A. AVIERINOS.
S. SOUTZO.
D. SARAVAS.
S. VALAORITY.
TH. TOMBASI.
TH. P. DELYANNI.

GREECE. No. 19 (1870).

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture an
Murder by Brigands of British and Italia
Subjects in Greece.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1870.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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GREECE. No. 1 (1871).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

In continuation of "Greece, No. 19 (1870)."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
[C.—249.] *Price* 1*s*. 2*d*.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 18, 1870.

THE friends of Mr. Frank Noel continue to entertain anxiety for his personal safety, notwithstanding the assurances which, under instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, you obtained from the Greek Government on the 28th of May, that the strictest orders had been given to the Nomarch of Eubœa to watch over his safety both in person and in property; and at their request I have to renew to you Lord Clarendon's instruction of the 9th of May, and in case of need you will inform the Greek Government again that the British Government will hold it strictly responsible that no harm befalls Mr. Frank Noel in person or in property on account of his efforts to preserve the lives of British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 2.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 20, 1870.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I entirely approve the language which you held to M. Zaimis, as reported in your despatch of the 5th instant,* on matters connected with brigandage in Greece.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1870.

THE present state of things in Western Europe will certainly not influence Her Majesty's Government to desist from their demands in respect to the inquiry arising out of the late massacre, to a compliance with which they attach the same importance now as they ever did.

No. 4.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1870.

YOU will state to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Government have received with much surprise and dissatisfaction the information which you have conveyed to them by telegraph, that the permission granted by the late

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* See "Greece, No. 19, (1870)," page 9.

Government to Messrs. Cookson and Allan to be present at the examination of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late massacre at Dilessi has been withdrawn.

I have already informed you that Her Majesty's Government will not desist from their demand that the inquiry should be searching and exhaustive, but the sudden change of course now announced by the Greek Government is calculated to destroy confidence in its *bonâ fide* character.

Her Majesty's Government will not be satisfied if the inquiry is prosecuted in the absence of those persons who have hitherto attended on their behalf, and you are directed to insist positively upon a continuance of the permission which has already been given.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

You will telegraph the result of your communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 5.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 4, 1870.

I HAVE been prevented by the pressure of business since I received the seals of this office from taking up the question of the provision to be made for Mrs. Lloyd, upon which Lord Clarendon had some communication with her immediately before his death.

I, too, have heard from Mrs. Lloyd, and she has also addressed herself to Mr. Gladstone, and from what has taken place I have come to the conclusion that the best and most satisfactory arrangement that could be made, would be, that the Greek Government, instead of an annual pension, should assign, once for all, a sum of 10,000*l.* sterling for the benefit of Mrs. Lloyd and her children. Of this sum Mrs. Lloyd is anxious to be permitted to spend at once 1,500*l.*, to enable her to discharge certain debts owing by her late husband, which she estimates may amount to that sum; the remaining 8,500*l.* being invested in the names of trustees, together with any surplus remaining out of the 1,500*l.* in trust, to apply the interest of it to Mrs. Lloyd's use, and after her death to divide the principal between her children by Mr. Lloyd, and those who were born to her under her previous coverture, she having been a widow when she married Mr. Lloyd.

I have accordingly to desire you to make a communication to this effect to the Greek Government, and to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that looking to the circumstances under which Mr. Lloyd met with his death, and the sympathy shown to Mrs. Lloyd, and the promises made to her by King George, the arrangement that I have sketched out will be readily acquiesced in by the Greek Government, and carried into execution without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received August 6.)

(Extract.) *Athens, July* 28, 1870.

IT is so difficult in this country to distinguish between truth and falsehood in the reports which reach one, that I cannot undertake to say at this moment whether the alleged presence of Takos and the remnants of his band in Eubœa is, or is not, well-founded; but it is still confidently asserted that the band are, and have all along been, concealed in that island.

One of the persons from whom the information was originally derived, came to see me this morning, and his statements on the subject are so precise, and apparently trustworthy, that I at once accompanied him to M. Deligeorges, who undertook to question him narrowly; and if he agrees with me as to the value of this man's evidence, a fresh attempt will be made to discover traces of the band. As the

Nomarch and other principal authorities of Eubœa have been changed by the new Government, it is possible that a fresh search will prove more successful than has hitherto been the case.

Mr. Noel, who is now here for the purpose of being examined by Mr. Cookson, denies most indignantly that there is any truth in the statements which have been made to me respecting Takos' movements.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received August 7.)

(Extract.) *Athens, July* 30, 1870.

FROM an expression which dropped from M. Deligeorges in a conversation I had with him the day before yesterday, I was surprised to perceive that he entertained a strong objection to the presence of Messrs. Cookson and Allan at the examination of witnesses in the judicial investigation now pending; and I at once told him that I felt sure Her Majesty's Government would not consent to abandon the position which had been conceded to them by the late Hellenic Government.

To-day I called upon M. Deligeorges with Mr. Cookson, and we had a conversation of about two hours with him, which, I regret to say, was anything but satisfactory.

No. 8.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, August* 10, 1870.

I INSTRUCTED you by telegraph, on the 6th instant, in reply to your telegram of the 4th, to continue to insist on your demand that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should be allowed to be present at the examination of witnesses; and I have accordingly to instruct you to make a communication to that effect to the Greek Minister.

No. 9.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received August 13.)

(Extract.) *Athens, August* 4, 1870.

I CALLED upon M. Deligeorges, and stated to him that I was instructed by Her Majesty's Government again to insist energetically on Messrs. Cookson and Allan being allowed to continue to be present at the examination of witnesses in the pending judicial inquiry, and I read to him the Earl of Clarendon's despatches of the 18th and 21st of May last in the same sense.*

No. 10.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 17, 1870.

I HAVE to state to you that I approve your having insisted on Messrs. Cookson and Allan being allowed to continue to be present at the examination of witnesses in the pending judicial inquiry.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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* See "Greece, No. 10 (1870)," page 2; and No. 11, page 1.

No. 11.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 18.)

My Lord, *Athens, August* 8, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, directing me, in case of need, to inform the Greek Government again that they will be held strictly responsible that no harm befalls Mr. Frank Noel in person or in property, on account of his efforts to preserve the lives of British subjects, I have the honour to state that I lost no time in again calling M. Deligeorges' attention to this matter.

He made a note of my observations, and, on the following day, sent the Secretary-General of the Foreign Department to inform me that he had ordered a military detachment of three or four men and a non-commissioned officer to be permanently stationed at Achmetaga for the protection of Mr. Noel.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a letter to Mr. Noel acquainting him with this decision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, August* 6, 1870.

I HAVE been directed by Earl Granville to inform the Greek Government again, in case of need, that the British Government will hold it strictly responsible that no harm befalls you in person or property on account of your efforts to preserve the lives of British subjects.

Although I have not, it is true, heard from you recently that you entertained any anxiety for your personal safety, I presume, from the instruction I have received, that you have written in this sense to your friends in England. I have accordingly deemed it my duty to communicate Earl Granville's despatch to M. Deligeorges.

He assured me, in reply, that he had no reason to apprehend that your person or your property were in the least danger; but that he had given orders that a small military detachment under a non-commissioned officer should be stationed at Achmetaga for your protection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 12.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 18.)

My Lord, *Athens, August* 9, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of a telegram from the Nomarch of Phthiotis, which has been communicated to me by M. Deligeorges, reporting the capture at Phourna, in Euritania (Greek Agrapha), of a brigand named Apostolos Karavidas, belonging to the band of Takos, who is comprised as No. 5 in the indictment printed in the papers laid before Parliament at page 11 of No. 14.

This man was the adopted son or confidential attendant of Christos Arvanitis, killed at Dilessi, and was present at the capture and subsequent murder of our unhappy countrymen. Mr. Cookson attaches some importance to his apprehension, as he may be in a position to throw light upon the proceedings of the band whilst they were concealed in this neighbourhood, and I have, therefore, requested M. Deligeorges to have him sent up to Athens as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

P.S.—I regret to state that since this despatch was written the Government have communicated to me a second telegram from Colonel Zanos, of which a translation is sent herewith, explaining that he had been misinformed as to the identity of the captured brigand, who was not with Takos' band in Attica.

E. M. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

M. Zanos to the Minister of the Interior.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Lamia, August* 8, 1870, 3·15 P.M.

THE brigand Apostolos Karavidas, Christos Arvanites' adopted son, has been captured by the Serjeant-Major Kaloyonni, of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion, commanded by Dangli, in the district of Thourna.

Details by post.

The Nomarch of Phthiotis,
(Signed) P. ZANOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

M. Zanos to the Minister of the Interior.

(Translation.) *Lamia, August* 9, 1870.

THE brigand captured at Sangena in the Demos of Agrako (and not at Thourna, as I telegraphed yesterday, owing to my having been wrongly informed by Dangli that his name was Apostolis Zaekadas), is called Koutsinos Tzamis, alias Kapsalis, and is cousin of the brigand chief Tako. He was not with Tako at Oropo, but took to brigandage only in January or February of last year as a consequence of a murder which he had committed at Politica in Chalcis on the person of a man whose name is Koukouvino; he took refuge with Tako, who after the Dilessi murders had gone into Turkey, but, having killed a Mussulman who formed part of Tako's band, he left him.

The Nomarch of Phthiotis,
(Signed) P. G. ZANOS.

No. 13.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 18.)

(Extract.) *Athens, August* 11, 1870.

ON the 6th instant I accompanied the Italian Minister, Count della Minerva, to the Foreign Department, and made a fresh attempt to persuade M. Deligeorges to acquiesce in the presence of Messrs. Cookson and Allan at the judicial inquiry; but he positively declined to reconsider his decision until he should be informed that Her Majesty's Government still persisted in their demand.

As, however, I perceived that he did not appear to be acquainted with the existence of the agreement concluded on the $\frac{8\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$ of May last between the Minister of Justice and myself, I specifically adverted to that document, and reminded him that it was, in my opinion, no less binding upon the present than on the late Government.

M. Deligeorges was at first unwilling to discuss this claim at all, but on my urging him to do so, he assured me that he knew nothing whatever of the agreement which he presumed M. Saravas had carried off in his pocket when he left office.

In the course of the evening, therefore, I sent him a copy of the agreement, and I informed him at the same time that since parting from him I had received a fresh telegram from your Lordship, which desired me to persist in requiring that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should continue to be allowed to be present at the inquiry.

On the following day, Sunday, I called on M. Antonopoulos, the Minister of Public Worship, and I begged him to urge the Prime Minister to give me an immediate and satisfactory answer, adding that unless he did so very shortly, I should be compelled to address him a peremptory official note which would render concession more difficult than was now the case.

On Monday evening M. Antonopoulos called upon me by M. Deligeorges' desire, to say that as I was determined to insist on the demand originally made; he begged me to address him officially in writing, which I accordingly did in a note of which a copy is inclosed herewith.

Yesterday evening I received from M. Deligeorges a reply to my note, of which a copy is also annexed, and I trust that no further difficulty will now be raised as to the presence of our lawyers at the inquiry.

I think it right to mention that on Saturday last the new Russian Minister,

M. Sabouroff, called upon me to say that he had recently seen the Emperor and Baron Brunnow at Ems, and that his instructions were to act in concert with the British Minister at this Court whenever it was possible for him to do so, and especially in obtaining redress for the tragedy at Dilessi, which had caused the deepest affliction to His Imperial Master. His Excellency added that, having carefully inquired into the present state of our discussion with the Greek Government, he had satisfied himself that even in the interest of their own dignity, it was far better that they should appear to yield to argument than to compulsion. As M. Novikoff was still nominally in charge of the Legation, he, M. Sabouroff, preferred not to interfere officially himself. Conciliatory advice, he said, would produce more effect when given by a diplomatist of M. Novikoff's standing and experience of Greek affairs than by one who might be supposed to know little about them. He had, therefore, talked the matter over with M. Novikoff, and had induced him that morning to call on M. Deligeorges, and to urge in the strongest terms immediate compliance with the demand I had been instructed to make, and I have since learnt from another source, that one of the last things M. Novikoff did before embarking was, as a true Philhellene, to urge the Minister of War to grant all reasonable satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government in respect to this question.

The French Minister, Baron Baude, has also done his utmost to induce M. Deligeorges to listen to reason, saying more than once that he did not believe that, under similar circumstances, France would have shown as much forbearance as has been shown by England.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Mr. Erskine to M. Deligeorges.

Sir, *Athens, August* 9, 1870.

SHORTLY after the present Greek Government took office, I was painfully surprised to learn that they meant to repudiate the arrangement under which the gentlemen sent out by Her Majesty's Government were enabled to be present at the examination of accused parties and of witnesses in the judicial inquiry as to the murders at Dilessi, which is now pending.

After a first conversation with you, Sir, in which I vainly endeavoured to shake your determination on this head, I informed you that I must decline to take any further part in the inquiry until I could ascertain the intentions of my Government.

As I had expected, the answer I received was altogether unfavourable to the course pursued by the new Government, and it became my duty again to urge you, in the strongest terms I could employ, not to withhold from Her Majesty's Government a right which they deemed essential to the ends of justice, and of which our legal representatives had, for the last two months, been in undisputed possession.

You replied that you were no less anxious than Her Majesty's Government to discover the truth and to bring the guilty parties, whoever they might be, to justice. You promised that our representatives should have access to all the depositions, and would be entitled to suggest any fresh question which they thought calculated to elicit the truth; but you declared that you were precluded by the Code of Judicial Procedure from acquiescing in the course on which I was instructed to insist. The two Governments, you assured me, were quite agreed as to the main object to be attained, and differed only as to the choice of the guarantees by which the impartiality of the inquiry was to be secured.

I vainly reminded you that the British Government were aware already of all that had passed on this subject, and that they yet believed themselves entitled to persist in their demand.

I have consequently again consulted Her Majesty's Government, and am now definitively ordered to require that Messrs. Cookson and Allan shall be allowed to assist at the inquiry on the same footing as heretofore.

The whole subject was thoroughly discussed between the late Government and myself at an earlier stage of the affair, and the result of that discussion was that, on the $\frac{8}{20}$th of May last, a formal written agreement was signed by the Minister of Justice, by which he pledged himself to concede the right which is now so unexpectedly contested.

From the repeated assurances which have been given me, I cannot doubt that the present Government are earnestly bent on making the inquiry as full and as searching

as possible; but you will excuse my saying that nothing less than the actual presence of our representatives will satisfy public opinion in England.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

M. Deligeorges to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{29 \text{ Juillet}}{10 \text{ Août}}$, 1870.

J'AI reçu la note que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier, pour me faire connaître que vous venez d'être invité par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à exiger que MM. Cookson et Allan soient autorisés à assister, comme par le passé, à l'enquête relative aux meurtres de Dilessi.

En prenant possession du pouvoir, le Gouvernement actuel a constaté avec un regret infini la situation du pays vis-à-vis de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Italie, par suite des douloureux évènements de Pikermi et de Dilessi.

Il s'en est préoccupé dès le premier moment, et il a considéré comme une question d'honneur, supérieure à toute autre, la question de l'enquête sur ces horribles attentats. Le désir du Gouvernement du Roi ne tendait donc qu'à une enquête active et impartiale, ainsi qu'à une poursuite sévère de tous ceux qui ont pris part à ce lugubre drame de quelque manière que ce fût, persuadé qu'il remplissait ainsi un devoir supérieur envers l'Etat, et offrait en même temps aux familles et aux patries des victimes une satisfaction pour le crime accompli.

En poursuivant sincèrement un pareil but, le Cabinet que j'ai l'honneur de présider ne sentait pas, M. le Ministre, la nécessité d'une co-opération avec les intéressés; mais s'étant trouvé en face d'un passé, ou, selon votre expression, d'un droit acquis, il était prêt à co-opérer avec vous ou avec vos représentants, ayant toujours en vue la communauté du but, et bien persuadé de la sincérité et de la justice des sentiments qui vous animent, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de le répéter dans toutes nos conversations.

Nos longues discussions n'avaient, par conséquent, d'autre but que d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait nuire à cette co-opération au point de vue de la légalité et de l'utilité, dans l'intérêt même de l'enquête, et, par conséquent, dans l'intérêt des Puissances intéressées et de la Grèce.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté apprend maintenant par votre communication que le $\frac{8}{20}$ Mai dernier un accord écrit a été signé par M. Saravas, alors Ministre de la Justice, et que dans ce document la co-opération de M. Cookson est stipulée dans tous ses détails.

En présence de cet acte signé, que je ne connaissais pas auparavant, il est évident, M. le Ministre, que les conditions de la discussion sont complètement changées et que je ne puis avoir l'intention de renier ce qui a été convenu. Je me bornerai seulement à appeler l'attention du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique sur le mode d'exécution de cette Convention dans un sens favorable à l'intérêt même de l'enquête.

Je crois inutile de répéter ici, M. le Ministre, en quoi cet intérêt consiste, ayant eu l'honneur de vous en entretenir à plusieurs reprises, et j'aurais peut-être dû renoncer à y revenir, si je n'étais encouragé par l'évidence du but poursuivi par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, et qui consiste à la découverte de la vérité, sans porter atteinte aux institutions du pays.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) E. DELIGEORGES.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens,* $\frac{\text{July } 29}{\text{August } 10}$, 1870.

I HAVE received the note which you did me the honour to address to me yesterday to inform me that you had been instructed by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to require that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should be authorized to take part, as heretofore, in the inquiry relative to the murders at Dilessi.

On taking office the existing Government learned with infinite regret the position of the country with reference to Great Britain and Italy in consequence of the grievous events of Pikermes and Dilessi.

It took this into consideration from the first, and has considered as a question of honour, taking precedence of every other, the inquiry into these horrible crimes. The desire of the King's Government was only to insure an active and impartial inquiry,

as well as an earnest pursuit of all such as took part in the sad drama in any way whatever, being persuaded that thus it was fulfilling a high duty towards the State, and was offering at the same time to the families and the countries of the victims some satisfaction for the crime committed.

In following with sincerity such an object, the Cabinet over which I have the honour to preside did not, M. le Ministre, feel the necessity of a co-operation of the parties interested; but, in face of what had passed, or, as you express it, in face of a right acquired, it was ready to co-operate with you, or with those who represent you, having constantly in view the common end to be achieved, and being well persuaded of the genuineness and the justice of the sentiments by which you are animated, as, indeed, I have had the honour to state to you in all the conversations that have passed between us.

Accordingly, our long discussions had no other object than to avoid everything that might stand in the way of this joint action in point of legality and utility in the interest of the inquiry itself, and consequently in the interests of the Powers concerned and of Greece.

His Majesty's Government now learns by your communication that, on the $\frac{8}{20}$th of May last, a written agreement was signed by M. Saravas, then Minister of Justice, and that in this document the co-operation of Mr. Cookson is stipulated in all its details.

In the face of this signed instrument, of the existence of which I had up to this time been ignorant, it is evident, M. le Ministre, that the conditions of the discussion are entirely altered, and that I can have no intention to renounce that which has been agreed upon. I shall confine myself to simply calling the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the manner of carrying out this Convention in such a sense as may be best calculated to secure the interests of the inquiry.

I think it unnecessary to repeat now, M. le Ministre, in what these interests consist, as I have had the honour to converse with you on the subject on several occasions, and I should perhaps not have alluded to the subject again had I not been encouraged by seeing that the object desired by Her Britannic Majesty's Government is to discover the truth, without infringing any of the institutions of this country.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) E. DELIGEORGES.

No. 14.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord, *Athens, August* 11, 1870.

I HAVE this day had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, expressing the surprise and dissatisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that the permission granted by the late Government to Messrs. Cookson and Allan to be present at the examination of the prisoners connected with the late massacre had been withdrawn.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions I have read and given a copy of that despatch to M. Deligeorges.

He did not deem it necessary to enter into any fresh discussion with me on this painful subject, which has now been satisfactorily adjusted, as I have reported in my previous despatch of this date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 15.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 23, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th instant with its inclosures, and I have to state to you that I entirely approve the steps you took, as reported in that despatch, to insure that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should be allowed to continue to assist at the judicial inquiry.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 16.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 24.)

My Lord. *Athens, August* 13, 1870.

IN pursuance of the directions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant, I have addressed a note, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, to M. Deligeorges, requiring the Hellenic Government to place a sum of 10,000*l.* sterling at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, as a provision for the family of the late Mr. Lloyd, who was so foully murdered at Dilessi on the 21st April last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Mr. Erskine to M. Deligeorges.

Sir, *Athens, August* 12, 1870.

OWING to the death of the Earl of Clarendon, and the pressure of business which ensued on Earl Granville's receiving the Seals of the Foreign Department, Her Majesty's Government have been compelled to defer taking up the question of the provision to be made for Mrs. Lloyd, the widow of one of the gentlemen so cruelly murdered by brigands at Dilessi on the 21st April last.

After some consultation with this unfortunate lady, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the best and most satisfactory arrangement that could be made would be that the Hellenic Government, instead of an annual pension, should assign once for all a sum of 10,000*l.* sterling for the benefit of Mrs. Lloyd and her children.

Of this sum Mrs. Lloyd is anxious to be permitted to spend at once 1,500*l.*, to enable her to discharge certain debts owing by her late husband, which she estimates may amount to that sum; the remaining 8,500*l.* being invested in the name of trustees, together with any surplus remaining out of the 1,500*l.* on trust, to apply the interest of it to Mrs. Lloyd's use, and after her death to divide the principal between her children by Mr. Lloyd and those who were born to her under her previous coverture, she having been a widow when she married Mr. Lloyd.

I have, accordingly, been desired by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make a communication to this effect to the Hellenic Government, and I am to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that, looking to the circumstances under which Mr. Lloyd met with his death, and the sympathy shown to Mrs. Lloyd, and the promises made to her by His Hellenic Majesty, the arrangement that I have sketched out will be readily acquiesced in by the Hellenic Government, and carried into execution without delay.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 17.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Extract.) *Athens, August* 17, 1870.

I INCLOSE a copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of Janina, which was received yesterday by Photiades Bey, calling the attention of the Hellenic Government to the presence on Greek territory, at only a few hours' distance from the frontier, of four bands of notorious brigands, one of which is stated to be harboured by a certain Nicholas Isko, the brother of the Demarch of the village in whose jurisdiction it is concealed.

M. Photiades has forwarded a copy of this telegram officially to M. Deligeorges.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Ahmet Pasha to Photiades Bey.

(Télégraphique.) *Janina, le* 15 *Août*, 1870.

D'APRES des informations que je possède des agents exprès envoyés pour le brigandage, la bande de brigand Koutsoyanni se trouve dans les confins du village Doussista, sis huit heures de la ligne frontière. Le nommé Nicolas Isko, frère de Moula Isko, Maire de ce village, entretient et recèle cette bande; la bande de Salamoura se trouve dans les confins du village Syndekno, sis deux heures de la frontière; la bande Déréca aux endroits Siha et Arabe, sis quatre heures de la frontière; et la bande de Yaya dans Bonitza, district de Xéroméro. Veuillez bien informer le Gouvernement Hellénique de ce que l'urgence dont il précède exige.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) *Janina, August* 15, 1870.

ACCORDING to information which has reached me from the special agents sent on account of brigandage, the band of the brigand Koutsoyami is in the vicinity of the village of Doussista, situated eight hours' distance from the frontier. One Nicolas Isko, brother of Moula Isko, mayor of this village, keeps this band in hiding; the band of Salamoura is in the neighbourhood of the village of Syndekuo, situated at two hours' distance from the frontier; the band Déréca at Siha and Arab, situated four hours' from the frontier; and the band of Yaya at Bonitza, in the district of Xéroméro. Have the goodness to inform the Hellenic Government of that which the important nature of the preceding information makes it proper they should know.

No. 18.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord, *Athens, August* 18, 1870.

I HAVE much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that, in accordance with the arrangement which I reported in my despatch of the 11th instant, the judicial inquiry has now been resumed on the original footing, and Mr. Cookson has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the inquiry is conducted by the new Procureur du Roi.

The Italian Minister has taken advantage of the discussion which has led to this result to claim likewise the right to be represented at the inquiry by M. Galvagna, the Secretary of the Italian Legation; but M. Deligeorges most unaccountably resists this demand, and although M. Della Minerva still hopes to carry his point, he has not yet succeeded in making any perceptible impression on the Prime Minister, who persists in declaring that he never would have consented to violate the law if any option had been left him by the late Government, but that, as no agreement like that between M. Saravas and myself was signed by Count Della Minerva, the Government would not be justified in placing the Italian Legation on the same footing as the British Legation.

I endeavoured to persuade M. Deligeorges to listen to reason in this matter, but I found him extremely obstinate, and I am afraid that Count Della Minerva will have some difficulty in carrying his point.

M. Antoniades, the Nomarch of Attica, called upon me a few days ago, by desire of M. Deligeorges, to say that he was about to start for Eubœa in order to inquire into the circumstances under which the late Government dispatched a body of troops and volunteers to that island to capture the band of Takos. The whole affair is involved in so much mystery and intrigue that I cannot even at this moment say whether Takos really did take refuge in Eubœa after the massacre of Dilessi, or whether the whole story was concocted by some interested party for political purposes. On the return of M. Antoniades I hope, however, to be able to furnish your Lordship with trustworthy information on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 19.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Extract.) *Athens, August* 18, 1870.

I HAVE this day had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 10th instant, instructing me to inform the Greek Government that Her Majesty's Government are determined to insist on their demand that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should be allowed to be present at the judicial inquiry.

Although the point has now been conceded by the Greek Government, I thought it advisable to show your Lordship's despatch to M. Deligeorges.

M. Deligeorges did not attempt to renew the discussion which has been going on for the last three weeks, and observed only that he hoped Her Majesty's Government would not suppose that he ever contemplated repudiating the validity of the agreement entered into by his predecessor, but which that predecessor had thought fit not to communicate to him, and his only knowledge of which was derived from the newspapers and from the copy I had placed in his hands.

No. 20.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 3.)

My Lord, *Therapia, August* 24, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Larissa, dated the 20th instant, relative to the movements of the Greek brigand Takos Arvanitaki, and to brigandage in general.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Vice-Consul Suter to Sir H. Elliot.

(Extract.) *Larissa, August* 2, 1870.

A FALSE rumour was circulated lately that Takos had recrossed the border into Negropont. It appears to be certain now that, with four or five of his most devoted followers, he has separated from the united brigand bands which he had joined on his first appearance in Agrapha; and belief is, that he has taken to the Ghonoa mountains near Armyro, where he cannot be tracked, and may remain secure, at least until severe weather will force him to quit those fastnesses, after the close of the summer season.

Exertions continue to be made on both sides of the frontier to suppress brigandage. Several other skirmishes recently have taken place in Agrapha, between the Turkish troops and brigand bands, but without results of importance. On the 28th ultimo twelve brigands, all Hellenic bands, including a leader of some note, Marsa by name, were brought prisoners to Armyro, by a detachment of Hcodoodyeh force, posted in that district. Accounts vary as to the manner in which these captives were taken. One is, that they were surprised and surrounded by the troops, and being unable to offer resistance, laid down their arms. According to another statement, for some time before, these and other brigands, thirty in number, had been treating with the authorities through persons at Armyro, to surrender, on condition of being granted a pardon, or of being leniently dealt with. That, on receiving promises to that effect, these twelve men accepted a proposal to meet the emissary who had negotiated on their behalf, at a spot agreed upon, when the promises were to be ratified; and that, on the assurances then of their being so, from the officer to whom they surrendered, they then gave themselves up. The latter statement being supposed to be the real version of the affair, has caused some surprise to be felt by the public here, on the receipt of intelligence last night that the prisoners in question have been executed at Armyro. I am unable to obtain, in time for this mail, any accurate details of the circumstances of this case, but will duly report hereafter such particulars regarding it as may appear desirable to communicate.

No. 21.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 8)

(Extract.) *Athens, August* 29, 1870.

IN conformity with a request made to me by Mr. Noel, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a letter from that gentleman, denying most positively that either Dino or George, the brothers of the brigands Takos and Christo Arvanitis, were ever in his service, or that he had acknowleged to me that they were so.

I can only repeat what I have said before—that Mr. Noel did most unequivocally inform me that all the five brothers had been in his employment in one capacity or other.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, August* $\frac{12}{24}$, 1870.

PRAY excuse my not having answered your kind letter of the 6th instant earlier, relating to small body of gendarmes being stationed here for my personal safety.

The instructions received from Earl Granville in no way originated from any fears expressed by me as to my security, as I never for a moment believed in the existence of brigands in Eubœa, but on the contrary—and as it has been proved subsequently—was of opinion that the whole affair was got up to meet some personal ends. It is most unfortunate that this sad tragedy should be made the medium to afford unscrupulous persons the means of trying to obtain their private and political objects. I have it from good authority that, had it not been for the high sense of justice entertained by some of the officials entrusted with the investigations, many people would have suffered innocently, owing to the large amount of false information given on this subject. Nevertheless, no measures have been taken to punish such persons. It is not unlikely, however, that false information is given in such a manner as to avoid the possibility of legal steps being taken against the informer. It is most natural that my friends in England, hearing of the supposed existence of a large body of brigands in Eubœa, should have done their utmost to insure my safety; for, in a contingency of this nature as a proprietor in these parts, I should be one of the first to suffer. I beg to take this opportunity of making a few remarks on your despatch of the 30th June to Mr. Hammond of the Foreign Office. You assert most positively that I repeatedly informed you that all the five brothers of the Arvanitei were in my service, and in corroboration of your statement you quote my two telegrams of the 22nd April.

I am sorry that I find myself obliged to question your memory, but it is quite impossible for me to have made a statement which is at variance with the actual facts. I own that my telegram relating to George Arvanitakes was apt to mislead a person unacquainted with the common phraseology of the country, but, after the explanation I have repeatedly given as to which of the brothers were in my service, I fancy I had a right to be believed. George Arvanitakes obtains his living by tending a small flock of sheep of his own. The summer months for the last few years he has been in the habit of passing on the mountain of Daphnonda; my relations with him have been those on which I am with most of the blacks of Daphnonda, and many poor people of the district—namely, of supplying them with grain, and allowing them long intervals in which to procure the means of payment. These are social duties pendent on a landed proprietor in Greece.

Dinos Arvanitakes possesses considerable flocks of his own, and follows the trade of cattle-dealer. I am sorry again to be obliged to contradict your statement as to his having been my bailiff, or in my service in any capacity whatever. When he was about to leave for Salonica he asked my opinion, and I informed him that the price of cattle had considerably increased of late in Turkey, and advised him not to undertake the journey. As he persisted, I gave him a commission to buy me 60 (?) cattle—just as I should have done to any other person in the same trade—and advanced him a sum of money for that purpose. For the time being I should have called Dinos "my man" (*ὁ ανθρωπός μου*), according to custom, just as in England it is customary to speak of "my butcher and my baker."

No English gentleman, I fancy, would consider himself in any way responsible for any act committed by his butcher.

With regard to the other two brothers in my service the case is somewhat different, although nobody acquainted with the state of the country can blame me for having had them in my employment. Nevertheless, I have abstained from dismissing them at once, in order that a fair and strict investigation might be instituted into their conduct during the time they have been in my service, ready to share any responsibility that might fall on me for having such men in my employment. I am glad, however, to be able to inform you that nothing has transpired tending to attach the slightest suspicion to them.

With regard to my two telegrams, copies of which appear in the 19th number of the "Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece."

The first, relating to Arvanitakis, "my man" (*ὁ ανθρωπός μου*), is a simple customary expression, and, although it was the first time I had ever made use of him, an expression natural to use for the time being.

The second telegram relates to the two brothers in my service who were arrested by the Mirarch at Chalcis for no earthly reason, and the proof of which is that they were released half an hour later.

I should feel much obliged if you would have the kindness to forward a copy of this to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

No. 22.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *Athens, September* 22, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, transmitting copy of a note which, under instructions from your Lordship, I had addressed to M. Deligeorges, requiring the Hellenic Government to provide for the family of the late Mr. Lloyd, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of M. Deligeorges' answer to that note stating, in very becoming terms, that as soon as the Chamber meets the Government will request its sanction to a national grant of 10,000*l.* sterling to Mrs. Lloyd, as suggested by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c,
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 22.

M. Deligeorges to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{9}{21}$ *Septembre*, 1870.

J'AI l'honneur de répondre à l'office que vous m'avez adressé, le $\frac{31\text{ Juillet}}{12\text{ Août}}$, relativement à la subvention à accorder à Madame Lloyd.

Vous avez été témoin des sentiments de compassion qu'avait excités cette honorable dame, frappée à la fois dans ses affections les plus chères et dans l'avenir de sa nombreuse famille par le crime horrible d'Oropos. Le Gouvernement, le peuple, et les colonies Grecques à l'étranger se sont empressés de lui offrir des marques de leurs douloureux regrets. Leurs Majestés le Roi et la Reine se sont unis à l'entraînement général, et lui ont exprimé, dans de termes touchants, leurs condoléances. Le Cabinet actuel s'estima heureux de l'occasion qui lui était offerte de témoigner aussi de ses propres sympathies. Aussi, dès son installation s'était-il occupé de lui en donner la preuve solennelle, en lui accordant une subvention nationale. C'est vous dire, M. le Ministre, que vous êtes allé au-devant de ses désirs par votre office susmentionné, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous le dire verbalement, dès que je l'ai recu, et que le Gouvernement Hellénique avait déjà pris la résolution d'allouer, à titre de secours, à Madame Lloyd, la somme de dix milles livres sterlings. Il regrette seulement de ne pas avoir le pouvoir constitutionnel de la mettre immédiatement en exécution; mais il se fera un devoir de demander à cet effet l'autorisation de la Chambre dès qu'elle sera convoquée.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) E. DELIGEORGES.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, September $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to reply to the communication you have addressed to me of $\frac{\text{July 31}}{\text{August 12}}$, relative to the payment to be accorded to Mrs. Lloyd.

You have witnessed the sentiments of compassion towards this lady, who was at one and the same time wounded in her most tender affections and alarmed for the future maintenance of her numerous family by the horrible crime of Oropos. The Government, the people, and the Greek colonies abroad lost no time in offering to her marks of their sorrowful feelings. Their Majesties the King and the Queen joined in the general sympathy, and in touching terms expressed to her their condolences. The existing Cabinet was glad of the opportunity offered to it of adding the expression of its sympathy. From the date of its taking office it resolved to afford her a solid proof of this in the shape of a national grant. You will thus gather, M. le Ministre, that, as I had the honour to tell you verbally, you have anticipated its desire in the communication above referred to, and that the Hellenic Government had already resolved to grant for the support of Mrs. Lloyd the sum of 10,000*l.* sterling. It only regrets not to have, constitutionally, the power to give effect to this grant at once, but it will consider it its duty to ask the necessary authorization immediately on the opening of the Chamber.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) E. DELIGEORGES.

No. 23.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, *Athens, September 24, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Frank Noel, complaining that he has been summoned to appear before the Tribunal at Chalcis, with reference to the late act of brigandage at Dilessi.

I inclose likewise copies of my answer and of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Cookson, to whom I had communicated Mr. Noel's letter.

Your Lordship will observe from these papers that Mr. Cookson agrees with me that it would not be expedient to call upon the Greek Government to make any distinction between an Englishman and a native implicated in these proceedings; and as there are at least two or three persons who are natives of this country, and who are affected by the evidence to the same extent as Mr. Noel, I conceive that I should not be justified in asking the Greek Government to do more than allow Messrs. Cookson and Allan to be present at any examination to which Mr. Noel may be subjected, and in that course M. Deligeorges has most readily acquiesced.

I at first requested him to permit Mr. Cookson to attend the examination at Chalcis, but as he seemed to prefer that it should be held at Athens, I saw no reason for objecting to that course.

I may add that M. Deligeorges expressed to me his indignant disbelief of the statement made by Mr. Noel that the Procureur-Général had intimated to him as a reason for involving Mr. Noel in these charges, that it was desirable to do so on account of his being an Englishman. M. Deligeorges pointed out that, in addition to the obvious improbability of an official in such a position making so improper a disclosure to any one, it was utterly incredible that he would have made it to the very person concerned, and to whom, of all others, it would be unlikely that he would reveal so discreditable a reason for the course he was about to adopt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, September $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.*

I HAVE received a summons to appear before the Court at Chalcis, and I am informed it is the intention of the Procureur du Roi to bring an accusation against me with reference to the late case of brigandage. This news has not astonished me much, as this seems to have been the intention all along.

I take this opportunity, however, of protesting against such treatment in the most explicit terms, reserving to myself the right of addressing you fully on the subject after the grounds of the accusation against me are made known.

I fancy I have a right to expect some kind of support from you, as the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government at Athens, in a case of this nature.

Is it not sufficient that, at great personal risk, I undertook, with your consent, to do my utmost towards saving the lives of our countrymen in misfortune, and that on the grounds of expediency, an accusation of participation in the crime should be brought against me?

The Procureur-Général, lately at Chalcis, distinctly told me that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Greek Government to implicate an Englishman in this affair, in order in some way to shift the responsibility off its shoulders, and that I ought to be thankful for the sense of justice entertained by the judicial authorities intrusted with the investigations.

My object in addressing myself to you, previous to knowing the grounds of my accusation, is to call your attention to this matter, which is of vital importance to me as far as it concerns my character, and to beg that Her Majesty's legal representatives now at Athens shall be present during all investigations carried on against me. I should feel obliged if you would have the kindness to forward copies of letters I may have occasion to address to you on this subject to the Foreign Office.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, September* 24, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your letter of the 21st instant, protesting against the course which has been pursued by the judicial authorities of Greece in summoning you to appear before the Court at Chalcis with reference to the murders committed by brigands near Dilessi in April last.

In reply to that letter, I beg to observe that I should not feel justified in taking any step of which the effect would be to deter the authorities from proceeding against any person, whether a native or a foreigner, who may, in their opinion, have been concerned, however remotely, in that affair; but you may rely upon my affording you any assistance which may be proper in case the authorities should attempt to treat you in an arbitrary or illegal manner.

I have communicated your letter to Mr. Cookson, and it is my intention, in accordance with your request, to forward a copy of it by this day's mail to Her Majesty's Government. I may add that, to avoid the possibility of your meeting with injustice, I have obtained the assent of the Hellenic Government to your being examined here, instead of at Chalcis, and in the presence of Mr. Cookson.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 23.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, September* 24, 1870.

I WAS informed yesterday by the Procureur du Roi that the Juge d'Instruction, to whose province it belongs, had decided from the examinations, that there is a *primâ facie* case for accusing of guilty connection with the act of brigandage at Pikermis, three more persons of some local importance and influence, viz., MM. Averoff, Paximadis, and Noel.

As Mr. Noel has, in consequence, addressed a letter to you, in which he expresses indignation at this proceeding, I think it my duty to disclaim any responsibility for this determination of the Juge d'Instruction, as I have carefully avoided in any way exercising influence over his judgment.

The charge against Mr. Noel will be submitted with those against the other accused to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," and it will be for that Court either to dismiss or sustain the indictment. I cannot undertake to anticipate the result, but from my knowledge of the evidence, I can say that the *primâ facie* case against Mr. Noel, however weak it may prove, is at least as strong as that against more than one of the Greeks in the same rank of life who have been included in the same charge.

I cannot conceive that it could have been the duty of the Representatives of Her Majesty's Government to interfere to prevent the same measure of justice being dealt out to an English subject as to natives.

It is to be hoped that the result of the discussion before the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" will eventually be satisfactory, even to Mr. Noel himself, as, if the charge is dismissed, he will certainly be in a better position as regards character in this country than if he had never been formally accused, since it is too well known that his unfortunate connection with the brothers of the Arvanitei has exposed him to much suspicion among the Greek public; and, as regards public opinion at home, the evident improbability of an Englishman in Mr. Noel's position having in any way contributed to so fearful a crime as that of Oropos will be easily appreciated.

In consequence of Mr. Noel's request that the English representatives may be present at the investigation into his case, instructions have been given that his only remaining examination shall take place here in Athens.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

No. 24.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 5.)

(Extract.) *Athens, September* 24, 1870.

THE British Vice-Consul at Missolonghi has reported to me that bands of brigands have again appeared in that neighbourhood, and he has forwarded to me a copy of a local paper describing several recent acts of brigandage of a serious nature.

On my communicating these statements to M. Deligeorges, he replied that it was, unfortunately, but too true that brigandage on a large scale still existed in Greece—in fact, that he had but too much reason to fear that there were still as many as 200 notorious brigands at large, who either remained in concealment or exercised their atrocious calling according to the political exigencies of the moment. M. Deligeorges declared, however, that only two serious cases had arisen in that neighbourhood since he had been in office, the one within five minutes of the frontier, in which some Vlach shepherds had been murdered to avenge their supposed betrayal of a band of brigands to the Turkish authorities, and the other in which one or two persons had been carried off in the neighbourhood of Agrinion; but in the latter case the band had been pursued by the troops, and one brigand had been killed and another wounded.

I herewith inclose an abstract of a circular recently issued to the Mayors or Demarchs of the continental provinces urging them to do their duty in this matter; and I am bound to say that the present Government appear to be determined to extirpate the evil as far as it is in their power to do so.

In the Peloponnesus brigandage is far less prevalent than in Roumania; but several brigands have been either killed or arrested there since M. Deligeorges has been in office, and there is now only one small band of avowed notorious brigands in that portion of the kingdom.

There is still, however, a large number of fugitives from justice at large in all parts of the Peloponnesus, although between the 21st of July last and the 12th instant 308 of these outlaws have been arrested, many of whom are accused of the most serious crimes.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Extract from a Circular addressed by the Ministry of the Interior to the Demarchs of Continental Greece, dated Athens, September $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

(Translation.)

YOUR co-operation for the suppression of brigandage is not only necessary but indispensable, because without it nothing can be accomplished. The moral and material losses which Greece has suffered are so great, and the future, should such a state of things continue, is so gloomy, that it is your duty, as the Representative of the communtty who has elected you, and as an authority co-operating with Government to put down brigandage. If you neglect this duty, and do not exert yourselves to that degree which the state of the country requires, the Government is bound to give you notice that they will consider it impossible in the interest of the country itself that you should continue in office, and that they are ready to be responsible before the nation for the use they may make of the right which the law gives them of dismissing you. You do not fulfil your duty if brigands or bands of brigands are allowed to be harboured for any time in your districts; it you do not denounce them in time—if you do not pursue in earnest, as you can do, both the brigands and those who harbour them—if you neglect your duties as Magistrates, and if you do not make use of all your authority for the obtaining of this object, forgetting for this purpose all party *feelings both of a private and of a political nature.*

* * * * * * *

Every consideration must be set aside, and we must have but one aim, the complete suppression of brigandage even unto its very name. Government, therefore, calls upon you to make use of all your personal influence both in the commune under your authority and elsewhere.

We address this appeal to all the Demarchs, and especially to those in whose districts we know brigands and bands of brigands to be harboured at the present time. Government has taken the most stringent measures, many of which have been suggested by losses experienced and dangers to be apprehended. There will thus be no further excuse for neglect and punishment, and withdrawal of confidence on this head will henceforth be justified on the double ground of right and of duty.

(Signed) E. DELIGEORGES.
D. DROSSUS.

No. 25.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 5, 1870.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, on the subject of a national grant by the Greek Government of 10,000*l.* to Mrs. Lloyd; and I have to instruct you to convey to M. Deligeorges, in strong terms, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his kind expressions with regard to the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 26.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 6, 1870.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th ultimo, respecting the complaint of Mr. F. Noel that he has been summoned to appear before the tribunal at Chalcis, with reference to the late act of brigandage at Dilessi; and I have to acquaint you, in reply, that I approve your proceedings as reported in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 27.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord, *Athens, September 30, 1870.*

M. ANTONIADES, the Nomarch of Attica, who had been ordered to visit Eubœa for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of the statements which had been made, in an apparently authentic form, as to the presence in that island of Takos Arvanites and the remnant of his band, was good enough to call upon me yesterday, for the purpose of acquainting me with the result of this investigation which satisfied him, he said, that it was quite impossible that Takos could have been in Eubœa since the massacre at Dilessi, and that the statement to this effect was concocted by the brothers Dara, in order to injure MM. Averoff and Noel.

The only foundation for their story, which he had been able to discover, was that four unknown armed men had been observed in the vicinity of Daphnonda, where the family of the Arvanitei had rented some pasturage, but these men could not have belonged to the band of Takos, as it was now well known that the whole band had escaped across the frontier almost immediately after the commission of their crime.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning, with reference to my despatch of the 24th instant, that Mr. Noel having informed me by telegraph that it would not at this moment be convenient for him to come to Athens, and that he should therefore, prefer being examined at Chalcis, I applied to M. Deligeorges, who made no difficulty in complying with Mr. Noel's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 28.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 24.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 1, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a memorandum which has been forwarded to me on the subject of the trial by court-martial, on my recommendation, of M. Manousso, the officer in charge of the detachment of cavalry sent in pursuit of the brigands at Dilessi, from which it would appear that M. Manousso was found guilty on one only out of the three charges brought against him, and has been sentenced to be placed on the retired list, which is practically equivalent to dismissal from the army ("mis à la réforme").

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 28.

Memorandum.

Athènes, le $\frac{18}{30}$ *Septembre*, 1870.

PAR arrêté de M. le Ministre de la Guerre, un Conseil d'Enquête fut institué le $\frac{13}{25}$ Juillet année courante, sous la présidence de M. le Lieutenant-Colonel A. Carnali, commandant du 1er battaillon, composé de M. J. Dracos, Major de Cavalerie, de M. E. Hadgi-Petro, Capitaine d'Artillerie, de M. M. Antonovitch, Lieutenant d'Artillerie, rapporteur du Conseil, et de M. Th. Livanio, Sous-Lieutenant de Gendarmerie, pour statuer sur les propositions suivantes, concernant la conduite de M. Sp. Manousso, Sous-Lieutenant de Cavalerie, dans la poursuite de brigands à Gournés, s'il y a lieu de mettre en réforme cet officier, actuellement en disponibilité—

1. Pour contravention grave touchant le service;
2. Ou la discipline;
3. Ou bien pour des défauts à l'honneur militaire.

Le Conseil prit connaissance du rapport de M. le Commandant de Place, adresse à M. le Ministre, sur sa propre demande, en vertu duquel fut nommé le Conseil d'Enquête, rapport dans lequel il est dit que le prévenu, dans le cas dont il s'agit, n'a pas rempli son devoir dûment et conformément à ses obligations d'officier.

Le Conseil prit ensuite connaissance des dépositions des témoins suivants: MM. le Lieutenant-Colonel B. Théagénes; le Capitaine Stam. Apostolides; le Capitaine Ant. Canavatzoglo; le Lieutenant Pierre Léotsaco; le Capitaine Bas. Liacopoulos; le Lieutenant de Gendarmerie T. Crikelopoulos; le Lieutenant de Cavalerie A. Soutzo; le Lieutenant A. Vlachos; le Sergent J. Hagi-Jean; le Caporal E. Mountzouridi; et de l'interrogatoire du prévenu, ainsi que de sa justification.

Le Président du Conseil invita M. Sava Papadopoulos, lieutenant rapporteur de la garnison, et avertit les Membres du Conseil ainsi que le prévenu qu'il leur était loisible d'adresser à M. Papadopoulos toute question qu'ils croiraient nécessaire: celui-ci répéta ce qu'il avait écrit dans son rapport, c'est-à-dire, que le prévenu, quoiqu'il fût en état, par la nature du terrain et la position qu'il occupait, de couper la retraite des brigands, dans le ravin des Gournés, il resta inactif, ce qui leur permit de se sauver.

Le prévenu exposa ensuite que le manque d'ordres précis, la fatigue des chevaux et la nature du terrain furent les seuls motifs de son inaction apparente, et réclama une reconnaissance du terrain.

Par un arrêté de M. le Ministre, les Membres du Conseil; suivis par MM. S. Papadopoulos, A. Soutzo, quelques officiers et soldats, visitèrent exactement, et en présence du prévenu, le terrain et parcoururent la route suivie par les bandits, tandisque le rapporteur du Conseil dessinait à vue un plan de la localité.

Dans une troisième séance du Conseil, tenue le $\frac{14}{26}$ Août, M. le Président soumit au scrutin secret les propositions posées par M. le Ministre.

Les Membres du Conseil, par une majorité de quatre voix sur cinq, condamnèrent le prévenu quant à la première accusation.

Quant à la deuxième et à la troisième, ils le déclarèrent à l'unanimité innocent.

Enfin, le Sous-Lieutenant de Cavalerie S. Manousso, par une Ordonnance Royale du $\frac{17}{29}$ Août, a été mis en réforme.

(Translation.)

Athens, September $\frac{18}{30}$, 1870.

BY order of the Minister for War, a Council of Inquiry was appointed on the $\frac{13}{25}$th July of the current year, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Carnali, commandant of the 1st battalion, and composed of M. J. Drakos, Major of Cavalry, M. E. Hadji Petro, Captain of Artillery, M. M. Antonovitch, Lieutenant of Artillery, Reporter to the Council, and of M. Th. Livaino, Sub-Lieutenant de Gendarmerie, to decide upon the following question regarding the conduct of M. Sp. Manousso, Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry, in the pursuit of the brigands at Gourmis, whether there be ground for placing this officer, who is at present *en disponibilité*, on the retired list—

1. For grave contravention as regards the service;
2. Or as regards discipline;
3. Or for falling short of what was demanded of him by military honour.

The Council took cognizance of the report of the Commandant de Place addressed to the Minister, at his own request, in virtue whereof the Council of Inquiry was appointed, in which report it is stated that the accused in the matter in question, has not fulfilled his duties duly and conformably to his obligations as an officer.

The Council next took cognizance of the depositions of the following witnesses:—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Théagénes; Captain Stam. Apostolides; Captain Ant. Canavatzoglo; Lieutenant Pierre Léotsaco, Captain Bas. Liacopoulos; Lieutenant of Gendarmerie; T. Crickelopoulos; Lieutenant of Cavalry; A. Soutzo; Lieutenant A. Elachos; Serjeant J. Haji-Jean; Corporal E. Mountzouridi; as also of the examination of the accused and of his defence.

The President of the Council invited M. Sava Papadopoulos, the Lieutenant, reporter of the garrison, and informed the members of the Council, as also the accused, that it was lawful for them to address to M. Papadopoulos any question which they thought necessary; the latter repeated what he had written in his report, namely, that the accused, although he was in a condition by the nature of the ground and the position which he occupied to cut off the retreat of the brigands in the ravine of Gournés, yet remained inactive, which permitted them to escape.

The accused then declared that the want of precise orders, the fatigue of the horses, and the nature of the ground, were the only motives of his apparent inaction, and asked for an examination of the ground.

By an order of the Minister, the Members of the Council, followed by MM. S. Papadopoulos, A. Soutzo, some officers and soldiers, visited the ground carefully and in presence of the accused, and went over the route followed by the bandits, while the reporter to the Council sketched a plan of the locality.

At a third meeting of the Council, held on the $\frac{14}{26}$th August, the President submitted to secret vote the question proposed by the Minister.

The Members of Council, by a majority of four voices out of five, condemned the accused on the first count.

As to the second and third, they unanimously declared him innocent.

Finally, the Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry S. Manousso, by a Royal Decree of $\frac{17}{29}$th August, has been placed on the retired list.

No. 29.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 5, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, copies of a fresh letter from Mr. Noel upon the subject of the charge which has been brought against him by the judicial authorities, and likewise of my own answer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Chalcis,* September 20 / October 2, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th instant. On Wednesday the 28th, the following accusation was read against me:—"That from the 30th of March to the 9th of April last, I participated in the capture and murder of Messrs. Herbert, Vyner, Lloyd and Boyl, and strengthened the demand of amnesty on the part of the brigands."

I replied, that the accusation against me was perfectly unfounded, and that I reserved to myself the right of forwarding a written apology to the judicial authorities.

I understand now that an accusation is brought against me, you cannot interfere according to the laws of Greece, and that I am left to the justice of the law courts of this country and with the promise of your support in case of being treated in an illegal or arbitrary manner. This I had the honour to learn from your letter of the 24th September, and I remain, Sir, satisfied under your protection as an English subject.

Allow me, however, the honour to address you as a representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government what I cannot help feeling and what my thoughts dictate. M. Deligeorges is first cousin to M. B. Boudouris, accused of participation in the affairs of Oropos: it is but natural to suppose that he (M. Deligeorges) supports him.

It is necessary to cast a mist over the drama of Dilessi. An Englishman sent to Oropos—a fine opportunity, his personal enemies gave the impetus: a base calumny was fabricated—a complete myth—that after the calamity of Dilessi the brigand chief, Arvanitaki, with his band, was hiding on the property of the aforesaid Englishman at Achmetaga. The myth was discovered, but its moral was not made known to all. Those who were concerned did not trouble themselves to make it known—others carefully disguised it; others did not even as much as understand it.

That long after an accusation was brought against him, who had done all in his power for the release of his countrymen, a base accusation as participator in the capture and murder of his friends Herbert and Lloyd and the other captives. It is a disgraceful slander; and at the same time an insult dexterously cast against the whole of the English nation, and renders for the present the calamities of Dilessi a tragic comedy. An English subject is accused of concerting with Greek brigands for the capture and murder of his countrymen, I shrink from thinking of it—both as a man and an Englishman. The Greek judicial authorities, however, having a better idea of duty and honour than my calumniators, as an official high in office assured me, and which I made known to you in my former letter, have not imprisoned me yet; I ought to be imprisoned to render the drama of Dilessi a thorough comedy. But nevertheless, Sir, if Her Majesty's Government demand, according to the laws of Greece, the imprisonment of those accused, what is to become of me accused also of the same crime? Will not Her Majesty's Government find itself in the dilemma of either imprisoning me together with Greek subjects as a reward for the dangers and trouble I sustained on behalf of the unfortunate captives; or otherwise of abandoning imprisonments for a time or finally. Is not the danger I incur, owing to some misunderstanding, clear? Accused together with Greek subjects before the Greek courts of justice, for the murders of Dilessi, or that all accused must necessarily be declared innocent. I believe, Sir, without doubt, that you understand the value of what I have said, and now it concerns the Hellenic Government to bring forward an English subject as a participator in the painful affairs of Oropos. Trusting to your sagacity and justice, I remain, &c.

(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

P.S.—Please have the kindness to forward a copy of the above to Her Majesty's Government.

F. N.

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, October* 5, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 2nd instant, a copy of which shall at once be forwarded to Earl Granville.

On my communicating your previous letter to Mr. Cookson, he stated to me that he was in no way responsible for the course followed by the Juge d'Instruction in this matter, and that he has carefully avoided in any way exercising influence over his judgment. He added that the charge which has been brought against you will be submitted, with those against the other accused, to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," and that it will be for that Court either to dismiss or sustain the indictment.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 30.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 5, 1870.

I UNDERSTAND from M. Deligeorges and from the Minister of War that three large bands of brigands have recently penetrated into Greece from Turkey, to the number of upwards of eighty men. All appear to have crossed the frontier about the same time. One band entered Greece to the east, and consisted of about twenty-seven men. The centre one, which penetrated as far into the country as the province of Parnasside, is said to consist of about forty, amongst whom are the chiefs Tako, Arvanites, Beloulas, Goulocosta, Kamara, and Alogaris. The third is composed of from fifteen to seventeen persons, under Stoupas, and is now in Acarnania.

M. Deligeorges added that vigorous measures were being adopted for the pursuit and capture of these brigands. The large band was followed for some distance, but its traces were lost on the high road. Eventually, on its being ascertained that it had been seen at a place four hours off, it was driven across the frontier and some distance into Turkey by the troops and bodies of armed peasants sent in pursuit. The band of twenty-seven is, however, probably still concealed in the province of Locris, whilst that of Stoupas was fallen in with by a small military detachment in Acarnania, which succeeded in capturing two of the brigands.

This at least is the account received by M. Deligeorges.

As the flocks which have passed the summer months on the mountains in Thessaly and Epirus are now returning into the plains of Greece, it is obvious that these brigands are following in their wake, and that they will be fed and assisted by the Vlack shepherds in charge.

It would appear that the Turkish authorities are operating against the brigands with vigour and success, but this statement is far from being corroborated by M. Deligeorges, who declares that he is in a position to prove that the Turks are not entitled to the credit of having captured or killed a single brigand. It is true, he says, that a well-known brigand (whose name I cannot remember) was captured by two peasants and handed over to the authorities, and that eleven brigands surrendered to the troops under a promise of amnesty, and were subsequently slaughtered in or near the town of Volo.

Both Governments are taking credit for the activity they are displaying in the pursuit of brigandage, but the results of their activity on either side of the frontier are, as yet, not very apparent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 31.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 8, 1870

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a further letter which I have received from Mr. Noel on the subject of the spirit in which, he conceives, the investigations are carried on with respect to the late murders at Dilessi.

I have placed this letter in the hands of Mr. Cookson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 31.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Chalcis*, September 23 / October 5, 1870.

THE course of events daily strengthen the suspicions I expressed to you in my letter of the 20th as to the spirit with which the investigations with reference to the calamities of Dilessi are carried on.

About a month ago a witness by name, Charalampos Lavandami, a poor man in the employment of Mr. J. Tombazis, was summoned and examined by a subordinate judicial official, Demetrios Pappanastasiou, in the presence and in the country-house of the above-mentioned gentleman.

During the course of the examination money was offered and many other disgraceful and, at the same time, illegal means were made use of in order to induce him to bear false witness against me and M. Averoff. He was told to say that he had seen the brigand chief Takos Arvanitakes with some members of his band, holding conversation with my field-guard, by name Constantine Kavatzionas, on the property and near the house of M. Averoff. Finding it impossible to induce this poor and honest man to bear false witness, torture and threats were made use of, the effects of which he feels even up to the present time.

From questions put to other witnesses by the Juge d'Instruction, it appears that a false deposition has been drawn up.

The above witness, Charalampos Lavandami, has been summoned and was examined yesterday here; he confirmed explicitly all that I have related above, and denied ever having stated anything relating to Takos Arvanitakes.

One cannot help seeing a mysterious agency at work distorting the truth and mistifying matters.

It is most melancholy that an English subject, for having answered to a simple call of duty and for having offered a helping hand to his countrymen in misfortune at the request of a Representative of Great Britain, and with the consent of the Hellenic Government, should be left to the mercy of one person and the other of dishonourable and unscrupulous character.

Trusting that you may look upon the above in an important light, I remain, &c.,

(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

No. 32.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 8, 1870.

THE Minister of War has placed in my hands a paper, of which the inclosed is a translation, showing that, in spite of the efforts that are being made to put down brigandage on this side of the frontier, no corresponding activity is displayed in Turkey.

Colonel Zimbrakakis' statement to me is, that a band of forty brigands, comprising the chiefs Beloulas, Papoutzo, Kamara, Alogaris, and Takos, recently penetrated into Greece; that, being hotly pursued by the troops and armed peasants, they dispersed in different directions; that eighteen brigands— amongst whom is Takos—succeeded in effecting their escape across the frontier from Makrokomis, in Euritania, where they were last seen, to the Turkish village of Kaïtza, about five miles to the north-east of Rendina, where they are now harboured; that eight others under Beloulas carried off three inhabitants of a village in Locris; and that, on being attacked by the troops and peasants, they killed a soldier and wounded two or three of the peasants—whilst a brigand chief named Takos was killed and his head brought into Lamia. Two of the brigands also were wounded—one of whom is said to be Karavidas, a member of the band of Arvanitei at the time of the murders committed at Dilessi in April last. The remnants of this band are said to have been surrounded in a wood in Phthiotis and will, it is hoped, be captured. During their flight the brigands murdered one of their captives and suffered the other two to escape.

Colonel Zimbrakaki has shown me so many telegrams and reports from the officers in command of detachments that I cannot doubt the truth of what he has advanced. The Grand Vizier is unquestionably earnestly desirous to put an end to a state of things which must be no less disastrous to Turkey than it is to Greece; but I can scarcely doubt that his Highness has been deceived by those to whom he has entrusted this duty.

I have telegraphed the substance of this statement to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople in the hope that more active measures may be taken to hunt down these men, and especially Takos; and it is my intention to forward to his Excellency copies of any details that may reach me with which it would scarcely be necessary to trouble your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

THE 10th infantry battalion in its report No. 5416 of 29th August, 1869, states that the brigand band of the Alvano-Valach, of Martza, of Datzvoanni, of Canta, of Scondra, and of Caltzi, composed of forty brigands, are to be found between Gouras and the Convent of Xenias, where they are harboured and provided for by the Albanians, and that they have theatened to commit acts of brigandage abroad.

The 3rd battalion of light infantry in its report No. 3324 of the 14th October, 1869, states that an Albanian detachment robbed, at Zacharaki Vrissi, the shepherd Dem. Zervah.

The 10th infantry battalion in its report No. 6701 of the 30th October, by telegraph, gave information that Greek detachments in pursuit of the brigands as far as Kokotous, on the Ottoman frontier, were impeded by the Turkish detachments to proceed any farther.

The 10th infantry battalion in its report No. 6775 of the 2nd November, 1869, states that Lieutenant Dracos Alexios on the 28th October was on the track of the Arvaniteis band and had pushed as far as Kophos on the Ottoman territory, where the band was quartered; and whilst he was making preparations to attack them, he was prevented from doing so by the Ottoman detachment which then came up and which obliged him to retreat, after he had informed them of their presence and had almost shown them the position where the brigands had taken shelter, and observed to the Turks that if they did not attack the brigands it would prove that they have no inclination to do so. The brigands were allowed to go unmolested.

The Commander of the flying column at Valto in his report No. 840 of the 12th June, 1870, states that the Ottomans do not pursue the brigands, and merely confine themselves to their barracks and in patrolling the roads.

The 3rd light infantry battalion in its report No. 2489 of the 16th June, 1870, states that the brigands are not pursued in Turkey from want of ability to do so (on the part of the officers and men).

The documents Nos. 10,192, 10,220, 11,411, and 11,546 of the 6th, 7th, 22nd, and 23rd June, treating on the inactivity of the Ottoman authorities in the pursuit of brigandage, have been sent to the Hellenic Legation at Constantinople by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Commander-in-chief in his report No. 153 of the 17th September, states that all the brigand bands which for some months have been harboured in the district of Rendinas, where they remained unmolested by the Ottoman troops, have crossed the frontier.

The same officer, in his report No. 179 of the 20th September, states that Tako's band, as well as others which were pursued by our forces in the Demos Mavrocomis, have returned into Turkey, where there does not exist the least pursuit of whatever kind.

No. 33.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 8, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Cookson, stating that, as the judicial inquiry into the Dilessi murders is now practically at an end, he is in a position to dispense, for the present, with the assistance of Mr. Allan. It has, therefore, been agreed that Mr. Allan shall return to Constantinople until the commencement of the trial of the accused parties at the Court of Assizes, when his presence here will again become indispensable.

I can fully corroborate all that has been said by Mr. Cookson as to the valuable assistance he has derived from Mr. Allan, whose indefatigable industry in a most arduous duty, and whose tact, intelligence, and knowledge of the East are beyond all praise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, October* 8, 1870.

THE preliminary examinations of the accused and witnesses in the affairs of the late acts of brigandage and murder in Greece having been now partially brought to an end, though not yet officially closed, that part of the duty of Mr. Allan and myself, which consisted in attending as legal representatives of Her Majesty's Government has been discharged.

Full notes of every examination, as taken down at the time, have been preserved, together with abstracts or copies in English of the various documents and papers which have been communicated to us from time to time by the legal authorities, or received from other quarters.

You will remember that, on my arrival here, I stated to you that the amount of my colloquial knowledge of modern Greek would not enable me, single-handed, to take part in the examinations which would be required of the legal representatives of Her Majesty's Government.

For the supply of this deficiency as well as for much other valuable assistance, I relied on my colleague, Mr. Allan, and in all respects my expectations of the value of his services have been more than realized. I have no doubt, Sir, you will be ready to confirm my testimony to the energy and tact with which Mr. Allan has always endeavoured to carry out your wishes and the objects of the inquiry in which we have been engaged. It would have been impossible for me to have fulfilled, even as imperfectly as I have done, the task imposed on me here, without the aid of his long experience of the Levant and colloquial knowledge of the Greek language.

Now, however, that the examinations are concluded, I feel it my duty to report (in answer to your inquiry whether Mr. Allan's services here are any longer indispensable) that the nature of my subsequent duties as well as my recent study and practice of the language of the country enable me now to undertake alone those communications which will still from time to time be necessary, with the Law Officers of the Government up to the day when the accused are brought before the Tribunals. But when that day arrives, it will, in my judgment, be absolutely necessary again to have recourse to Mr. Allan's professional assistance; it being obviously impossible for one person adequately to perform the duties which will then devolve on me—duties closely resembling those of a prosecuting counsel in a trial of almost unexampled magnitude, intricacy, and difficulty.

I propose, therefore, subject to your approval, that Mr. Allan shall next week be relieved of his duties here. He then intends to return to his profession at Constantinople, but he has undertaken to attend in Athens, if summoned, to complete his part at that trial.

You will, I think, be of opinion that my constant presence will still be necessary here until the complete termination of the judicial proceedings with reference to which I have been ordered to render you assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. A. COOKSON.

No. 34.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 25.)

(Extract.) *Athens, October* 10, 1870.

I THINK it but fair to the present Hellenic Government to bear witness to the strenuous efforts they are making to capture the brigands permanently infesting this country, and to drive out or destroy the bands which are incessantly invading it from Turkey.

M. Deligeorges assures me that no less than 3,000 or 4,000 troops are employed, almost exclusively in Continental Greece alone, in guarding the frontier and in the pursuit of brigands. Until quite recently, he stated, this service was nominally performed in Thessaly and Epirus by irregular troops of Albanian origin, who would have been quite capable, had they wished it, of dealing successfully with this evil, but who were in many instances the friends or relations of the brigands, at whose proceedings they were apt to connive. More recently these irregulars have been replaced by redifs, who, at the outset, suffered such heavy losses in their encounters with the brigands that they are now discouraged, and, to avoid exposing themselves, remain in or about their quarters.

No. 35.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 13, 1870.

THE Minister of Justice called upon me yesterday morning to say that in the course of the previous evening the Government had received intelligence by telegraph that M. Philon, a Deputy, who was on a visit to a friend at Livadia, a small town in Bœotia, had been carried off by an unknown band of brigands.

It appears that the house in which M. Philon was staying is situated in the outskirts of the town, and that at about half-past 6 o'clock P.M. six armed men forced their way in, leaving a large party outside to prevent interference. M. Philon was then carried off by his captors, who are said to be twenty-seven in number, but the Government are not yet in possession of any details on the subject, beyond the fact that at 9 A.M. yesterday a clue was found to the direction taken by the brigands.

It is stated in town that another gentleman, a lawyer, was captured at the same time; but I have received no authentic intelligence on this head, and I will not trouble your Lordship with the rumours in circulation, as they are not to be relied upon.

M. Philon is a man of some property, between 50 and 60 years of age, and generally respected. His daughter is at present Maid of Honour to Queen Amélie, and as he does not hold extreme political opinions there is no reason to suppose that his capture has been effected to serve a party purpose.

The occurrence has, however, caused deep and general despondency throughout the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 36.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 24, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter which you had received from Mr. Noel respecting the manner in which the investigation into the murders of British subjects at Oropos is being carried out; and I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having placed Mr. Noel's letter in the hands of Mr. Cookson, who will of course watch the proceedings.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 37.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 24, 1870.

I HAVE to acquaint you, with reference to your despatch of the 8th instant, that I approve the arrangements which have been made for dispensing for the present with Mr. Allan's services at Athens; and I have to instruct you to convey to that gentleman the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the valuable services he has already rendered in endeavouring to find out the parties connected with the murder of English and Italian subjects in Greece,

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 38.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 25.)

(Extract.) *Athens, October* 15, 1870.

ON my stating to M. Deligeorges that Sir H. Elliot had been informed by the Porte, that some strong remonstrances had recently been made to the Greek Minister at Constantinople against the neglect of the Greek frontier authorities in the suppression of brigandage, M. Deligeorges replied that M. Rangabé had not acquainted him with any such complaints having been made by the Porte, and he appealed to me, at all events, to say whether there was any foundation for them.

It is certainly my full conviction that, for the last five or six months, the late and the present Greek Government have been doing their utmost to put down brigandage, and that a greater number of brigands have been destroyed in that time than at any previous period of my residence in Greece, whereas the Turkish Government cannot deny that, however good may have been their intentions, they have been unable to prevent the irruption into Greece within the last few weeks of various bands comprising at least 100 notorious desperadoes, the great majority of whom are of Turkish origin.

I am inclined to think that in Western Greece (and chiefly in Acarnania) brigandage is more deeply rooted and fostered by the local authorities than elsewhere, and it would also appear that in the neighbouring Province of Epirus, the Turkish troops are more active and successful than they are in Thessaly, which may partly be accounted for by the physical conformation of the country, and partly by the incapacity or inertness of the Turkish officer in command there. At least the Greek Consul at Larissa, who renders full justice to the zeal and sincerity of the Governor-General of Janina and Thessaly, finds great fault with the local Commander in Thessaly, who, as he has been assured by Rassim Pasha, will shortly be replaced by a more competent officer.

I herewith inclose a copy of a note which has been addressed to M. Deligeorges by M. Photiades, the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires, impugning some of the former's statements as to the inertness of the Turkish troops on the frontier.

No intelligence, I regret to say, has yet been received as to the fate of M. Philon, the gentleman recently captured by brigands close to Livadia; but it is now known that the band consisted of 18 or 19 men under the chiefs Kamara, Papoutzi, and Pliasca, and that they had come straight from Turkey a few days previously.

Inclosure in No. 38.

M. Photiades to M. Deligeorges.

M. le Président, *Le* 29 Septembre / 11 Octobre, 1870.

DANS le rapport que vous avez soumis à Sa Majesté le Roi sur l'état de la sécurité publique, et qui vient d'être livré à la publicité, vous signalez l'impunité que le brigandage trouverait dans les provinces limitrophes de la Turquie, comme la cause principale qui rend sa repression difficile sinon impossible. D'aprés vos affirmations les brigands ont leurs repaires assurés sur le territoire Ottoman, et de là, guettant les mouvements de vos troupes, font des incursions sur le territoire Hellénique, où la force publique n'est pas toujours en mesure de les atténdre, vu la facilité dont ils disposent de se refugier au delà de la frontière.

Des assertions d'une nature aussi grave et si contraires à l'état réel des choses m'ont d'autant plus surpris, M. le Président, que, sur les plaintes si fréquemment renouvelées des autorités de l'Epire et de la Thessalie, la Légation Impériale depuis quelque temps a été plus d'une fois dans le cas de dénoncer la présence de plusieurs bandes dans certaines villages Helléniques situés à proximité de la frontière sans être poursuivies ni inquiétées, et d'appeler la sérieuse attention du Gouvernement Royal sur l'inefficacité des mesures employées en Grèce pour la repression du brigandage et sur la conduite souvent regrettable de ses détachements préposés à la garde de la frontière.

Si les informations qui ont motivé vos appréciations ne s'accordent guère avec celles fournies à la Légation Impériale, les faits sont là qui attestent, M. le Président, que les plus fameuses d'entre les bandes mentionnées dans votre rapport avant d'avoir pris, en dernier lieu, le chemin de la frontière avaient pendant longtemps parcouru toute la Grèce Continentale et trop souvent infesté l'Attique et les environs mêmes d'Athènes.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) PH. PHOTIADES.

(Translation.)

M. le Président, September 29/October 11, 1870.

IN the Report which you have submitted to His Majesty the King on the state of public security, and which has just been made public, you call attention to the impunity with which brigandage is conducted in the frontier provinces of Turkey as being the chief difficulty in the way of its repression.

According to your information, the brigands can retire in safety to the Ottoman territory, and thence, watching the movements of your troops, break into the Hellenic territory at some point where the troops are not always able to reach them, on account of the facilities at their disposal for transporting themselves beyond the frontier.

Assertions of so grave a nature, and so much in contradiction to the actual state of things, have surprised me the more, M. le Président, as the Imperial Legation, on account of the complaints so often renewed by the authorities of Epirus and Thessaly, has more than once had to denounce the undisturbed presence of several bands in certain Hellenic villages, situated near the frontier, and to call the serious attention of the Royal Government to the insufficiency of the measures employed in Greece for the repression of brigandage and to the conduct, often to be deprecated, of their detachments told off to guard the frontier.

If the information on which your opinion is founded scarcely corresponds with that furnished to the Imperial Legation, facts exist which attest, M. le Président, that the most notorious bands of those cited in your Report had, before taking as a last resource the road to the frontier, for a long time roamed over Continental Greece, and too often infested Attica, and even the neighbourhood of Athens.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) PH. PHOTIADES.

No. 39.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received October 27.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 11, 1870.

I RECEIVED two days ago a telegram from Mr. Erskine stating that the Hellenic Government complain bitterly that the Ottoman authorities on the frontier are doing nothing to extirpate brigandage, and that a band of eighteen men, including Tako Arvanitaki, had lately been driven out of Greece and was remaining unmolested at the Turkish village of Kaitza, not far from Rendina.

I lost no time in communicating to the Porte both this message and Mr. Erskine's despatch to your Lordship of the 5th instant, and, from the answer I received, it looks very much as if the Greek Government were replying by a counter-accusation to some strong remonstrances recently made by the Porte to the Greek Minister here of the neglect of the Greek frontier authorities. Although it is only a few days since peremptory orders were sent to the Governor-General to take every possible step for the suppression of the brigandage of the Border, and another telegram repeating them was at once dispatched to him, the Turkish Government maintain that the success of their endeavours would not be doubtful if they were seconded by the Greek authorities.

With these recriminations going on it is impossible to say for certain upon which side the truth may lie, for, although the reports which I have forwarded to your Lordship from Her Majesty's Consular Agents, afford some impartial testimony of activity shown by the Ottoman authorities, it is possible that the Greek Government may also be able to meet the accusation of apathy which has been brought against them, by something more conclusive than a counter-charge against the Turks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 40.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 27, 1870.

IT appears from Mr. Erskine's despatches that great stress is laid by the Greek Government on the impossibility of putting down brigandage without the zealous co-operation of the Turkish authorities on the frontier.

You will call the attention of the Turkish Government to this matter, and state to them that it is desirable they should do all in their power to assist the Greek authorities in the suppression of brigandage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 41.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 19, 1870.

ON the 16th instant I received a telegram from Mr. Barker, British Vice-Consul at Prevesa, stating that Takos is supposed to be in the vicinity of Arta, and recommending that special attention should be paid to his movements on this side of the frontier. I accordingly lost no time in communicating this intelligence to M. Deligeorges, who promised that immediate orders in this sense should be given to the Greek authorities. This day M. Deligeorges has shown me a telegram from Colonel Botzaris, the officer commanding in Acarnania, which states that the Turkish authorities have ascertained that the band lurking in the vicinity of Arta is not that of Takos, but of a brigand named Kouremeno.

M. Philon, the gentleman who was recently captured by brigands in the town of Livadia, has not yet, I regret to say, been set at liberty. He was unexpectedly met on the borders of Locris by a detachment of 15 gendarmes who had an encounter with the brigands, in which the former were worsted, and lost two or three of their party in killed and wounded, whilst only one of the brigands is said to have been wounded. After this repulse of the gendarmes, the brigands, to the number of about 20, entered Locris, one of their prisoners being on horseback. They then attempted to penetrate into Phthiotis, but finding all the passes occupied, they were compelled to retrace their steps. As the pursuit is kept up, I am afraid that M. Philon's life is in great danger.

All the authorities of Livadia, both civil and military, have been dismissed from office, and I am told that proceedings will be taken against some of them for gross neglect of duty.

Another serious engagement has taken place with a band of seven brigands, under the noted Chief Krikela, near Hypati, in Phthiotis, in the course of which one brigand was killed and Krikela and another were wounded and taken prisoners. As usual in these encounters, several of the gendarmes were killed or wounded.

This Krikela is an elderly man, possessing considerable influence and property in the province of Parnasside, where he is said to be the owner of a flock of 500 sheep.

One of the principal journals here affirms that, in spite of all the efforts that have recently been made to put down brigandage, there are still, in Western Greece alone, 81 bands under chiefs whom it enumerates.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 42.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 19, 1870.

THE Grand Vizier has received from the Governor-General of Epirus the answer to the inquiries he had sent respecting the band of Tako Arvanitaki, which was stated by the Greek Government to be remaining unmolested at the village of Koitza.

Rassim Pasha reports that about three week ago, having been informed of the brigands being concealed at the village in question, he repaired to the spot, accompanied by Ahmed Bey, a captain of gendarmerie, and 400 well-trained zaptiehs; but before he reached the village the brigands had passed back into Greece.

The Mutésariff and the officer commanding the troops on the frontier were left with stringent instructions to be on the look out, and to spare no exertions to secure the brigands, dead or alive, if they should attempt to recross the frontier into Turkey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

P.S. Since writing the above I have been informed that the Porte has received accounts of a well-known brigand chief having been killed by the Turkish trooops.

No. 43.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 22, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of several letters which have recently been addressed to me by Mr. Noel, and likewise copies of a letter and of its enclosure from Mr. Cookson, to whom I had referred Mr. Noel's communications.

In his letter of the 19th instant Mr. Noel complains that the detachment stationed for his protection at Agia Anna had recently been reduced from five men to two, and that a particular non-commissioned officer who commanded the detachment, and in whom Mr. Noel has great confidence, had been removed. On my mentioning this complaint to M. Deligeorges, he replied that the Government could ill spare these men at the present moment, but that he would do what he could to reinforce the detachment to its previous strength. He declined, however, to promise that any particular non-commissioned officer should be left in command, as his services might be of more consequence elsewhere.

I have written to Mr. Noel in this sense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Chalcis,* $\frac{\text{September 26}}{\text{October 8}}$, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, informing me that Mr. Cookson considers himself in no way responsible for the course followed by the Juge d'Instruction with reference to the charge brought against me, and that he has carefully avoided in any way exercising influence over his (the Juge d'Instruction's) judgment, and that the charge against me will be brought before the " Chambre des Mises en Accusation," and that it will be for that Court either to dismiss or sustain the indictment.

My object in addressing to you in no way foresaw to your interference, or that of Mr. Cookson, in order to save me from a valid charge, but to ask for your support as a Representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government against a scandalous and unfounded charge brought against an English subject.

I believe you are aware that according to the laws of Greece I ought to have been imprisoned the moment the above charge was brought against me.

I was led to believe that Mr. Cookson was aware of the course followed by the Juge d'Instruction. This not being the case I cannot see what security I have of being treated in a fair manner, especially after what I have the honour to inform you of in my letter of the $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\text{23rd September.}}{\text{5th October}}$

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

P.S. I should feel obliged if you would have the kindness to forward a copy of the above to the Foreign Office.

F. N.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Chalcis, October 12, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in which you inform me that Mr. Cookson will be kind enough to write to me after going over carefully the depositions taken recently here.

I feel satisfied with your support, and now that the matter is placed in the hands of Mr. Cookson the whole truth will come to light.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 43.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Chalcis, October $\frac{4}{16}$, 1870.

I SEE from the Athenian papers that the examinations with reference to the murders of Dilessi are to be concluded. None of the witnesses mentioned in my memorial, a copy of which I forwarded to Mr. Cookson, have as yet been examined, and as I have not heard anything from Mr. Cookson on the subject, I am ignorant of the reasons which have prevented the Juge d'Instruction from taking the depositions of the witnesses in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 43.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Chalcis, October $\frac{7}{19}$, 1870.

NOW that the whole country is again overrun with brigandage, the "Moirarch" lately stationed here has reduced the small body of five gendarmes stationed at Achmetaga for my safety, at your request, to two. He has also replaced the gendarme at the head of the station of St. Anna, a man acquainted with the country, and who shares the confidence of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. I should feel very much obliged if you would have the kindness to speak to M Deligeorges to give orders to station the gendarme Alexios Panagiotopoulos at Achmetaga, as he is a man in whom I have perfect confidence.

Hoping that you may excuse my troubling you, I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 43.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir,

Chalcis, October $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

I BEG to confirm my letter of the $\frac{4}{16}$th instant, in which I had the honour to inform you that none of the witnesses mentioned in my memorial have as yet been examined by the Juge d'Instruction.

You will excuse my being anxious to learn the causes which have retarded the examinations, as I am informed that the investigations with reference to the murders of Dilessi are drawing to a close.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 43.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, October* 21, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of the letter addressed by me to Mr. Frank Noel in reply to his two communications to you of the 8th and 16th instant, handed to me by you for any remarks which I might have to make.

To my letter itself I need only add that, according to Greek law, Mr. Noel, as an accused person, will have the full right of summoning any witness in his defence up to the day of trial, and further, that it will be open to him to commence an action for calumny against any persons who have either given or suborned false testimony against him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHA. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 7 in No. 43.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, October* 18, 1870.

YOUR letter of the $\frac{4}{16}$th October addressed to Mr. Erskine has been communicated to me by him with a request that I would reply to it.

I should have done this yesterday, but I waited for an opportunity of perusing documents recently received from Chalcis.

I have had an interview on the subject of your letter with M. Papafrangos, the Procureur du Roi, when I represented to him your complaint, that none of the witnesses mentioned in the defence, with a copy of which you favoured me, had been examined.

He pointed out in reply, that six of the persons named by you had been examined, and handed me their deposition, which I have perused.

He further observed that you appeared to believe that the accusation of which you complain originated with Messrs. Boudouris and Tombazi; this impression he assures me was entirely false, as the grounds on which it was decided by the Juge d'Instruction to accuse you were quite independent of any evidence recently taken at Chalcis.

As to the complaint itself, that your witnesses had not been called, he said that in your defence you cited only the names of persons who could depose to facts relevant to a charge against M. Boudouris rather than to your own exculpation.

After reading over again carefully the copy which you forwarded to me I confess I am unable to deny the force of this objection of M. Papafrangos. I could not consistently with my duty insist on the examination of the fifty or sixty individuals whom you cite to prove that you have nothing in common with M. Boudouris. The hostility between you is an undeniable fact admitted by that gentleman himself.

If, however, among this number or elsewhere you can mention any witness whom you believe to be in a position to give evidence bearing in any discernable degree upon your defence, and you will be good enough to communicate to me his name and the general purport of his testimony, I will gladly undertake to press for what has already been promised me, that the examination shall not be closed until that witness has been called.

With reference to the subject of your former letter to me of the 5th instant, I regret that though the disgraceful conduct imputed by the witness to the Juge de Paix and to M. Tombazis would very properly form the subject of a distinct legal charge, yet it is essentially independent of the legal inquiry in which I have the honour to represent Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CH. A. COOKSON.

No. 44.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 22, 1870.

ON the 20th instant the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires communicated to M. Deligeorges a telegram from his Government stating that the band of Takos Arvanitaki having been vigorously attacked and pursued by the Turkish troops, it had taken refuge in Greece, without, however, specifying where or when the engagement had taken place. M. Deligeorges replied that the Government were aware several days previously that Takos had entered the commune of Etemenion, in Eurytania, but as nothing further had been heard of his movements, they supposed that he had recrossed the frontier, and he promised that immediate orders should be given for the pursuit of Takos, if on Greek soil; adding, he felt no doubt of his being killed or taken if the detachments on both sides were equally vigilant.

But M. Deligeorges subsequently showed me a telegram from the Nomarch of Phthiotis denying that there had been any engagement between Takos and the Turkish troops, or that he is now in Greece.

I have much pleasure in acquainting your Lordship with the liberation from the hands of the brigands of M. Philon, the unfortunate Deputy, who was captured recently at Liraded with the gentleman in whose house he was staying. It is understood that the ransom exacted for the captives was 60,000 drachmas (about 2,000*l.*), but M. Deligeorges professed to know nothing as to the conditions on which they were released.

By the inclosed number of the official paper your Lordship will perceive that the authorities continue to be successfully engaged in the suppression of brigandage. There is an allusion in this paper to an engagement on the 12th instant between some Turkish troops and the bands of Patzasoura and Spannos, which may be the one referred to by the Grand Vizier in his telegram to M. Photiades.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Extract from "Le Courrier d'Athènes" of 21 *Octobre,* 1870.

Royaume de Grèce.

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur aux Préfets et aux Sous-Préfets du Royaume.

NOUS vous faisons savoir qu'à la suite d'une décision du Conseil des Ministres ont été frappés de destitution, par Ordonnance Royale en date de ce jour: le Sous-Préfet de Livadie Lahanas, le Secrétaire de la Sous-Préfecture Démètre Stéfanos, le Maire de la Commune de Livadie Koutzopétalos, son premier adjoint Hercule Kalis, et le Commissaire de Police de la même commune, Plutarque Nakos, "pour n'avoir montré aucune prévoyance ni pris aucune mesure pour la sûreté de la ville de Livadie," et encore par ce motif que, "quoique ces fonctionnaires eussent été avertis à temps" de l'irruption de la bande de Camara dans la Province de Livadie, "tout ce qui regardait la sûreté de la ville avait été négligé" à un tel point que c'est seulement après la capture de M. le Député Philon et de son propriétaire M. Léonardidi et la retraite tranquille des brigands que "la perpétration du crime a été connue." Et cependant les autorités administratives, municipales, et militaires préposées au maintien de la sûreté publique "ne sont instituées que précisément pour y veiller et pour prévoir et prévenir" les crimes de cette nature qui, plus ils sont audacieux plus ils aggravent la responsabilité des autorités en question, puisqu'on n'ose les commettre que grâce à leur incurie et à leur impéritie.

En ce qui concerne les autorités militaires, le Ministère de la Guerre a pourvu "à ce qu'il leur soit fait application des dispositions des lois militaires."

Le Ministre,
(Signé) E. DELIGEORGES.

Athènes, $\frac{3}{15}$ *Octobre,* 1870.

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Je suis heureux de vous annoncer que les brigands Jean Francouli Ferendino ou Peperinghi et Athanase Ferendino ont été capturés sur mer à deux heures du matin. Détails par poste.

Le Sous-Préfet de Vonitza,
(Signé) GOUVELLI.

Vonitza, $\frac{2}{14}$ *Octobre.*

Aux mêmes Ministères.

La nuit dernière un engagement sans résultat a eu lieu aux alentours du couvent de Xenia entre quelques détachements Turcs composés de 200 hommes environ et les bandes de Patzavoura et de Spanos composées de 18 malfaiteurs. Les brigands ont abandonné leurs capotes et deux pistolets enrichis d'argent. Avis en a été donnée à la capitainerie des communes de l'Est.

Le Préfet de la Phthiotide,
(Signé) ZANNES.

Lamia, $\frac{1}{13}$ *Octobre.*

Aux Ministères de l'Intérieur et de la Guerre.

Le chef de bande Krikella a été blessé; il est poursuivi activement. Un de ses compagnons, le nommé Niagaki, a été tué, un autre du nom de Besmeti, qu'on avait blessé, a été pris. La bande de Krikella a été attaquée par un détachement . . . (*ici un mot illisible*) à l'endroit dit Passilati. Les bandits furent contraints de se rejeter de ce côté-là, se voyant depuis cinq jours traqués sans relâche par les soldats et les Gardes Nationaux qui font des battues incessantes dans la Parnasside et la Doride.

Le Sous-Préfet de la Parnasside,
(Signé) KOUTROVELIS.
Le Commandant des Détachements Mobiles,
KRIOLOPOULO.

Gravia, $\frac{3}{15}$ *Octobre.*

Au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Je vous annonce avec satisfaction qu'en outre de deux brigands tués, le fameux chef de bande Krikella a été pris aussi par des soldats et des Gardes Nationaux. Ce bandit, qui est blessé, sera conduit ici à Lamia aujourd'hui même. Je n'ai reçu jusqu'à ce moment aucun avis de la commune des Héracliotes concernant la découverte d'une bande poursuivie ou des traces de son passage. Il paraîtrait qu'elle s'est cachée quelque part. On fait une battue générale.

Le Préfet de la Phthiotide,
(Signé) ZANNES.

Lamia, $\frac{4}{16}$ *Octobre.*

(Translation.)

Greek Kingdom.

The Ministry of the Interior to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects of the Kingdom.

WE have to inform you that, in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers, the following persons have been, by Royal Decree, deprived of office from to-day, viz., the Sub-Prefect of Livadia, Lahanas, the Secretary of the Sub-Prefecture, Demetrius Stefanos, the Mayor of the district of Livadia, Koutzopétalos, his first assistant, Hercules Kalis, and the Commissary of Police of the same district, Plutarch Nakos, "on account of not having shown any foresight nor taken any measure for the safety of the town of Livadia;" and also as, "although the authorities had been warned in time," of the irruption of the band of Cavera into the province of Livadia, "every measure for the safety of the town had been neglected" to such a degree that

it was only after the capture of the Deputy Philon and his landlord, M. Leonardidi, and the undisturbed retreat of the brigands, that "the fact of the perpetration of the crime became known." And nevertheless, the Administrative, Municipal, and Military authorities, placed for the maintenance of the public security, are only placed there especially to watch, and to foresee and prevent crimes of this nature, which the more audacious they be the more they increase the responsibility of the authorities in question, as people would not dare to commit them, except as relying on their carelessness and incapacity.

So far as concerns the military authorities, the Ministry of War has provided that "the military regulations may be put into force in their cases."

The Minister,
(Signed) E. DELIGEORGES.

Athens, October $\frac{3}{15}$, 1870.

To the Ministry of the Interior.

I am happy to announce to you that the brigands, John Franconli Ferendino, or Peporinghi, et Athanase Ferindino, have been captured at sea, at 2 o'clock in the morning. Details by post.

The Sub-Prefect of Vonitza,
(Signed) GOUVELLI.

Vonitza, October $\frac{2}{14}$.

To the same Ministers.

Last night there was an engagement without result in the neighbourhood of the Convent of Xenia, between some Turkish detatchments of about 200 men and the bands of Patzavoura and Spanos, composed of 18 malefactors. The brigands dropped their capotes and two silver-mounted pistols. Notice of this has been given to the captainry of the districts of the East.

The Prefect of Phthiotis,
(Signed) ZANNES.

Lamia, October $\frac{1}{13}$.

To the Departments of the Interior and of War.

The chief of the band Krikella has been wounded: he is being actively pursued. One of his companions, named Niagaki, has been killed, another of the name of Besmeti, who had been wounded, has been taken. The band of Krikella has been attacked by a detachment * * [illegible] at a place called Passilati. The bandits were forced to retreat in that direction, having been tracked without interruption for five days by the soldiers and the national guards, who make incessant raids into Parnassus and Doris.

The Sub-Prefect of Parnassus,
(Signed) KOUTROVELIS.
The Commandant of Flying Columns,
KRIOLOPOULO.

Gravia, October $\frac{3}{15}$.

To the Ministry of the Interior.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you that, in addition to two brigands killed, the notorious chief of the band Krikella has also been taken by the troops of the national guard. This bandit, who is wounded, will be conducted hither to Lamia this very day. I have not received up to this moment any notice from the district of Héracliotes with regard to the discovery of a band now being pursued, or as to traces of its passage. It would appear that it is somewhere concealed. They are making a general "battue."

The Prefect of Phthiotis,
(Signed) ZANNES.

Lamia, October $\frac{4}{16}$.

No. 45.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received November 7.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 25, 1870.

I HAVE communicated to Aali Pasha what Mr. Erskine has recently reported to your Lordship of the supposed inefficiency of some of the Turkish officers who are directing the troops engaged in the suppression of the brigandage of the border.

His Highness said he believed there was truth in these criticisms with regard to some of the inferior officers, and upon the representation of the Governor-General they had been removed, and were replaced by others who, he hoped, would show greater energy.

His Highness denies that the fact, if correct, of a considerable number of the brigands now in Greece having come from Turkey should be received as a proof of apathy.

He regards it, on the contrary, as evidence that within the Turkish frontier the country was made too hot for the brigands, who migrated to parts where they enjoyed greater security; and, in confirmation of this view, he asserted that the acts of brigandage performed on the Turkish side were much more rare than upon that of Greece.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 46.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Athens, October* 29, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 24th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a letter from Mr. Cookson and of its inclosure, stating that no irregularity has yet occurred in the legal proceedings against Mr. Noel, but that he will not fail to report to me should anything of the sort be noticed by him hereafter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, October* 29, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Noel in reply to his of the $\frac{11\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$ instant, which you handed to me for reply.

Owing to Mr. Noel having left Chalcis for Athens on the 25th instant he did not receive my letter, but I had an interview with him here on the morning of the 26th instant, at which I communicated to him its contents. At the same time I told him that I was ready and anxious to do any thing which came within the scope of my duty to secure for him every legal means of conducting his defence.

Mr. Noel did not appear prepared to name any other witnesses whom he wished to call, but he expressed his intention of consulting a Greek lawyer as to what steps it was open to him to take, and he promised to communicate to me the result.

This morning I received a note from him, in which he informs me that it is his intention to await the decision of the "Chambre de Mises en Accusation," as he thinks it hardly worth while to take notice of the charge against him.

In obedience to the instructions contained in Lord Granville's telegram of the 24th instant, I shall watch carefully the proceedings against Mr. Noel, and shall not fail at once to communicate through you to her Majesty's Government any symtoms which I may discover of a desire to employ either irregular or illegal measures in the prosecution of Mr. Noel. But I am bound to say that hitherto I have not seen anything of the kind.

I am informed that the indictment, which will include all the accused in one charge, will be ready to be submitted to the "Chambre de Mises en Accusation" in about twelve days' time, and that the result of their debiberation will be known about a fortnight later.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, October* 24, 1870.

IN reply to your letter of the $\frac{11\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$ in stant, I beg to inform you that in communicating to M. Papafrango your demand that the grounds of the accusation against you be made known to you, in order that you may produce witnesses in your defence, I was reminded (of what I already knew) that it is contrary to Greek legal procedure to disclose to an accused anything more than the general nature of the offence with which he is charged until the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" has decided on the indictment.

If, therefore, you are not able, without this communication being made to you, to bring forward any other witness except those mentioned in your written defence, I cannot offer in your behalf any further obstacle to the examination being closed.

You are, however, doubtless aware that in the event of the indictment against you being confirmed by the Chamber, you will have full opportunity of bringing forward any witnesses in your defence up to the day of trial.

In reply to the last paragraph of your letter I wish to observe (rather as an English lawyer than in my official character), in the first place, that the evidence attributed to the witness Sarantaras having been already altogether repudiated and denied by him, any further disproof of it on the part of the person implicated would appear unnecessary; secondly, that M. Averoff is implicated by it, and not yourself, except in a very remote degree; thirdly, that it will always be open to you, or to M. Averoff, to institute proceedings against those who are said to have fabricated the testimony, but that this prosecution would seem to be more properly postponed until the termination of the inquiry out of which the subordination arose.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

No. 47.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received November 14.)

My Lord, *Athens, November* 5, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I addressed to M. Deligeorges, expressing, in conformity with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo, the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the ready disposition evinced by the Hellenic Government to provide for the family of the laté Mr. Lloyd.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Mr. Erskine to M. Deligeorges.

Sir, *Athens, October* 29, 1870.

I HAVE communicated to Her Majesty's Government the note in which you were good enough to intimate to me that the Hellenic Government are prepared to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for a national grant of 10,000*l.* sterling to the family of the late Mr. Lloyd, whose sad fate in the month of April last has caused so painful an impression not in this kingdom alone but throughout Europe.

In reply to your note of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ of September, Earl Granville has instructed me to convey to you the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the readiness and liberality with which the Hellenic Government have undertaken to provide for the family of the deceased gentleman, and likewise for the becoming and compassionate terms in which the decision has been communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 48.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received November 18.)

My Lord, *Therapia, November* 7, 1870.

YOUR Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, stating that it is desirable that the Turkish Government should do all in their power to assist the Greek authorities in the suppression of brigandage has been communicated to Aali Pasha.

His Highness gave the assurance that there should be no backwardness on the part of the Ottoman authorities in co-operating with those of Greece for that object.

He added, however, that experience had taught the Porte that whenever the Ottoman troops endeavoured to help the Greeks in the pursuit of brigands, instead of being thanked for the assistance, they were invariably accused of all sorts of atrocities and misdeeds.

Nevertheless, if the Greeks really desire their co-operation they will find the Turkish authorities willing and ready to afford it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 49.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, November* 9, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the latest intelligence extracted from the Athens journals, upon the subject of brigandage.

Another person has recently, as your Lordship will observe, been captured in the Peloponnesus; having been hotly pursued, the brigands, as usual, wounded their prisoner dangerously and abandoned him, and appear to have escaped unharmed.

Beyond the frontier, a band of twenty-eight brigands, under Spanos, whose haunts were formerly in Attica and the neighbouring provinces, captured ten inhabitants of the village of Goura, in Thessaly, one of whom was beheaded and the other nine set free. It would appear, therefore, that there is not much to choose between Greece and Turkey on the score of public safety, and that if less is heard of the atrocities committed beyond the border, it is due in some measure to the fact that the Ottoman authorities are naturally interested in concealing them, and there is no free Press, as in this country, to give publicity to the truth.

Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney reports from Missolonghi, on the 6th instant, that four brigands were said to have been killed in Acarnania during the previous week, and that an attempt had been made by those lodged in prison at Missolonghi to escape by means of a hole they had succeeded in making through the wall. This attempt, however, was fortunately frustrated by one of the sentries giving the alarm. The result, Mr. Blakeney adds, being "that the prisoners got a good beating from the soldiers which I do not doubt will make them behave better for some time to come."

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 49.

Extract from the "Regeneration" of November 8, 1870.

(Translation.)

WE regret to state that news was received here that an act of brigandage had been committed on the borders of the Demos of Phalanthi, Nymphasia, and Mylaonta, in the province of Arcadia. M. Polychronopoulos, an active merchant as well as a citizen of note, was captured by brigands who infest the Peloponnesus. By more recent accounts we learn that the inhabitants went in pursuit, and that after an encounter with them, the brigands succeeded in making their escape, leaving their captive free, but dangerously wounded.

This week, says the Lamia paper of the 5th instant, no act of brigandage or capture has taken place within the province of Phthiotis. The band of Kamara and others, pursued by the inhabitants of Drymia and Elatea, and by the military detachments, was seen on the night of the 17th-18th instant in the district of Molon. It is said that, during the entire day of the 18th, they were concealed in the district of Drakospilia. All the inhabitants of the Demos of Thermopylus and Heraclioton, together with the numerous military detachments, were in movement and patrolling, but were unable to discover anything. It is not known, therefore, whether they succeeded in crossing the Sperchius into Turkey, or whether they retraced their steps to Locris. In the western and eastern Demos of Phthiotis no act of brigandage has taken place; but on the Turkish frontier, as we have been officially informed, the bands of Spanos, of the Bourcheon and others, twenty-eight in number, took captive ten inhabitants of the village of Goura, who were going to a fair at Armyro. Nine of the party were released, but the tenth, who had on some previous occasion denounced some band, was beheaded, whilst the brigands escaped unmolested, because the Turkish detachment invariably suffer such heavy losses whenever they pursue these bands, that they dare not approach them.

No. 50.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1870.

I HAVE had under my consideration the several despatches in which you report the view taken of Mr. F. Noel's conduct by those who have been charged by the Greek Government with the duty of inquiring into the recent unhappy events in Greece.

Representations have also been made on his behalf by friends and relations in this country who take a warm interest in his character and safety.

I am glad to learn from your despatch of the 30th of September last that the grave suspicions which appeared by one of your earlier despatches to be entertained by some members of the Greek Government that Mr. Noel was actually harbouring the escaped brigand Takos on his estate in Eubœa, has been proved to their satisfaction to be groundless, and to be in all probability the result of a local conspiracy against him and another party.

I do not propose, as indeed would be manifestly premature, to consider whether on the one hand Mr. Noel has given just cause for suspicion by the business relations which are said to have existed between him and some of the brigand band.

On the other hand, it would be painful to attach any value to the suggestions that the Greek Government are disposed to enter into a conspiracy to effect his ruin in order to avert public attention from their own short-comings and from the crimes of some of their countrymen.

I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to give you any further general directions than carefully and discreetly to watch all the proceedings taken by the Government in this matter. But, at the same time, I think it right to request you to take such measures as may be necessary to insure the presence of one or other of the legal advisers who are at your disposal whenever Mr. Noel may be examined, and that no inquiry affecting him, whether at Chalcis or Athens, shall take place without his having the protection of their presence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 51.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord, *Athens, November* 19, 1870.

IN my despatch of the 8th ultimo I reported to your Lordship that a brigand named Apostolos Karavidas, one of Tako's band at Oropos, had been wounded in an encounter with the Greek troops, and that it was hoped he would be taken. It would, however, appear that this man succeeded in escaping over the frontier to the village of Kaitza (which seems to be a favourite resort of brigands), where he was found hidden by the Turkish authorities and captured.

On receiving this information, I at once communicated on the subject with Mr. Cookson, and at his suggestion telegraphed to Sir Henry Elliot to request that Karavidas might be prevented from communicating with any one until he could be examined by the Turkish authorities at Larissa in the presence of the British Vice-

Consul. This morning, however, M. Photiades, the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires, has been good enough to show me a telegram from Rassim Pasha, Vali of Janina, announcing the capture of Karavidas at Kaitza; and intimating his intention to surrender him for trial to the Greek authorities. He will therefore, it is to be hoped, not only be made an example of, but may possibly give information that may be of use at the approaching trial of the persons implicated in the late crime.

In a letter which I have recently received from Her Majesty's Consul at Janina, he states that the information given me by Mr. Vice-Consul Barker, as to the presence of Takos on the frontier near Prevesa, was erroneous, the report to that effect having purposely been circulated by the Pasha of Janina to keep the frontier police on the alert. Mr. Consul Stuart adds, "It is, I believe, certain that Takos spent some time in Agrapha about six weeks ago, levying daily contributions upon the people of Rendina and the neighbouring villages, with which it is more than suspected that he is in friendly relations. The Vali himself visited that district in the early part of last month, and having learned how things were, he sent off in exile to Berat twenty-four families with whom he got proof that Takos had found no compulsory hospitality: he at the same time took measures and made plans for the capture of that brigand, should he attempt to cross the line either at Agrapha or anywhere else. Of this it would appear that Takos is aware, so that he is now cautious in trying the frontier."

Major Stuart goes on to say that the province of Janina is now also infested by a band of brigands, and that he has warned Her Majesty's Consul at Corfu of the fact for the information of English travellers.

I have quoted Major Stuart's statement as to Takos, because it in a great measure corroborates the assertion of the Greek Government that bands of brigands were constantly harboured at Kaitza and in other Turkish villages on the frontier—an additional proof that the Greek Government were not misinformed, being the capture of Karavidas in the very village which had been denounced.

I am assured by a very active Procureur du Roi, who has just returned here from Acarnania, that very few brigands are left in that province. This statement is in some measure confirmed by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney, who mentions that the people of Missolonghi begin to speak of brigandage as a thing of the past—an opinion, however, which he does not entirely share.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 52.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord, *Athens, November* 26, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant, respecting the capture of the brigand Karavidas, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that I had requested Mr. Cookson to proceed to Larissa to be present at Karavidas' examination by the Turkish authorities.

I now gather from Sir Henry Elliot's despatch to your Lordship of the 22nd instant, that the Ottoman Government still contemplate surrendering that brigand to the Hellenic authorities, but it was very desirable to obtain his evidence before he can be tampered with by interested parties here, which is almost certain to happen in spite of every precaution that may be taken, as there are no means of effectually secluding prisoners in the gaol here.

No inconvenience will be occasioned by Mr. Cookson's absence at this moment, as the Procurer du Roi has already presented his report on the whole affair to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," and some days, if not weeks, must elapse before any decision upon it can be taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Mr. Erskine to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Athens, November* 22, 1870.

SHORTLY after I had sent off my telegram to your Excellency respecting the brigand Karavidas, I was informed by the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires that the Governor-General of Janina had already made arrangements for the surrender of Karavidas to the Greek authorities; but as soon as the orders issued by the Porte at your Excellency's suggestion had been received by the Governor-General, he informed M. Photiades that Karavidas would be sent to Larissa instead of being surrendered to Greece.

As Mr. Cookson attaches considerable importance to the evidence of this man, and as it is very desirable that he should not be allowed to communicate with interested parties here, it has been agreed that Mr. Cookson should proceed at once to Larissa to be present at the examination of Karavidas. He has accordingly left for Volo this day, and I have furnished him with a letter of introduction to Mr. Vice-Consul Suter, requesting him to place Mr. Cookson in communication with the Ottoman authorities. As soon as Mr. Cookson has obtained from Karavidas all the evidence he may be willing to give, the Porte may perhaps see fit to carry out its original intention of surrendering Karavidas to Greece, in order that he may be tried and punished for his crime, as it is possible that he has not committed any offence in Turkey which would justify his execution.

I am informed by M. Photiades that a brigand named Thomas Kapoula has recently been killed and beheaded by the Turkish troops on the frontier, and that this man has been recognized by Karavidas as one of those who were present with Takos at Oropos. But I am disposed to think that this is a mistake, as the band consisted only of twenty-one persons in all on the day the crime was committed, whereas it is supposed that Kapoula was wounded in January, and only joined the band after the massacre at Dilesi. In short, I feel confident, that he is not one of the twenty-one who actually perpetrated the deed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 53.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received December 7.)

My Lord, *Therapia, November* 22, 1870.

ON learning the capture of the brigand, Apostolos Karavidas, which was reported to your Lordship by Mr. Erskine as having taken place upon the Turkish territory near Kaitza, I suggested to the Porte, that, as one of the band of Takos Arvanitaki, respecting which there had been a lengthened investigation in presence of persons watching the case on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, it might perhaps be desirable that he should be handed over to the Greek authorities.

It was with satisfaction that I learnt that Bessim Pasha, the Governor-General, had already adopted this course.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 54.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 12, 1870.

I HAVE to instruct you to take care that Mr. Noel has every possible support and protection, and that Mr. Cookson does everything in his behalf that can properly be done.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 55.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 12, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th ultimo, and I have to state to you in reply that I approve your having requested Mr. Cookson to proceed to Larissa to be present at the examination of the brigand Karavidas by the Turkish authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 56.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.) *Athens, December* 3, 1870.

THE British Vice-Consul at Missolonghi reports that the number of brigands in Acarnania has been reduced to about forty; but I have reason to believe that many of these even have taken refuge momentarily in Turkey, the pursuit being for the present too hot for them to remain in Greece.

The Turkish troops appear to be also unusually active—a number of brigands, as many as eleven according to the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires—having recently been destroyed or captured on the frontier. It is very desirable, however, that this activity should be noticed and stimulated by Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that a simultaneous and continuous effort by both countries may altogether extirpate the evil.

No. 57.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord, *Athens, December* 3, 1870.

ON receipt of your Lordship's instruction of the 22nd ultimo I at once wrote to Mr. Noel informing him that Mr. Cookson should be present at any inquiry affecting him, and requesting to be informed forthwith should the authorities announce their intention of instituting one. I beg to inclose copy of Mr. Noel's reply, which repeats what I had the honour to announce to your Lordship by telegraph on the 24th ultimo, namely, that nothing further will be done in his case pending the decision of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation."

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, November* $\frac{16}{28}$, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, informing me that Earl Granville has directed you to take care that Mr. Cookson shall be present at any examination or inquiry affecting me.

I have the honour to inform you that for the present, as you are aware, all inquiries with reference to the Oropos case of brigandage have closed and I am waiting the decision of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation." If anything further occurs relating to this matter I will take the first opportunity to inform you.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

No. 58.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 15, 1870.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 3rd instant, I have to instruct you to express to the Greek Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the vigorous measures taken by them to check and punish persons connected with brigandage in Greece.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 59.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 15, 1870.

WITH reference to Mr. Erskine's despatch of the 3rd instant (of which he has sent you a copy), I have to instruct your Excellency to express to the Turkish Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the vigorous measures taken by the Ottoman authorities on the frontier to put a stop to brigandage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 60.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received December 19.)

My Lord, *Athens, December* 10, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a report which has been addressed to me by Mr. Cookson containing a short summary of the decision of the Court of Accusation in regard to the murders at Dilessi on the 21st of April last.

It is with deep concern that I learn from this paper that the only person of any note who is charged with complicity in that crime is Mr. Frank Noel, the gentleman who had been requested by me to endeavour to persuade the brigands to desist from their demand for an amnesty.

As I have not yet had an opportunity of perusing the sentence of the Court of Accusation, I will not now trouble your Lordship with any remarks upon a document which is known to me only by Mr. Cookson's report; but I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that the Procureur du Roi should have left Mr. Cookson in such complete ignorance as to the bearing of his recommendation to the Court of Accusation.

I have as yet received no communication on this subject from Mr. Noel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, December* 10, 1870.

ON the 7th instant the Procureur du Roi communicated to me the decision of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" on his Report as to the evidence which the examination had accumulated against the 111 persons accused of complicity with the brigand band of the Arvanitakis.

The result is that of these 111, have died in prison, 2; are released from the accusation against them, 47; are to be sent for trial, 62.

Of the 62, all are already in prison except 12.

The accused are arranged in batches, according to the place and time of their alleged offences, but will all be tried together at Athens.

Of these 62 accused, 38 are mere peasants, charged with having concealed, sheltered, or fed the brigands before their arrival in Attica; 21 are of the same class, from the neighbourhood of Pikermis, and charged with the same general offence; but of these, 2, Mitros Goggos, and Costa Selianis, are charged with having specially abetted the act of brigandage of 11th April. Besides these, 3 persons, George John Arvanitis, John N. Kolovos, and Frank Noel, are sent for trial, for having conspired together at Chalcis and Aropos to give advice and assistance to the band of the Arvanitei in their unlawful act of brigandage, by recommending them not to liberate their captives until their demand for an amnesty should be granted.

From this you will observe that the only person above the rank of a peasant who is to be brought to trial for complicity in the acts of brigandage and murder, which have formed the subject matter of the judicial inquiry of the last six months, is Mr. Noel, and that MM. Boudouris, Mallea, Kriezotis, Paximadis, and Averoff, are all finally liberated from the charges against them.

It appears that this decision is in strict accordance with the recommendation of the Report of the Procureur du Roi, which contains in detail the reasons for his opinion.

This document he delivered to the Chamber three weeks ago, but he declined to furnish me with a copy until the decision of the Chamber was published, and it is only since yesterday that I am in possession of an extract of the part relating to Mr. Noel, so that I have had time only to make the following summary of its purport:—

1. From the four examinations of Mr. Noel, compared with the evidence of M. Averoff and George Arvanitis, it is concluded that Mr. Noel was led to suggest (by his letter to Mr. Finlay) that he might be useful to the captives, in consequence of his having the brother of the brigands in his service, and that on hearing that his offer was not rejected he went to Chalcis on Sunday, the 17th April, and stayed at the house of M. Averoff, where, while he awaited a telegram from you, he sent for George Arvanitis, and in an interview on the following morning, Monday 18th April, informed him of his plan, though he had not yet finally determined to start until the receipt of your telegram of 19th April, on which day he left Chalcis with George Arvanitis.

2. A comparison of the above dates with the letter of 18th April, found on the brigand Christo (which there is evidence for believing to have been written by John Kolovos), as well as with the words of the letter itself, shows that George Arvanitis sent it to the brigands after his interview with Mr. Noel on Monday. The letter states the opinion of the writer's friends as to the possibility of the amnesty, his intention of coming with Mr. Noel, the "compère," and a request to communicate with Mr. Noel if, in consequence of not receiving the order from you, they should not come together.

(I should add that this interpretation of the original letter is based on a transcription of the original by sworn experts, of whom one, Mr. Masson, was nominated by me.)

3. It is concluded that Noel knew of this letter having been sent, and that during his stay with the brigands he persisted in his original advice to them to insist on the amnesty from the following arguments:—

(1.) From the words of the letter, which identify the "friends" with the "compère."

(2.) From expressions used by Mr. Noel, that the amnesty ought to be granted in spite of its illegality, and this before his departure fram Chalcis.

(3.) From Mr. Noel's having gone off with the brigands from the Scala of Oropos without waiting for Colonel Théagenis, though he had previously requested the latter not to communicate with the brigands before seeing him.

(4.) From his having suggested and supported the idea of the judgment by default at the interview, in the presence of Colonel Théagenis, though he knew that this was as impossible as the amnesty itself.

(5.) From his having concealed, in his letter from Oropos of April 21, the brigands' willingness (which he mentioned in his evidence of April 26) to accept the proposal of being taken away in an English ship of war.

(6.) From the agreement of the language attributed to the brigands by Mr. Herbert in his letter dated Sunday with that employed by Mr. Noel at Chalcis.

(7.) From the evidence of a man named Stamouli Kapsalis, who deposed that when he saw Tako, after his escape from Dilessi, he was told by him that Noel urged them to stand to the amnesty (this statement was afterwards entirely withdrawn by the witness).

(8.) From the language of Mr. Herbert in his letters of the 20th and 21st of April, in which he describes the confidence of the brigands in Noel, and the latter's belief that all their demands ought to be granted.

(9.) From Mr. Noel's subsequent conduct in having taken up the defence of George Arvanitis and his brothers, and having allowed them to continue in his service after the murder, which shows that his conscience would not allow him to give up his support of those who had only followed his advice.

(10.) From Noel's own defence, in which he contradicts himself, and is contradicted by other trustworthy evidence, and specially from what he there says, (*a*), as to his having left the brigands and gone back to Chalcis with the promise of returning after he had heard that they would accept the offer of the British ship, instead of informing Colonel Théagenis, who was only two hours off; (*b*), as to his having sent his letter, written from the "Aphroessa," to Colonel Théagenis, announcing the intention of the brigands to go off to Sycamenon, by a messenger instead of taking it himself, showing that he intended to give the brigands time to carry off the captives before Oropos was surrounded.

By this post I have only time to observe generally on these several points in the accusation against Mr. Noel that some of them appear to me to be founded on a misconception of facts, and the majority of them easily capable of an explanation consistent with his innocence of the charge against him.

On the other hand, the rejection by the Chamber of the accusation against all the other persons charged with having instigated the brigands to insist on the amnesty has, I confess, taken me by surprise. It is true that the Procureur du Roi has throughout carefully avoided disclosing to me his opinion on the ultimate result of the evidence, saying that this was a matter only for the decision of the Tribunals, but I think I have reason to complain that if he intended to advise the Chamber not to confirm the accusation against any of the more important Greeks at Chalcis or elsewhere, he did not give me some hint of this. I have always supposed, from what I could gather from his manner and words, that he was of opinion that there was a *primâ facie* case at any rate against more than one of these persons.

In my next report I shall furnish a detailed criticism of the arguments of M. Pappafranco. I need only add now the expression of my deep disappointment at this result of all your exertions as well as my own. I fear it will be considered a complete failure of the objects of Her Majesty's Government, but I trust that this will not be imputed to any want of care or energy on my part.

I have been informed that Mr. Noel will not be imprisoned, as would ordinarily be the case, but merely put under arrest until trial in a place of his own selection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

No. 61.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

(Extract.) *Athens, December* 17, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Cookson containing a summary of the decision of the Court of Accusation in the case of the persons charged with being concerned in the late act of brigandage at Pikermes.

Inclosure in No. 61.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Athens, December 16, 1870.

ON the 15th instant I received from the Procureur du Roi a printed copy of ire report to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" of the part of which to Mr. Noel, my last report gave a somewhat hasty abstract from the Greek ot then in my possession. The whole document is comprised in sixty-three ted quarto pages. In the following analysis I follow in general the order as nse of the original, in which the charges against the accused are discussed e districts in which their alleged offences were committed.

lea (where the band of the Arvanitei is traced from nearly the present year until the 17th of January), the eight persons accused of shepherds, and of these, six are sent for trial for having concealed, brigands.

twenty-three persons are accused of the same offence from the

18th to the 26th of January. Of these fifteen are sent for trial, and two, Elias Kolovós and Christos Papadédé are also charged with having held relations with the band after the affair at Dilesi.

3. In Megaris, (where the band stayed from the 31st of January to the 15th of February), twenty-six persons were accused, of whom seventeen are sent for trial on similar charges.

Of the accused in Megaris two were persons of some local influence and political importance. These are the brothers George Maléa, formerly Demarch or Mayor of Villia, and Demetrius Maléa, Deputy for Megaris, against whom charges were brought of having given support to the band of the Arvanitei at two different periods. 1st. In February, when they first came into Megaris. 2nd. On a second appearance there in March, at the time of the municipal elections; and then with the knowledge that they intended to go into Attica and make important captures.

The first charge rested on the evidence of Artémios Constantinédes, a Lieutenant of Gendarmerie, that in his pursuit of the brigands he did not receive proper support and assistance from George Maléa as Mayor, but that the latter neglected to give information of their presence. His testimony, (as the report concludes), is contradicted by his own statements and those of others who attribute the failure of the troops to the fault of some of those in command.

In support of the second charge four stories have been told:—

1st. For the first of these there is no direct evidence but that of a shepherd who, having deposed in his first examination that on the 16th of March certain brigands, whom he did not know, came to his fold; subsequently added that they told him to go and fetch George Maléa. This addition was made by the witness after it had been deposed by others (and especially by one Anastásios Protoppápas), that he had admitted the fact in conversation; but he subsequently retracted what he had said about Maléa, and affirmed that the brigands had asked for Protoppápas himself, as this Protoppápas was once Demarch of Villia and a strong opponent of Maléa, the Report concludes that he originated the story which was afterwards turned against himself by his own witness.

2nd. The second story against the Maléa's (communicated by the Officer Artémis Constantinidés as late as the $^{\text{1st}}_{\text{13th}}$ of September), is that in March the brigand chief Takos sent a letter to the brothers Maléa in consequence of which they had an interview. The principal proof of this was a statement of one Athanásios Sidéris, who deposed that he heard the story from two women, in whose house Maléa was at the time when the alleged letter reached him. But Sidéris' narrative is entirely contradicted by the women themselves as well as by other witnesses to whom he appealed.

3rd. The third story is of another meeting between the Maléas and the Arvanitei at the house of a relative of the brigand Pericles Liόri. Like the last, it rests on somethimg said to have been told by a woman named Chryssápho, but she herself says she heard it from another woman, the mother of Pericles, and this last denies that she ever uttered anything of the kind.

4th. The fourth story rests on a report of one Pappayánnis, (a Justice of the Peace sent to Marathon after the Diéesi murders to make inquiries), that he had heard from authentic source, among other things, that just before the capture of Pikérmas the Arvanitei went to Viélia, where they had friends in the brothers Maléa. The "authentic" source proves to be a woman who kept a wine shop, named Eléni Zachariá Marioton (of whom you may remember that M. Valavéity entertained high hopes that she would reveal very important secrets to His Hellenic Majesty himself), who, however, eventually declared that the whole story which she told on her first examination was suggested to her by Pappayánnis himself, who employed threats and violence to force her to say what he wished.

(From this brief summary of the mass of contradictory and hearsay evidence relating to Messrs. Malea some illustration may be drawn of the difficulty of arriving at anything like truth which has attended this whole inquiry.

IV. The fourth division of the Report relates to the entry of the band into Attica and its support and communications there. With reference to these transactions thirty-eight persons were accused and twenty-one are sent for trial.

Among those who are released from the charges against them, the most important are:—

1. Parthenios Vretos, the Prior of the Convent of Pentelicus, with Hádji Loúndzis, his steward.
2. Alexandros Anemoyánnis.
3. Dinos Arvanitis.

Before entering on the cases of these persons the Report enters into a question, in examining which a considerable portion of the examination was taken up, namely, when the band of the Arvanitei came into Attica and where they spent the interval before the capture of Pikermes. Rejecting the stories of their visits to the Maleas near Villia in the month of March, the Report finds the last distinct trace of them before their appearance on the $\substack{\text{31st March}\\\text{12th April}}$, in the neighbourhood of Pikermes in their engagement with the troops at Venitza in Megaris on the $\frac{15}{27}$th February. During all this interval it is concluded that they were concealed in the neighbourhood of the huts of the shepherds of Pentelicus, and this principally from the confession of Pericles Lioris, who, giving a somewhat detailed but imperfect itinerary of the band, states positively that from Venitza they passed almost directly to the heights above Pikermes, which is confirmed by other circumstances in his account, corroborated by other trustworthy witnesses. This same brigand identifies one Mitros Gogos as the person who recommended the band to stay in Attica, when, towards the end of March, they intended (according to the habits of the brigands) to retire across the frontier in company with their friends the nomad Vlach shepherds. This man is accordingly to be tried for the specific offence of having given advice and assistance towards the accomplishment of the act of brigandage at Pikermes.

As to the charge against the Prior of the Convent of Pentelicus and his steward, this rests: 1. On the evidence or one Christos Kalios who says that when he visited the brigands at Oropos one of them, Yannaros, since dead, told him that they got food from the Monastery; and 2, on the evidence of George Deglaris who deposed that, on the $\substack{\text{9th}\\\text{21st}}$ March, he saw the steward carrying a quantity of food which he thought was intended for the brigands. But this testimony of both witnesses has been traced to the intrigue of a certain monk named Cyril, a rival of the Prior Parthemios, and it is otherwise quite unsupported.

V. The next division of the Report relates to the journey of the travellers to Marathon and their capture, and to this head is referred the charge brought against the dragoman Alexander Anemoyánni.

The first and principal ground of suspicion against him is drawn from the evidence of Spyro Kambitzi, the guide of the detachment of twelve foot soldiers specially sent to guard the road from Marathon to Pikermes. He deposed with great particularity that after leaving Marathon, and before reaching the well where the horses were watered he warned the coachman and Anemoyánni to tell the travellers that they (the soldiers) had orders to escort them, and " not to run on " in order that they might keep up with them. That he repeated this observation to Anemoyanni at the well, where the Corporal Dimitropoulos (as the Corporal told him) said the same thing to Anemoyanni. And that after leaving the well, when the carriages with the mounted gendarmes, going at a quick pace, overtook him and his detachment, he begged them to stop.

This story is substantially confirmed by the Corporal Dimitropoulos and Sub-Corporal Eleytherios Condos. On the other hand, the three gendarmes, the two coachmen, and Anemoyanni himself, deny that any such observation was ever made to Anemoyanni, or any one else. In this conflict of testimony, the Report concludes that belief is to be given to the latter batch of witnesses. 1st. Because there was no reason for the gendarmes to conceal the truth, nor any why they should have omitted to compel Anemoyanni to repeat these observations to the travellers; and, 2nd. From certain slight descrepancies in the story of the three former witnesses.

There are other suspicious circumstances against Anemoyanni, which are examined in a subsequent part of the Report. These are:—

1. That (according to the evidence of Lord Muncaster) he seemed to keep more with the brigands than with the captives; and that (according to the courier Gleissner) he did not interpret to the satisfaction of the captives.

2. The statement of Colonel Theagenis, that he was told by one Stavros Liatis (who confirms this story), that he heard from one of the brigands that there was a question of their giving 2,500*l.* of the ransom to Anemoyanni; and further, that he, Theagenis, believed that Anemoyanni betrayed to the brigands the conversation of the captives. None of these circumstances are considered by the Report to afford sufficient ground for an accusation against Anemoyanni.

As to Dinos Arvanitis, the Report simply states that there is no ground for an accusation against him.

VI. The next division of the Report relates to the negotiations for the delivery of the captives, the demands of the brigands, and the advice they received in Attica.

As to the question when the idea of the amnesty was first put forward by the brigands, it is concluded by the Report (particularly from the evidence of Lord

Muncaster and Anemoyánni), that when the ladies were released two hours after the capture no such demand was made; that on Tuesday, $\substack{\text{31st March}\\\text{12th April}}$, in the discussion on the terms of the liberation, the brigands wanted amnesty rather as a favour than as a condition of releasing their captives; that on Wednesday, $\substack{\text{1st}\\\text{13th}}$ April, at the time of Lord Muncaster's departure, they asked either money or amnesty; but that on the evening of Thursday, $\substack{\text{2nd}\\\text{14th}}$ April, when told that the ransom was ready, they first made an unconditional demand for an amnesty. So that the first advice which incited them to this demand must have been given during the interval between these dates.

The Report concludes, that the person who brought this advice was Constantine Seliamis, sent off from Athens by the Minister of War, General Soutzo, as the fittest person to treat with the brigands; and that he conceived and encouraged this idea by representing the great public anxiety about the fate of the prisoners, with a view of including in the amnesty his own brother, then under sentence for brigandage. The proof of his guilt is as follows;—

1. He arrived among the brigands on the Wednesday, just in the interval between the time when Lord Muncaster left and that of the first demand of amnesty as a condition of release; whereas, on his return to Athens, he pretended that the brigands required ransom, and the liberation from prison of two or three of their comrades, and not amnesty.

2. His first visit on Wednesday was secret, and unknown to the captives.

3. His behaviour, when in company with the brigands, and the terms of intimacy on which he evidently lived with them.

4. From his having, on his return, concealed the date of his visit to the brigands.

5. From two letters found in his house on the $\substack{\text{9th}\\\text{21st}}$ September, one dated $\substack{\text{8th}\\\text{20th}}$ April, Monday, is addressed to MM. Demetrius (Takos) Christos, and Demos (probably Patzaouras), written from the prison at Athens, and signed Andritzos, in which the brigands are implored "not to look to money but to a general amnesty, including those in prison, in order that they may be honoured;" with a postscript, "I, too, Athanasios Seliamis, greet you as a brother." This letter is proved to have been written by a convict under sentence of imprisonment for life, named Andritzos Microstas. The other letter, dated Sunday, $\substack{\text{5th}\\\text{17th}}$ April, and signed Peter Catzoulis, Corporal, is addressed to Christo Arvanitaki, and contains a request "that the writer may be recommended through Seliamis." Both these letters were evidently intended to be taken by Seliamis to the brigands on his return to Oropos, to carry on the negotiations as was at one time intended.

The report says that every endeavour was made to discover with what other persons Seliamis had communication in Athens in the interval between the first mission and his return to the brigands, but without success; and it is improbable he could have had any such communications, because he was, immediately after being first sent for, always in company of Government agents.

VII. As to the failure of the negotiations, the immediate cause of the massacre of the captives, the report concludes that the brigands on their arrival at the house of Tzavitekis, the deputy Mayor of Sykaminon, when they saw the soldiers advancing on that place, sent Anemoyanni to tell the soldiers not to advance, but shortly afterwards, without waiting for an answer, took to flight towards Dilessi, pursued by the soldiers, endeavouring to carry out their orders to intercept them; that the brigands, as they ran, tried to stop the pursuit, and when the captives could run no longer killed them one after the other.

VIII. The last division of the report relates to the letters to the brigands and their communications with Eubœa.

Under this head are found the charges against seven persons:—1. George Yánnon Arvanites; 2. Demetrius Averoff; 3. Machael Paximadi; 4. Demetrius Kriezotis; 5. Hercules Gazepis; 6. Basilios Boudouris; 7. Frank Noel: of whom the last five are in a rank of life considerably above the rest of the accused with whom we have hitherto had to deal.

On the bodies of two of the brigands killed by the soldiers on the fatal Thursday, April $\frac{9}{21}$, were found two letters.

The one addressed to Joannis Villiotis is, in itself, of a harmless character, and has been proved to have been sent to Panaghi Scourtanioti, the Demarch of Pirœa, in whose house the brigands were for three days, and the brigand on whom it was found must have taken it with other papers to make cartridges for his gun.

The other letter, found on the Chief Christo Arvanites, being in parts very difficult to decipher, was submitted to a body of six experts beyond all suspicion, the majority of whom agreed that it was to be read as follows:—

"Brothers, " *Chalcis, April* 6, 1870.

"We are well; such is our desire also in your behalf. What you have done as to the captives will be a good thing, as we are informed by our friends. Do not look to money. Insist as much as you can on the amnesty. We are much assured by our friends that it will be [given]. When they have arranged in a certain quarter we will come there, but, if not look to it well that you send some one else to our Combaro. We have a message for you to receive without fail. To-day I have met the Combaro, and he told me [to give] many salutations, and I remain your brother.

"GEORGIOS YANNON.

"Do not give way from the amnesty as much as you can."

The only part of this letter as to which there was any difference of opinion among the experts was, as to how the words which are translated above, "when they have arranged in a certain quarter" ought to be read, the minority reading instead, "when they have arranged for a day."

(It will be observed that the translation from the reading adopted by the experts differs from that given in the Parliamentary Papers and originally communicated by the Greek Government, especially in the most important words of all, "We will come," in place of "Ils seront à pied.")

It is this letter which forms the principal ground of accusation against George Arvanites. This man, the brother of the brigand chieftain, denies all knowledge of the letter, affirming not only what appears to be true, that he is entirely illiterate and unable even to sign his name, but that he never gave instructions or arranged in any way for its concoction or despatch.

The writer, however, has, according to the report, been discovered in one John N. Kolovós, who has been identified by the following proofs:—

1st. By a letter found in the house of George Stavaktiris, dated August 28, 1869, bearing the signature "John N. Kolovós," evidently written throughout by the same person who signed it, and bearing the closest resemblance in handwriting (to be traced especially in identical phrases at the commencement) to the letter signed Georgis Yánnon.

2nd. From the acknowledgment of Kolovós himself, who, when shown the letter addressed to Stavaktiris, confessed that the signature was his, but said that he had never been to school, and could only sign his name and write slowly, and that the body of the letter was written for him by some one whom he did not recollect.

3rd. From his behaviour on being shown the letter signed Georgi Yánnon, when he became much confused, and, going over it, whispered the words in a manner plainly showing that he could read it perfectly, though at the end he said he could not do so. When asked to write he evinced the same confusion, and evidently attempted to change the character of his hand, writing large and imperfect letters, and putting a signature at the end utterly different from that which he had acknowledged.

4th. From the evidence of three persons, proving, in contradiction to the statement of Kolovós, that he can write not only his signature but entire letters.

5th. While Kolovós said that he was not at Chalcis on Monday, $\frac{6}{18}$th April, when the letter signed G. Yannon is dated, and had not seen George Arvanites for three years, it is proved that he was seen there on that day, and G. Yannon himself admits that he met him in Chalcis on the Monday, but had no conversation with him.

6th. That the brothers Kolovós had relations with the Arvanitei is proved from evidence as to their having supported the band in Livadia and sheltered some of them when wounded.

The contents of the letter, showing that it imparted to the brigands not merely the ideas and advice of George Yannon, whose signature it bears, or of Kolovós, who wrote it, but of some other persons alluded to, as "friends" and "combaro;" the six persons mentioned above were accused of giving the advice which it embodies.

Of these, three are "combaros" of the Arvanitei, viz.: Paxomádes, who is godfather to a child of Athanássos; Kriezótis, who is godfather to a child of George; and Noel, who gave away Apóstolos in his marriage, and is godfather to one of the children of Kólios.

I. As to M. Averoff:

The first reason for suspecting M. Averoff of having had relations with the band of the Arvanitei was the fact that when George Arvanites was searched in his first imprisonment there was found on him an open letter addressed to Michael Vlacho Yánnis, shepherd of Chalcis, dated $\frac{1}{13}$th April, and relating to the lease of the hill of

Daphnóuda by Vlacho Yánnis, and inclosing a letter from his (Vlacho Yánnis') relations, George and Theodore, which (the latter states) gave particulars of the same business. There is a postscript as follows:—

"It appears to me that it would be well if Dinos too asks to have a share in the hill, that you should allow it because he is the 'Combáro' of Mr. Frank and my friend, and for many other reasons."

George Arvanites gave the following account of this letter: That on Monday, the $\frac{6}{18}$th April, it was given to him in Chalcis by one Bakalopoutos to be delivered to Vlacho Yánnis, but that has he did not find the letter he went away to Oropos without delivering it, and forgot all about it. This story is confirmed by Bakalopoulos, who produced the letter from M. Averoff, inclosing that to Vlacho Yánnis. Mr. Averoff corroborates George Yannon's account, adding that Bakalopoulos was the person to whom Vlacho Yánnis had wished his letters to be sent, and explaining his recommendation that Dinos Arvanites (another brother of the brigands) should be taken as partner in the pasturage as having been given at the request of Mr. Noel, his combaro, and the words "for many other reasons" as referring to the advantages to be derived from the pasture-ground on the property of Mr. Noel, being next to that hired by Vlacho Yánnis.

As to the letter inclosed from Theodore and George, that is not forthcoming; the officers who searched George Arvanites denies having found it, and George denies knowing anything of any inclosure. But the Report concludes that it must have been of an innocent character, not only from the manner in which it is mentioned in M. Averoff's letter, but from the unguarded and careless way in which the latter appears too have intrusted it to Bakaloponlos.

The only other evidence against Mr. Averoff is that of one Charilambas Sarandaris, who deposed that in January last he saw in the grounds of M. Averoff's house in Eubœa thirteen men dressed in dirty fustanelle clothes, who, he was told by Mr. Noel's bailiff, Karatzoli (who happened to be there), were the Arvanites. This story is denied by Karatzoli, and at a subsequent examination Sarandaris himself retracted all he had said, and declared that he was forced to give this false testimony by the Juge de Paix and another person. It is further disproved by the known fact, that the band of the Arvanites during the whole of January was elsewhere than in the neighbourhood of M. Averoff's house. The Report says that no proof whatever has been found of any private relations of M. Averoff with George Arvanites, who is known to him only as in the service of his friend, Mr. Noel.

The remaining part of the Report relating to the accusation against MM. Paximades, Kriezìotis, and Boudouris, though completely abstracted by me has not been able to be prepared in time for this day's post, and will be sent by the next opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

No. 62.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord, *Athens, December* 17, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the correspondence which I have exchanged with Mr. Noel in regard to the recent decision of the Court of Accusation directing his committal for trial as an accomplice in the act of brigandage at Pikermes.

Mr. Noel's first telegram to me on this subject was dated from Chalcis, but I infer from his last letters that he has not yet surrendered to the authorities. He appears to think that he is entitled to my support in his protest against the course which has been pursued by the Judicial authorities in this matter, but I trust your Lordship will concur in the view taken by Mr. Cookson that no irregularity has yet been committed which would justify the interference of Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 62.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, December* 11, 1870.

THE "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" has sustained the indictment against me. I look to you for support in this most scandalous affair. Answer, care of Captain Mansell, Chalcis.

Inclosure 2 in No. 62.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Noel.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, December* 11, 1870, 6 P.M.

I UNDERSTAND you will be permitted to choose your place of abode until the trial. We think you had better come to Athens as most convenient for communication.

Inclosure 3 in No. 62.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, December* 10, 1870.

I AM given to understand that the prosecution of the Hellenic Government against me has ended in the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" sustaining the indictment.

I take the first opportunity to inform you and to ask for your support in this matter in whatever way you may think proper. I shall await your answer by return of post. I may add that I have appealed to a higher Court.

Your, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 62.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Chalcis, December* 11, 1870.

I WROTE to you by last post. I should feel much obliged, if you cannot offer me support in any other way, if you would speak to Mr. Deligeorges to suspend the warrant against me until the *Εφετειον*, the higher Court to which I have appealed, decides as to the accusation. Yesterday and to-day gendarmes have been all over the place, and I am obliged to keep out of the way.

Your, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

P.S.—Please answer care of Captain Mansell, Chalcis.

F. N.

Inclosure 5 in No. 62.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, December* 14, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letters of the 10th and 11th instant, which I have shown to Mr. Cookson.

On the 11th instant I received your telegram of that date, and replied immediately to the care of Captain Mansell, R.N., at Chalcis.

Mr. Cookson has been informed by the Procureur du Roi that you will be allowed until the trial to take up your abode in any house you may select.

But I cannot say for how long this indulgence will be extended to you in the event of your withdrawing yourself from justice.

Mr. Cookson concurs with me in thinking that you would do well to come to Athens at once to facilitate communication with your legal adviser and Her Majesty's Legation.

I should not feel justified in asking Mr. Deligeorges to suspend the issue of a warrant against you until your appeal has been heard, as he has not the power, even if he had the will, to acquiesce in such a demand.

Mr. Cookson requests me to add that, in his opinion, by presenting yourself before the proper legal authorities, you will take not merely the easiest but the only means of clearing yourself of the charge brought against you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 62.

Mr. Erskine to Captain Mansell, R.N.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, December* 15, 1870, 3·45 P.M.

PRAY tell Noel that the Procureur du Roi has repeated his assurance that there is no intention of imprisoning him. He should, therefore, come here immediately.

Inclosure 7 in No. 62.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, December* $\frac{2}{14}$, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 12th instant informing me that I shall be permitted to choose a place of abode until the trial. I consider it my duty to express to you my deep indignation at the decision of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation."

When last at Athens, Mr. Cookson gave me to understand that the charge against me in any other country would be considered absurd, and that the Procureur du Roi, M. Pappafrango, informed him that the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" could not sustain the indictment. You will remember that although I repeatedly urged the examination of witnesses in my favour, I invariably met with denial on the part of the authorities. Had Mr. Cookson been present during the examination at Chalcis, the result, I have little doubt, would have been very different. It is impossible to avoid seeing the scandalous and arbitrary manner in which this painful affair has been treated throughout. I, therefore, have no guarantee that I shall be treated in a less arbitrary manner in future. It appears that Her Britannic Majesty's Government can offer me no assistance against a persecution carried on under the name of law. I, therefore, consider it but right that I should be informed what assurance I have of meeting with justice at the higher court to which I have appealed, or even at a formal trial. It has been a great satisfaction to me in this trying case to meet with the sympathy of hundreds of people of all classes who have felt most keenly the injustice enacted against me.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 8 in No. 62.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, December* 16, 1870.

I HAVE communicated your letter of the 14th instant to Mr. Cookson, of whose reply a copy is herewith inclosed.

It is not in my power to state what will be the decision arrived at by the Court to which you have appealed, or by the Court of Assizes, should that appeal be rejected.

I can only undertake, if necessary, to insist that the proceedings against you shall be conducted in strict accordance with Greek law.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 62.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, December* 16, 1870.

WITH reference to Mr. Noel's letter of the $\frac{2\text{nd}}{14\text{th}}$ instant, addressed to you, I have the honour to observe that it is quite true that, when Mr. Noel was in Athens I did intimate to him that, in my opinion, it was not likely that the charge against him would be sustained by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," but I did not commit myself to any statement as to the probable tenor of the Report of the Procureur du Roi. I gave this opinion to Mr. Noel with the express reserve that it should not be considered an official communication. I regret that my anticipations were not correct, but I am bound to say that, at that time, the most material link in the chain of the evidence, inculpating Mr. Noel, was not known to me. This was supplied by the official reading of the letter signed "Georgi Yannou," in which the words originally translated, "Ils seront à pied," are now accepted by the experts as meaning "We will come."

In my former letter of the 18th of October, in reply to Mr. Noel's complaint that his witnesses had not been examined, I invited him to specify any witnesses whose evidence bore in any discernible degree upon his case, as those mentioned in his defence were apparently relevant rather to distinct charges against other persons than to that against Mr. Noel. But I received no communication from Mr. Noel respecting any such persons. With respect to his own examination, you are aware that I advised him to come to Athens so as to be examined in my presence, but he expressly declined doing so, and at that time my duties here prevented me from proceeding to Chalcis. I do not understand to what proceedings Mr. Noel refers as "arbitrary," as, up to this time, I have observed no irregularity or excess of authority in the course taken with reference to his case. On the other hand, an indulgence, hardly consistent with the procedure of the Greek Code, has been granted to Mr. Noel in the permission given to him of selecting his own place of residence, instead of being placed in prison, as would be the case with an ordinary person after the accusation against him had been confirmed by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation."

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

No. 63.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December* 14, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of despatches from Mr. Erskine and Mr. Vice-Consul Suter, relative to the examination of the brigand Apostolos Karavidas, who had been captured upon Turkish territory. I likewise inclose a copy of my answer to Mr. Erskine, informing him that I had thanked the Porte for the facilities afforded to Mr. Cookson in attending the examination, and to Mr. Suter, approving his proceedings. Upon receiving from Mr. Erskine a copy of his despatch to your Lordship of the 9th ultimo, I directed Mr. Vice-Consul Suter to ascertain the truth of the report that ten of the inhabitants of the Turkish village of Goura had been captured by the band of Spanos, who killed one of the number, and released the others.

I inclose Mr. Suter's answer, from which it appears to be true that the Mooktar of the village was carried off and killed, but that the reported capture of the other horrors was inexact.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 63.

Mr. Erskine to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Athens, December* 7, 1870.

IT may be proper that I should inform your Excellency that Mr. Cookson returned here on the 5th instant from Larissa, after a careful examination of the brigand

Karavidas, in the presence of the Turkish Medgliss, by whom every facility was afforded him for that purpose.

I learn from Mr. Cookson that the authorities in Thessaly appear most anxious to put down brigandage in that province, and he was assured that every effort would be made to capture or destroy the remnants of the band of Takos; I should feel obliged, therefore, if your Excellency would take an opportunity of thanking the Grand Vizier for the readiness with which his Highness consented to facilitate the object of Mr. Cookson's visit to Larissa, and for the assistance he received from the Governor and his subordinates.

I am not aware what steps should be taken with a view to the surrender of Karavidas to the Hellenice Government, but I need scarcely say that it would have a most salutary effect if he were to be tried and punished here for his participation in the atrocious murders at Dilessi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 63.

Vice-Consul Suter to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Larissa, November* 29, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith inclosed, for your Excellency's information, copy of a correspondence which I have had with Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, relative to the examination taken at Larissa of a brigand named Apostolos Karavidas, recently captured in Thessaly, who formerly belonged to the band of Takos Arvanitakis, at the time it committed the atrocious act of brigandage in Greece, in the spring of the present year, which resulted in the death of three English gentlemen. And I beg to express my hope that, in the absence of any instructions for my guidance, my proceedings on the occasion therein reported will meet with your Excellency's approbation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. SUTER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 63.

Mr. Erskine to Vice-Consul Suter.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, November* 22, 1870.

MR. COOKSON is about to start for Volo and Larissa by Fressinet boat. Could you induce authorities to postpone examination of Karavidas till he arrives, and, if necessary, apply for an escort from Volo to Larissa?

Inclosure 4 in No. 63.

Vice-Consul Suter to Mr. Erskine.

(Telegraphic.) *Larissa, November* 22, 1870, 7·30 P.M.

KARAVIDAS' examination took place before your telegram reached. Authorities wait Mr. Cookson's arrival to renew it.

Inclosure 5 in No. 63.

Mr. Erskine to Vice-Consul Suter.

Sir, *Athens, November* 21, 1870.

THIS letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Cookson, Legal Vice-Consul of Her Majesty's Supreme Consular Court in the Levant, who, as you are doubtless aware, has for some months past been watching the case of the persons accused of having been concerned in the atrocious act of brigandage near Oropos, which resulted in the death of three of our countrymen.

One of the band of Takos Arvanites, a man named Apostolos Karavidas, having recently fallen into the hands of the Ottoman authorities, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has induced the Porte to order that he should be conveyed to Larissa and then examined in your presence. I have thought, however, that the examination could be more effectually held by Mr. Cookson, who is intimately acquainted with all the details of this affair; and I venture to hope that you will afford him any assistance that may be requisite in the performance of the duty on which he is now engaged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 63.

Vice-Consul Suter to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Larissa, November* 28, 1870.

WITH reference to the copy herewith inclosed of a telegram addressed to your Excellency, on the evening of Tuesday the 22nd instant, in reply to one which had reached me from you late in the same afternoon, I have the honour to report that the brigand therein alluded to, named Apostolos Karavidas was captured about a fortnight ago near the village of Kaitza in Agrapha, within the limits of this province (Thessaly), and was brought to Larissa on the 17th instant.

It appears that at first Caravidas denied ever having been connected with the band led by the brigand chieftain named Takos Arvanites, but on finding that his antecedents were known here he admitted afterwards having been one of that gang at the time it committed the act of brigandage last spring in Greece, when the three English gentlemen met their death near Oropos; and I was informed that at his examination, which took place the same day he was brought in (the 17th instant), by the local authorities in presence of the Dragoman of the Hellenic Consulate at Larissa, he did not hesitate in giving answers which would not criminate him to the question put to him on that subject.

On the 19th instant, after that examination had been completed, Rifaat Pasha, the Mootesarif of Thessaly, announced to me that he received instructions the same day by telegraph from Constantinople directing that the examination of Caravidas should be made before the British Consul here, and accordingly his Excellency invited me to attend or to appoint a competent person to do so on the part of this office, and to assist at a repetition of the prisoner's previous examination. No instructions whatever relative to this case having reached me, I deemed it expedient to inform the Pasha, that without them I could not feel myself authorized to comply officially with his invitation, but not doubting that such instructions would be sent to me, I declared at the same time my readiness in the meanwhile to do so unofficially. I was then suffering from illness, and could not myself assist at the examination appointed by the authorities for repetition on the 20th instant, but M. Elia Frazzi, who has served as Dragoman of the British Vice-Consulate at Larissa during the past four years, who has a perfect knowledge of the Turkish and of the Greek languages, and is acquainted also with Italian, attended at it under my directions, and kept a transcript of the question put by the examining officer and of the answers given to them by the prisoner.

On receipt of your Excellency's telegram of the 22nd instant, I did not lose a moment in communicating its contents to the Mootesarif of Thessaly, and under an answer to me upon it to that effect from his Excellency, I despatched (at half-past 7 o'clock the same evening), the telegraphic message in the copy above referred to.

Mr. Legal Vice-Consul Cookson, having in company with Mr. Napier, arrived at Larissa, and delivered to me your Excellency's despatch of the 21st instant, in the night of Wednesday the 23rd. After he had been apprised by a telegram, identical with the one addressed to your Excellency, which I had sent the same morning to meet him at Volo, of the arrangement connected with his coming which had been agreed upon here with the authorities.

Mr. Cookson reached at a moment unfavourable for despatch of business, had only just entered upon their feast of the Ramazan, at which season intercourse with Ottoman authorities always is less easy than usual. A visit to the Mootesarif could not therefore be arranged for earlier than the afternoon of Friday the 25th instant, when I had the honour of presenting Mr. Cookson to the Pasha at his Excellency's private residence. During the interview the Pasha took occasion to mention that he had just received an official application from the Hellenic Consul requiring to be present at any re-examination of the prisoner Caravidas taken before any British authority, and seemed to hesitate as to whether the demand should be acceded to. Mr. Cookson hastened therefore to assure his Excellency that far from his having objection thereto, and in so much as regarded him, the Consul, should he deem it desirable, would be at perfect liberty to attend at the intended repeated examination which had been fixed to take place at the Hullinmet, or Saraï, at the commencement of the customary business hours. Before quitting the Pasha, at the joint request of Mr. Cookson and myself, his Excellency promised that official copies, attested by him, of the examinations and depositions of Caravidas would be sent to me hereafter for transmission to Mr. Cookson, and I hope to be enabled to forward those documents in due time to that gentleman at Volo.

At the hour appointed, the same night, attended by M. Haggi, the dragoman of this Vice-Consulate at Larissa, and by M. Abravanel, the dragoman of this Vice-Consulate at Volo, Mr. Cookson, as agreed upon with the Pasha, went and assisted at Karavidas' repeated examination, the particulars of which he will himself report to your Excellency.

Before leaving Larissa, on Saturday morning the 26th instant, Mr. Cookson expressed himself to me well satisfied with the proceedings and result attending his mission, and I need only add the assurance that I have endeavoured to do all that could depend upon me in order to carry out the wishes conveyed to me in your Excellency's despatch respecting it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. SUTER.

Inclosure 7 in No. 63.

Sir H. Elliot to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Therapia, December* 13, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, of which I have communicated the substance to the Grand Vizier, thanking his Highness for the facilities that had been afforded to Mr. Cookson by the authorities at Larissa in attending the examination of the brigand Apostolos Karavidas.

I took the opportunity of observing that it might be very desirable that this criminal should be handed over to the Greek authorities for punishment for his share in the Oropos massacre. His Highness, however, showed himself indisposed to comply with the suggestion in consequence, he said, of the frequent refusals of the Hellenic Government to deliver up Turkish criminals who had escaped into Greece.

Numerous applications in this sense had, he said, been made at different times, but invariably without success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure 8 in No. 63.

Sir H. Elliot to Vice-Consul Suter.

Sir, *Constantinople, December* 14, 1870.

I HAVE received your despatches dated November 29, inclosing copies of your correspondence with Her Majesty's Minister at Athens in reference to the examination of the brigand Apostolos Karavidas; and I have to express my approval of your proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure 9 in No. 63.

Vice-Consul Suter to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Larissa, November* 30, 1870.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch of the 17th instant received yesterday, directing me to make inquiries from the local authorities relative to the correctness of a rumour circulated that ten of the inhabitants of Goura, in Thessaly, had been captured by brigands, I have the honour to report, that on application here for information on the subject to Rifaat Pasha, the Mootessarif of Thessaly, his Excellency acquaints me that on the 28th of October last the brigand band of Spanos, captured and carried off from Goura the Mooktar of that village, named Mainba, that a few days afterwards a telegram from Domoko announced that the Mooktar had been killed by the brigands, and that intelligence of the fact was reported hence at the time by telegraph to the Governor-General at Janina.

The Mootessarif denies the occurrence of any incident such as that referred to in your Excellency's despatch as being alleged to have taken place at Goura; nor am I able to learn from other sources of information which I have had recourse to, that there is foundation in truth for the rumour in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. SUTER.

No. 64.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 4, 1871.)

My Lord, *Athens, December* 24, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Cookson, stating that immediately on perusal of the Ordonnance of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," with reference to the late judicial inquiry, he discovered that two letters of the greatest importance, as well as the depositions to which they gave rise, had been altogether withheld from his knowledge by the Procureur du Roi.

It appears to me that so gross a breach of faith has been committed in this matter that Her Majesty's Government and the British nation would be justified in receiving with profound distrust the conclusions as to the whole affair which have been arrived at by the Court of Accusation; I have accordingly addressed a note to M. Christopoulos, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, preparing him for the exasperation that will be produced in England when it becomes known that the Procureur du Roi has thus wilfully trifled with a solemn engagement assumed by the Hellenic Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inclose also a copy of the latest portion of Mr. Cookson's summary of the Procureur du Roi's Report, of which the first half was forwarded to your Lordship by last mail with my despatch of the 17th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, December* 21, 1870.

IN my report of the 10th December I stated that the Procureur du Roi, M. Pappafrangos when, on the 8th December, (for which date the 7th was by a clerical error substituted in my last report), he communicated to me the decision of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" on his report, had assured me that there was no intention of sending Mr. Noel to the public prison, but that he would be allowed to select any house he pleased as his place of residence until the trial. This assurance I at once conveyed to you, and you, I believe, immediately telegraphed to Mr. Noel to that effect.

When on the 15th instant M. Pappafrangos brought me a printed copy of the order of the Chamber, and of his report on which it is founded (of both of which a summary is given in my letters to you of the 10th, 17th, and 20th instant), he showed me a telegram from the Procureur du Roi, at Chalcis, in which it was reported to Athens that Mr. Noel was hiding; but at the same time, M. Pappafrangos repeated his statement as to the liberty which would be extended to Mr. Noel as to his choice of residence, without making any reservation of any place whatever, and adding that if he came to Athens he might stay in an hotel. On the 16th instant you received from Mr. Noel his letter of the 14th, on which, by your desire, I made some observations in my letter to you of the 16th instant.

On the 20th instant, however, I received another visit from M. Pappafrangos, at which he said that there had been a misunderstanding about the extent of the liberty to be granted to Mr. Noel as to his place of confinement; that it was never intended that Mr. Noel should stay at his own house at Achmetaga where there are no legal authorities; but that it would be necessary for him at once to present himself to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis, and, in concert with that functionary, select some house there (if he chose, Chalcis), on which some watch could be maintained, repeating that if he came here he would be allowed, under the same conditions, to reside even in an hotel.

He further referred to a report which had reached him of Mr. Noel's intention to embark in an American vessel now on the Coast of Eubœa; for this report I assured him that, as I thought, there could be no ground. And as to the restriction which was now to be placed on Mr. Noel's residence, I reminded him that on two previous occasions he had told me, without limitation or exception, that Mr. Noel would be allowed to select his own place of residence, so that if there had been any misunderstanding it was not on my part.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Noel has before this seen the wisdom and necessity of following your advice, and, by presenting himself before the proper legal authorities at Chalcis, shown his readiness to court the fullest investigation into his conduct, and meet in the only way now open to him the charges which have been brought against him.

There is another matter of considerable gravity to which M. Pappafrangos referred at this interview of the 20th instant, on which I had already spoken to you, and as to which you, I believe, had already had some conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This point relates to the evidence on which is based the charge (in the 7th division of the report) against Costa Selianis of having been the first person to urge the brigands to insist on an amnesty as the condition of the release of their prisoners.

In reading over this document, I was much astonished at seeing, for the first time, a story which appeared to me of so important a bearing on the whole inquiry, as well as to find that the examination of the witnesses on this point had apparently been conducted here in Athens, not only without the presence of Mr. Allan or myself, but without our having been informed, up to the close of the examinations, that such an examination had ever taken place.

On the discovery of this concealment, which is a distinct breach of the agreement made by you on the 20th of May, with M. Sarewa, and afterwards accepted in full as binding by M. Deligeorges, I at once mentioned it to you; and when next morning (the 20th instant) M. Pappafrangos called on me, I took the opportunity to ask him for the papers which had been kept back from our knowledge.

These papers I received in the course of the same day; and the following summary of their contents will enable you to judge of their importance.

It appears, then, perfectly proved, from the depositions taken in Athens on the $\frac{18\text{th}}{30\text{th}}$ September,* $\frac{19\text{th September}}{1\text{st October}}$, and $\frac{20\text{th September}}{2\text{nd October}}$, that Costas Selianis, the person selected by the Greek Minister of War, General Scarlato Soutzo, as the Agent of the Hellenic Government, to treat with the brigands, was in possession of two letters addressed to the Chiefs, dated respectively the $\frac{5\text{th}}{17\text{th}}$, and $\frac{8\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$ of April.

Of these, the former was written under the pseudonym of Petros Katzoulis, by Peter Dimitropoulos, the corporal of the very detachment of soldiers sent to escort the travellers from Marathon, and whose separation from them was the immediate cause of the facility with which the capture was made.

It is as follows:—

"To Christos Arvanitakis, wherever [he may be

"MM. Arvanitaki,

"Receive my salutations by means of Costa Selianis. As I have some friends among your comrades who were guides attached to Skaltza" [formerly Commander of the troops in Acarnania], "take knowledge, that if I had been there myself, things which have happened would not have happened; but ask Costa Selianis about me, to tell you what are my sentiments; and though I be a military man, I may be an independent man to-morrow. If you please, you and your comrades, give me a share of the ransom.

"Your friend,
(Signed) "PETROS KATZOULIS, *Corporal.*

"*April* $\frac{5}{17}$, 1870."

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* And curiously enough at 10 P.M.

This letter is confessed to have been written by P. Dimitropoulos, at the village of Kephissia; and the Corporal examined at Athens, in the presence of M. Pappafrangos, on the $\frac{\text{21st September}}{\text{3rd October}}$, explained his having given it to Selianis for transmission to the brigands, by saying that it was part of a scheme on his part to get near the brigands, and procure the release of the captives; and this excuse (strange as it may appear), was so far accepted by the Procureur du Roi, that he did not think fit then to accuse this man nor to recommend his being brought to trial.

The second letter of the $\frac{8}{20}$th April, is as follows:—

"*In the Prison of Mendressi, April* $\frac{8}{20}$, 1870.

"Addressed to MM. Dimitrios, Christos, and Dinos.

"Brothers Tako, Christo, and Dimo, I salute, from the bottom of my soul and heart, you and all the comrades, and Elias Zarkádis, Yero Dimos Bétis, Thousákis and the rest, whoever may be, of your company. Brothers, I wrote to you some time ago, and I don't know if you got it or no. So, brothers, what you have done no one expected. We looked for it in the heavens and found it on the earth. So now the world is turned upside down. From all the world you will get great [an illegible word], and will become great men if you do as you ought. Take care the scribblers and friends don't cheat you with money and so you give them up. Keep them to the end, and don't think of anything but a general amnesty [to those] inside and out [of prison]. Set free all the world and you will get praise and pardon from all the world as long as you live. And, at last, if you cannot get a general amnesty, yet ask for some of us from the prison. Perhaps you will get us out, because we have no other chance of coming out of here. And look well that you are not cheated and the world laugh. Now I give you a proverb:—'The bird which flies out of the cage never comes back.' Nor will you find the same opportunity again. I cannot write more. I tended Tassóulas and Karávinas well. Leonidas I was not able, because they abandoned him. He took and gave (he suffered much); no one else tends them, neither doctor nor any of the friends here. It was a chance that I was here, and I suffered much. I let no one else take care of them; they intended to poison them, and it was I only who saved them. Send them money. We have received only 25 drachmas from the friend whom you have; and they have not yet given us the other 45. Only, I entreat you, brothers, if you please to make a collection, all of you, of money, what each thinks fit, and send it to me, because I have not a cent, and I will lay it out for my trial, whenever it comes, and if I fail, I have failed. Who knows if I may get free from here, for I am now standing on the edge of a sword, and if I am lost then you can well lose your money.

"Your Brothers,
(Signed) "ANDRITSOS" or "AN TRITSOUS."

"Brother Dimo, if you love me as a brother, send me 100 drachmas separately from the others, because I want it for my trial; perhaps I may get off, and if I am free you will not lose the drachmas. I sent also other letters, and I don't know whether you got them. As also Karachalios wrote to you. Now, by some good friend, send him 200 drachmas, that he may employ them for his need, because for a long time he is sick, and being without money he suffers; and as you love me, brother, do so. If you please don't leave me now when I am in this misfortune, and I am in great danger. I don't write a word more that is necessary.

"Your Brother,
(Signed) "ANDRITSOS," &c.

In quite another hand—

"I, too, Athanásios Selianis, greet you as a brother."

This letter, also found in the house of Selianis, is, with equal certainty, traced to the prison at Athens as having been written by a convict named Andréas Macrocóstas; and Athanásios Selianis, who, adds the postscript, is a brother of Costa under sentence of imprisonment for life for brigandage.

This letter, apparently, is of less immediate bearing on the act of brigandage at Pikermes; but, though it contains an earnest appeal to the brigand chiefs to assist in a general amnesty for all their friends in and out of prison, there is no trace that any special investigation has been made to discover whether the writer was instigated by others, or how he is related to Selianis. Neither is this man Andritsos found in the list of persons recommended by the Procureur du Roi to be put on trial.

I will not here anticipate the inferences to be drawn from these letters, or from there having been kept back from the cognizance of Mr. Allan and myself during the progress of the inquiry, but I content myself with remarking that, if I had been aware of this direct evidence inculpating Corporal Dimitropoulos and Costa Selianis, I should have insisted on their further examination in the presence of Mr. Allan and myself, and also on the institution of the strictest inquiry into every circumstance connected with Selianis' original mission.

It is true, as was stated in explanation by M. Pappafrangos, that, on one occasion, towards the close of the inquiry (but when I cannot now exactly remember), he did intimate his opinion that Selianis was the person who first suggested the idea of amnesty to the brigands, and that he was the bearer of letters to them; but he gave me no fresh specific grounds for this belief, which I thought was a mere conclusion on his part from the known bad character of Selianis, and other evidence with which I was acquainted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

Mr. Erskine to M. Christopoulos.

Sir, *Athens, December* 22, 1870.

I DEEM it my duty to call the most serious attention of the Hellenic Government to a circumstance in the conduct by the Procureur du Roi of the late judicial inquiry into the act of brigandage committed near Pikermes in the month of April last.

On the $\frac{8\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$ May an agreement was concluded by the then Minister of Justice and myself, in virtue of which Mr. Cookson—a gentleman sent specially by Her Majesty's Government to watch the proceedings in this painful case—was granted access to the prisoners and others under examination as witnesses, as well as tó all documents, without exception, bearing upon the investigation; and the aforesaid agreement ended with a declaration that this privilege was not to be considered as recognizing Mr. Cookson in any official capacity, but as a concession made by the Hellenic Government to prove their anxiety to elicit the whole truth with respect to the tragical occurrence which had necessitated the inquiry.

For some weeks the proceedings went on without complaint on the part of Mr. Cookson or Mr. Allan, a gentleman acting as his assistant, who had accompanied him from Constantinople.

But on the accession of M. Deligeorges to office, an objection was raised by that Minister to the presence of the British legal representatives at the examination of witnesses, and it was not without difficulty that it was overcome. Eventually, however, the Government were induced to recognize the arrangement made with M. Saravas, and thenceforth, as I was solemnly assured by M. Deligeorges, no step was to be taken without the knowledge of the British representatives, and every document was to be placed at their disposal as unreservedly as if they had been officially associated with the inquiry.

On the 8th instant the result of that inquiry was communicated to Mr. Cookson by the Procureur du Roi. I will not conceal from you, Sir, the painful astonishment with which it will, I am sure, be learnt in England, that the only person of any social standing who has been selected for prosecution was an English gentleman residing in Eubœa. At this stage of the proceedings I should not, however, have addressed you officially on the subject, but for a circumstance which constitutes, in my opinion, a direct breach of the engagement taken by M. Saravas, and subsequently ratified by his successor.

The point to which I allude arises out of the charge in section 8 of the Procureur's Report against Costa Selianis, of having been the first person who urged the brigands to insist on the grant of an amnesty, as the condition on which the prisoners would be released.

On coming to this section of the Report Mr. Cookson was much surprised to learn, for the first time, that the whole of the examination relating to this part of the case (which had apparently been conducted at Athens) had taken place not only without the presence, but also without the cognizance of either Mr. Allan or himself.

Two letters addressed to the brigands were found in the house of Selianis, which, I do not hesitate to say, appear to me to constitute the most important clue which has yet been obtained to the discovery of the truth in regard to the whole affair. And yet no intimation whatever was given to the British representatives of the existence of any such letters until the " Chambre des Mises en Accusation " had finally issued and published its Ordonnance.

On asking the Procureur du Roi for the papers relating to this disclosure, Mr. Cookson found that from the depositions taken it was perfectly clear that Costa Selianis, the person selected by General Soutzo as the agent of the Hellenic Government to open communications with the brigands, had been the bearer of two letters addressed to the brigand Chiefs, on the $\frac{5}{17}$th and $\frac{8}{20}$th of April respectively, of which former was written by one Petros Dimitropoulos (under the assumed name of Petros Katzoulis) demanding a share of the ransom; and this man was the corporal in command of the very detachment which ought to have accompanied the travellers from Marathon, and whose separation from them was the immediate cause of their being captured with such facility.

The inferences to be drawn from a demand of this sort on the part of a non-commissioned officer of the Greek army are sufficiently obvious; but I am not aware that any step has yet been taken by the Procureur du Roi to bring this man to justice.

The second letter was signed " Andritsos." It is apparently of less immediate bearing on the act of brigandage at Pikermes, but it contains an earnest appeal to the brigand Chiefs for money, and recommends them to insist on a general amnesty for all their friends both in and out of prison.

But neither in this case has the Procureur du Roi recommended that the writer should be put on his trial, although the authenticity of the letter is unquestionable, and the offence he has committed is the very one on which Mr. Noel has been arraigned.

In explanation of his reticence in this matter, the Procureur du Roi has, it is true, reminded Mr. Cookson that he did on one occasion intimate his opinion that Selianis was the person who first suggested the idea of any amnesty to the brigands, but he assigned not specific grounds for that belief, which appeared to Mr. Cookson as a mere conclusion from the known bad character of Selianis, and from other evidence with which Mr. Cookson was acquainted.

No one will, I think, contend that this behaviour on the part of the Procureur du Roi was that which we were entitled to expect after the assurances which had been given me by the Hellenic Government.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from pointing out that a fatal blow has, in my opinion, been given to the sincerity of the whole inquiry, and I leave it to you, Sir, to reflect upon the impression which will be created on Her Majesty's Government and on public opinion in England when it becomes known in what manner the confidence which was reposed in the good faith of the Hellenic authorities has been requited.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 64.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, December* 20, 1870.

IN continuation of my report of the 16th instant, I proceed with the Abstract o the Report of the Procureur du Roi to the " Chambre des Mises en Accusation."

Division VII. Relating to letters to the brigands and their communication with Eubœa.

2nd. As to M. Paximádi.

The reporter finds that the only fact which led to the accusation of this person was, that the five brothers of the brigand chiefs, viz., George, Athanásio, Kólios, Dínos, and Apóstolos, who, for some years have been settled on the property of Mr. Noel, at Achmétaga, (and in whose service three of them are as shepherds,) in the winter go with their flocks to Polítika, the property of General Spyro Mílios, where they rent winter pasture from M. Paximádi, the General's son-in-law, and that M. Paximádi as having been godfather to a child of Athanásios Arvanítes, is " combáro" to him and his brothers.

As it is further proved that M. Paximádi was not at Chalcis on the $\frac{6}{18}$th of April, but returned to Polítika on the preceding day, when George Arvanítes was sent for by Mr. Noel, no grounds are found for sustaining the accusation against him.

3rd. As to M. Kriezóti.

It appears, says the report, from the examination at Chalcis, that three years ago M. Kriezóti had close relations with the brothers of the brigands in Eubœa, not only as their "combáro," especially of George Arvanitis himself, to whose child he was godfather, but as being in the habit of retaining them among the armed men whom, like his political opponents, he had about his person at the election. It is in evidence, however, that since they attached themselves to Mr. Noel, (who, as a partizan of M. Avéroff is a political opponent of MM. Kriezótis and Bondoúris,) their connexion with M. Kriezótis had dropped.

M. Kriezótis, according to the report, deposes that he had never seen George Arvanitis for three years until one day after the massacre of Dílesi, George came to his house, where Magnóstis Petzávas was, and complained that the soldiers had attacked the brigands, so that they and the captives were killed, though he, with Noel, had persuaded them to agree to the liberation of the captives; that he, Kriezótis, answered, that it was no business of his, and made remarks on George Arvanitis visiting him when he had not been near his house for so long. In his defence, M. Kriezótis adds, that being under obligations to the English for having protected his father when banished in 1847, he was so far from wishing to assist the brigands, that he was anxious himself to lead a party to attack them.

A. Petzávas deposes to having been in the house of M. Kriezótis at the time of George Arvanitis' visit on his return from Oropos, but he does not remember whether it was on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, and gives the same account of the interview; and George Arvanitis himself says, that before he went to Oropos he did not see M. Kriezótis, and does not recollect whether, after his return, he saw him in his own house or only in the market.

With reference to this visit of George Arvanitis two stories have been told, giving a different account:—

1. Charalambos Sinos deposes to a conversation he had with A. Petzavas in which the latter said that he was present at this interview of George Arvanitis and M. Kriezotis and that they spoke of "money and amnesty," and that he, Sinos, concluded from what Petzavas said that the visit was before George Arvanitis went to Oropos with Mr. Noel. Petzavas, however, denies that he ever said the conversation turned on "money and amnesty," and the same denial is made by Charilaos Voultzos, whom Sinos appealed to as having been present at his conversation with Petzavas.

2. Charilaos Perdinaris deposed that, in Passion week, whilst he was confined in gaol he received a visit from Heraclis Gazèpis, who told him that George Arvanitis had returned that very day from Oropos and met him, Gazepi, and in answer to inquiries what news he brought from Oropos, replied that his brothers insisted on the amnesty, and asked him whether he thought it would be granted; to which, when Gazepi answered that, perhaps, Government would be obliged to give it, George Arvanitis rejoined "that is also the idea of Dimitrios Kriezotis, for he called me to his house and recommended me to tell my brothers to stick to the amnesty and they will get it." All this is denied by Gazepi and by George Arvanitis himself, and also by Solon Stamatakis who was mentioned by Perdikaris as having been present at Gazepi's alleged conversation with George Arvanitis; and Perdikaris himself, though he pretended at first that he could produce other persons, failed to do so, excusing himself on the ground that these persons were afraid of implicating M. Kriezotis, and eventually saying he did remember their names.

Bearing on the same point is the testimony of Demetrios Mergos that, on Sunday, the $\frac{5}{17}$th April, he met Constantine Yerakinis, a friend of Kriezotis, who said, "Long live the Arvanitis; you will see that the Government will fall now," and that the next day he saw Yerakinis walking about with George Arvanitis. Yerakinis, however, denies all knowledge of George Arvanitis, or that he ever spoke to Mergos; and Mergos himself afterwards told quite a different story, and has been unable to produce any of the several persons who, according to him, saw Yerakinis and George Arvanitis together.

The report traces all these stories to the enmity of Perdikaris against M. Kriezotis, of which there is independent evidence; and his story about what he heard from Gazepis is further refuted by persons from the prison, who prove that he was not visited by Gazepi on the day when George Arvanitis returned from Oropos, and that he never saw Gazepis alone, but always in company with somebody else.

4. As to M. Gazepis.

The Report says that there is no evidence whatever against him, nor is he implicated in any way in these transactions except in so far as his name is introduced into Perdikari's story.

As to M. Boudouris.

The principal evidence against M. Boudouris is the confession of the reprieved brigand Pericles Liori, who, on the $\frac{\text{23rd May}}{\text{4th June}}$ made a statement that, on the morning when Colonel Théagénis arrived at Oropos, that is, on Wednesday the $\frac{8}{20}$th April, he was told by the brigand Zomas (who, from his superior education, served as a sort of Secretary to the Chiefs) "they have sent a letter from Chalcis which says we shall get the amnesty;" and when he was asked who sent it replied that it was Boudouris; and further, that, on the fatal day of Dilessi, while Takos was bewailing the death of his brother, he said "our friends are to blame who have taken us upon their necks;" (that is, "have rendered themselves responsible for our fate") and when asked who he meant said, "Boudouris from Chalcis."

The same day another brigand, Monacliós (since executed), made a statement that he had heard from the brigand Nikitas Scaltzópoulos that a letter had come from Athens to Takos, sent by one Thanópoulos; and also that Takos had told him that he had received another letter from Chalcis, from Boudouris, that the amnesty would be granted.

At the same time, Aléxis Tzoúmis, a third brigand, said he had heard the same story from Christos Arvanitákis about a letter from Thanópoulos, and repeated nearly the same statement as that of Monarchós as to Boudouris.

The accusation against M. Thanópoulos, who was Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in the Zaimis Government, has been traced to one Spezzarópoulo, who has been prosecuted and sent for trial for this calumny.

On the $\frac{8}{20}$th June, Pericles Lióri repeated his story, adding that he heard the same from Takos himself, who assured him that he had letters to the same effect from Athens, without saying from whom.

George Arvanites himself declares that he knows M. Boudouris only by sight, and that he never spoke with him or went into his house; and, according to the report, no trace has been discovered of any relation of M. Boudouris with the brothers Arvanitéi, who are attached to Mr. Noel, his well-known enemy and political opponent, nor any evidence in favour of the supposition that Kriezotis is the combáro alluded to in the letter signed "Georgi Yánnou," and that he concerted it with M. Boudouris.

M. Boudouris himself denies all knowledge of the brothers Arvanitéi, the retainers of his bitter foe, Mr. Noel; and attributes the charge against him to the suggestion of John Chlamydas, then the gaoler of the prison where the three brigands were confined, and through whom information was first given of their pretended revelations.

The Report concludes that no weight is to be attached to these accusations against M. Boudouris, on account also of the discrepancies which exist between the two stories of Pericles, and especially because, according to Periclés, the brigands received a letter from Chalcis after the arrival of George Arvanites. Whereas it appears to the reporter very improbable that the man who dictated the letter would have delivered it when it said nothing more than what he could tell them in person.

The only other evidence against M. Boudouris, according to the Report, is that of certain persons cited by M. Avéroff in his defence to show that M. Boudouris had relations with brigand bands, and especially that he called brigands from the mainland into Eubœa at the last municipal elections.

6. As to Mr. Frank Noel:—

Of this part of the Report I have already given a summary in my letter of the 10th instant.

After the report of the Procureur du Roi follows the decision of the Chamber thereupon, the general results of which will be found in my summary above quoted.

The Chamber follows the recommendation of the Report in all except the following particulars:—1st. In the district of Livadia one other person is sent for trial, namely, a woman, whom the Procureur du Roi had considered not responsible by reason of her sect and the force put upon her for having assisted in concealing the band near Cheronia. 2nd. As to the visit of the band to the district of Megara, and its stay at Attica before the capture at Pikermes, the Chamber finds, contrary to the opinion of the Procureur du Roi, that after the appearance of the band of the Arvanitéi in the neighbourhood of Vilia on the $\frac{15}{27}$th February it passed to Chasia in Attica where it was found on the $\frac{\text{22nd February}}{\text{6th March}}$, and that it afterwards separated into two parts, of which one was probably the company of brigands which, according to the deposition of Anastasius

Loucas, appeared at his fold near Vlétiza on the $\frac{16}{28}$th March, and that from thence they passed to Platœa and Thebes, and then a second time into Attica, where they stayed till the capture. 3rd. In Megaris eight peasants are sent for trial not recommended for prosecution by the Procureur du Roi.

Of these differences it is obvious the only one of any importance is the second, in so far as it bears upon the credibility of the story of the alleged message sent by the brigands to MM. Maléa through Anastasius Loucas on the $\frac{16}{28}$th March at the time of the Municipal Elections.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHS. A. COOKSON.

No. 65.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 4, 1871.

My Lord, *Athens, December* 24, 1870.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd of November, upon the subject of Mr. Frank Noel's alleged connection with the recent unhappy events in this country, and I will endeavour, in concert with Mr. Cookson, to attend most carefully to your Lordship's wishes in this respect.

There is not, I believe, any prospect, at the present stage of the proceedings, of Mr. Noel being again examined by the Procureur du Roi of Jugé d'Instruction either at Chalcis or at Athens. He has appealed to a higher Court against the decision of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," and if, as is not impossible, the appeal is decided in his favour, he may be finally discharged from all liability in this matter. Should his appeal be rejected, he will be tried with the other accused persons at the approaching Court of Assize.

I have already communicated to your Lordship the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Noel and myself on this subject, and I now transmit copies of several fresh letters and telegrams from and to Mr. Noel.

Mr. Cookson was, in the first instance, under the impression that Mr. Noel would be allowed to remain a prisoner in his own house; but, as your Lordship will observe from Mr. Cookson's letter to me (of which a copy is inclosed in my previous despatch of this date), the Procureur du Roi now asserts that he has been misunderstood by Mr. Cookson; and the Minister of Justice has also stated to me that it would be illegal to allow Mr. Noel to be confined in his own house at Achmetaga.

Their declaration to me and to Mr. Cookson is that, on surrendering to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis, that officer will arrange with Mr. Noel as to his imprisonment in some house selected by him, either at Chalcis or at Athens.

I have, however, consulted M. Damaschino, the legal adviser of Her Majesty's Legation, as to the legality of Mr. Noel being imprisoned at all; and, as he is of opinion that it is a doubtful point of law, it is my intention to urge the Minister of Justice not to insist upon Mr. Noel's arrest pending his appeal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, December* $\frac{5}{17}$, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th, and telegram of the 15th instant.

I beg to state, that I have not withdrawn myself from justice, or have the slightest intention of so doing. I have conformed with the information contained in your telegrams of the 11th and 15th, and repeated in your letter of the 14th. You stated that I was at liberty to choose my abode up to the day of trial. I have, therefore, selected my own house here as most convenient, as private business forbids my being absent for any length of time. I thought it due to my honour to keep out of the way of gendarmes who have been sent and may again be sent with a warrant to convey me to the public prisons. I shall be ready to appear at the trial if the higher Court, to which I have appealed, does not dismiss the charge.

I again beg to protest, and express my unlimited indignation at the course events have taken. I consider it but due to me, to be left free up to the day of trial.

I beg that you will take into consideration, not only as a Representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, but as an English gentleman, what I am obliged to suffer for having, from pure motives of philanthropy, exerted myself on behalf of my friends and countrymen. The late Procureur du Roi, at Chalcis, and many others who took part in the examinations referring to the Oropos murders, have offered to appear as witnesses in my favour.

My legal advisers considers my coming to Athens unnecessary; and I have no further communication to make to Her Majesty's Legation, except to protest against the gross injustice I have met with at the Law Courts of this country.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

P.S.—Pray let me have an answer by return of post.

F. N.

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, December* 19, 1870.

I HAVE this day received your letter of the 17th instant, and beg to state to you, in reply, that I have ascertained that you will be considered by the authorities as withdrawing yourself from justice unless you appear before the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis.

On your taking this step the Procureur du Roi, as I am assured, will allow you to choose the house in which you may wish to be detained, and you will remain in custody there until the day of trial, or until the charge against you is dismissed by the Court to which you have appealed.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 65.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Noel.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, December* 19, 1870.

AUTHORITIES insist on your surrendering to Procureur du Roi at Chalcis, but you will, as previously settled, be allowed to select the House in which you are detained.

Inclosure 4 in No. 65.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, December* $\frac{7}{19}$, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and the inclosed copy of Mr. Cookson's letter, addressed to you of that date, I cannot believe that either you or Mr. Cookson in the bottom of your hearts can for one moment entertain the idea that one particle of the charge brought against me, and sustained by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" is founded on truth.

A crime of the nature of which I am accused is hardly within the range of human wickedness.

You will remember that the brigands made their demand for amnesty one or two days after the captivity, whilst after my visit to Oropos, far from persisting in their demand, they became more inclined to treat. This is borne out by the report of Commander Hotham, of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Jaseur," and also by the last letters of the late Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd.

I beg that you will take into consideration that I should by no means have undertaken the perilous mission had it not been with your consent, and that of the Hellenic Government. Had it been my intention to advise the brigand chiefs to hold out in their demand for amnesty, I should not have undertaken with personal risk to visit Oropos.

I answered to the call of a sacred duty, and offered assistance to my fellow-countrymen in misfortune.

You will excuse me for feeling that I have not received in this trying case due support from Her Majesty's Legation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 65.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, December* 21, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, stating that you cannot help feeling that you have not received, in this trying case, due support from Her Majesty's Legation.

As this is a grave accusation, I must request, Sir, that you will distinctly specify the instances in which I have failed to afford you the support and protection to which, as a British subject, you are undoubtedly entitled.

I had neither the right nor the power to influence the course which has been taken by the Procureur du Roi in this matter, as long as that course was in strict conformity with Greek law. However much I may deplore that the indictment against you has been sustained by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," it would have been impossible for me, without exceeding my duty, to protest against that decision.

But I have reason to hope that the Court to which you have appealed will dismiss the Ordinance of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," and I trust that you will avail yourself of every legal means at your disposal to insure that result.

I am now, in concert with Mr. Cookson, engaged in framing a statement of the grounds on which, as I conceive, Her Majesty's Government are entitled to complain of the course pursued by the Procureur du Roi in withholding from Mr. Cookson certain material portions of the evidence affecting the inquiry generally, and it will be for Her Majesty's Government to determine whether they are bound to accept a decision which has been arrived at without an opportunity having been afforded Mr. Cookson to sift that evidence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 65.

Mr. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmataga, December* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th instant.

In compliance with your instructions, I have chosen this as my place of abode until the day of trial. If it is necessary for me to forward any written document to the Procureur du Roi of Chalcis, I shall be happy to do so on being informed the nature thereof. I beg to repeat what I have already stated in my letter of the $\frac{5}{17}$th, that it is not my intention in any way to withdraw myself from justice. I may add that, according to the Articles 261 and 262 of the present Code, I have no right to be left free after the appeal I have made to the "*Εφετειον*."

I have, &c.
Signed) FRANK NOEL.

No. 66.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 9, 1871.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve the note, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch of the 24th ultimo, which you addressed to M. Christopoulos, calling attention to the conduct of the Procureur du Roi of the late judicial inquiry into the act of brigandage committed on British subjects in April last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 67.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10, 1871.)

(Extract.) *Athens, December* 31, 1870.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th instant I have the honour to inclose herewith a French translation of the paragraph in the Procureur du Roi's Report, referred to in that despatch, concerning the discovery in the house of one Costa Selianis of two letters addressed to the brigand chiefs at Oropos, the concealment of which from Mr. Cookson constitutes, as I think, a direct breach of the engagement taken by the Hellenic Government on the 20th May last.

Your Lordship will observe that this paper is so worded as to leave the impression that it contains a full analysis of the evidence in this portion of the case, although it most unaccountably omits to state that the letter of Corporal Dimitropoulos to Christos Arvanitaki concludes with a request for a share of the ransom; and it was not until the letters and depositions were in the hands of Mr. Cookson that he was able to realize the vital importance of the documents which had been suppressed.

No answer has yet been returned by M. Christopoulos to my note of the 22nd instant.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Extract from the Indictment concerning the Accomplices of the Arvanitei, &c.

(Traduction.)

(Chapter VI, § 6 et 7.) L'INSTRUCTION ne met rien au jour en ce qui concerne les actes que l'accusé Constantin Sélianis a commis à Oropos, mais le $\frac{9}{21}$ Septembre, l'Adjudant Docos, chef de détachement dans la Commune de Marathon, ayant conçu des soupçons que dans la chaumière de Constantin Selianis, située à Xilokériza, étaient cachés des objets appartenant aux brigands, fit une perquisition, et dans une de ses vieilles capes, cachée dans un sac, il trouva deux lettres, dont l'une en date du $\frac{8}{20}$ Avril, a été écrite dans les prisons du Médrissé, adressée à MM. Démétrius, Christo, et Dinos, et est signée "Andritzos," et au-dessous "et moi Ath. Selianis je vous embrasse fraternellement;" par cette lettre on supplie les brigands " de ne pas faire attention à l'argent, mais à une amnistie générale, y comprenant ceux qui sont détenus en prison afin de vous glorifier:" l'autre en date du $\frac{5}{17}$ Avril, 1870, est signée " Pierre Catzoulis, Caporal," et est adressée à Christo Arvanitaki; l'auteur demande à être recommandé par la voie de Selianis. De l'enquête il résulte que la première lettre a été écrite par Andritzos Macricostas, détenu au Médrissé et condammé aux travaux forcés, et au-dessous de cette lettre Athanasius Selianis également condamné et frère de l'accusé en question, a ajouté les paroles citées plus haut; et la seconde, sous le pseudonyme " Petros Catzoulis," par le Caporal Petros Dimitropoulos, qui a avoué, de son propre mouvement, que c'est lui a écrit la lettre à Kiphissia, sous un nom supposé, et l'a remise à Selianis afin de pouvoir, en lui feignant de amitié, deviner ses projets et ceux des brigands pour être utile; on a agi aussi en conséquence sur cette démarche de ce sous-officier, comme ayant contrevenu au service militaire. Ces deux lettres en question ont été reçues, comme le prouvent leur date, à son retour d'Oropos par Selianis, qui comptait, à ce qu'il paraît, aller de nouveau trouver les brigands, mais il a été prévenu par le triste dénouement. L'instruction s'est instamment occupée découvrir si Constantin Selianis ne venait pas, par hasard, à Athènes s'entendre avec d'autres personnes, à l'exception de celles qui lui avaient confié la mission de traiter avec les brigands en faveur des prisonniers, mais on a découvert aucune entente. De la déposition du Capitaine de Gendarmerie Moschovaki il résulte que pendant la première mission qu'il a reçu auprès des brigands, il ne lui était pas possible de s'entendre avec personne à Athènes, parce qu'appelé à la hâte par un cavalier aux environs de son parc de Pikermi à Athènes il a été envoyé immédiatement à la recherche des brigands, sur le séjour desquels on n'avait jusqu'alors aucun renseignement, et pour qu'il allât plus vite on lui donna même une voiture; et un Brigadier de Gendarmerie l'accompagna pendant quelque temps, de crainte qu'il ne fût arrêté par quelque détachement.

De ce qu'on vient d'exposer, résultent, je pense, assez de preuves que Constantin Selianis, tâchant principalement d'obtenir par la bande des Arvanites la délivrance de son frère condamné pour crime de brigandage, excita les brigands à demander et à obtenir l'ammistie, en leur transmettant des renseignements sur la stupéfaction et le désespoir que la capture des étrangers et le danger qu'ils couraient avaient inspirés à la société, et leur conseiller d'insister pour obtenir des choses irréalisables d'après les lois de l'Etat; et est renvoyé, par conséquent, devant les Assises, même pour ce fait.

(Translation.)

(Chapter VI, §§ 6 and 7). THE instruction brings nothing to light, so far as concerns the acts which accused Constantine Selianis committed at Oropos, but on the $\frac{9}{21}$ September, the Adjutant Docos, chief of detachment in the district of Marathon, having suspected that in the cottage of Constantino Selianis, in Zelokériza, were concealed some objects belonging to brigands, made a search, and in one of his old cloaks concealed in a bag, he found two letters, of which one, dated April $\frac{8}{20}$, was written from the prison of Metressé, addressed to Messrs. Demetrius, Christos, and Dinos, and signed "Andritzos," and beneath, "and I, Ath. Selianis, I send you a fraternal embrace;" by that letter they beseech the brigands "not to give any heed to the money, but to a general amnesty, to include those detained in prison, so that it may redound to your glory;" the other, under date of $\frac{5}{17}$ April, 1870, is signed "Peter Catzoulis, Corporal," and is addressed to Christo Arvanitaki; the author asks to be commended through Selianis. It appears from the inquiry that the first letter was written by Andritzos Macricostas, detained in the Medressé and condemned to hard labour, and underneath Athanasius Selianis, also a convict, and brother of the accused in question, added the words cited above; and the second, under the pseudonym "Petros Catzoulis," by the Corporal Petros Demitropoulos, who has avowed of his own free will, that it was he who wrote the letter from Kiphissia, under a feigned name, and gave it to Selianis, so as by feigning friendship to divine his plans and those of the brigands, in the public interest; proceedings have consequently been taken against this sub-officer, as having acted in contravention of the rules of the service.

These two letters in question were received, as their date proves, by Selianis on his return from Oropos, he intending, apparently, to go again to the brigands, but being prevented by the sad *dénouement*. The instruction is earnestly occupied in endeavouring to ascertain if Constantine Selianis happened at Athens to come to an understanding with other persons besides those who had entrusted to him the mission of treating with the brigands in favour of the prisoners, but they have failed to discover any collusion. From the deposition of the Capain of Gendarmes, Moschovaki, it appears that during his first mission to the brigands it was not possible for him to communicate with any one at Athens, as, being summoned in haste by a horseman from the environs of his sheepfold at Pikermes to Athens, he was immediately sent after the brigands, concerning whose whereabouts there was then no information, and to hasten his movements they even gave him a carriage, and a Brigadier of Gendarmes accompanied him some way for fear lest he should be arrested by some detachment.

From all this there would appear to be, I think, sufficient proof that Constantine Selianis, having the chief object in view to obtain by means of the band of the Arvanitei the deliverance of his brother, condemned for brigandage, induced the brigands to demand an amnesty, by giving them details of the dismay and despair caused by the capture and danger of their prisoners, and counselled them to insist on obtaining things irreconcilable with the laws of the State; and he is consequently sent before the Assizes for having so done.

No. 68.

Mr. Erskine to to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 10, 1871.)

My Lord, *Athens, December* 31, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of further correspondence which has been exchanged between Mr. Noel and myself, comprising a telegram dated this day, by which he informs me that he has surrendered to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis.

Mr. Noel does not, as your Lordship will observe, specify on what particular occasion he failed to receive from Her Majesty's Legation the support to which he is, as a British subject, entitled, and I shall again call upon him to do so should he within the next few days omit to answer the question I put to him on the 21st instant.

He still complains, however, that under Article 262 of the Code of Penal Procedure, he has a right to remain at large pending his appeal to the higher court, and in this respect the opinion of his legal adviser is in accordance with that of M. Damaschino, the Greek lawyer, whom I have consulted. But the Minister of Justice has peremptorily declined to admit the validity of the view taken by M. Damaschino and Mr. Noel's adviser, adding that the exact reverse has invariably been the practice in cases of criminal procedure, and that although in theory such an opinion may be sustained by competent lawyers it would be impossible in practice to apply it.

It therefore appears to me that I cannot properly interfere any further in the matter, and that it will be for the Court of Appeal to determine whether the view taken by Government or by Mr. Noel's advocate is the correct one.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

Opinion of M. Damaschino.

L'ARTICLE 228 du Code d'Instruction Pénale porte que "le Juge d'Instruction seulement émet un mandat d'emprisonnement, après avoir entendu le Procureur du Roi."

L'Article 5 de la Constitution porte que sauf le cas de flagrant délit personne ne peut être emprisonné sans un mandat judiciaire.

Je pense dès lors que la Chambre du Conseil n'est pas compétente pour ordonner l'emprisonnement.

Toutefois, ce point peut être controversé, mais pas sérieusement, ce me semble.

En supposant que la Chambre soit compétente, je pense que l'opposition contre l'ordonnance a pour effet de suspendre son exécution, même en ce qui concerne l'emprisonnement. (Arts. 261, 262, Code d'Inst. Crim.)

Cette opinion peut être controversée, mais pas sérieusement.

Le Juge d'Instruction, étant dessaisi de l'affaire, ne peut plus émettre de mandat d'emprisonnement, à moins que l'affaire ne soit de nouveau renvoyée devant lui pour un supplément d'instruction, ce qui, dans l'espèce, ne peut avoir lieu que par ordonnance de la Cour d'Appel.

Le Procureur du Roi peut-il ordonner l'arrestation? M. Saripolos le croit, en se fondant sur l'Article 207 (Code d'Instr. Crim.), et sur les devoirs du Procureur du Roi. Je pense le contraire, en me fondant sur l'Article 5 de la Constitution.

En présence de ces doutes je crois sage de la part du Procureur du Roi de ne pas ordonner l'emprisonnement. Mais puisque le contraire pourrait aussi advenir, je suis d'avis qu'il est prudent de demander au Procureur du Roi d'Athènes ce qu'il entend faire, et, s'il promet de n'ordonner aucune mesure contre Noel, faire dire à celui-ci qu'il vienne à Athènes, où il pourra préparer sa défense.

Athènes, le $\frac{12}{24}$ Décembre, 1870.

(Signed) N. DAMASCHINO.

(Translation.)

THE Article 228 of the Code of Penal Procedure bears that the "Juge d'Instruction" only issues a mandate of imprisonment after having heard the Procureur de Roi.

The Article 5 of the Constitution bears that, except in case of flagrant crime, no person can be imprisoned without a judicial mandate.

I think, therefore, that the Chamber of Council is not competent to order imprisonment.

Still, this point might be controverted, though not seriously, as it appears to me.

Even supposing the Chamber to be competent, I think that the opposition to the order has the effect of suspending its execution, even as regards the imprisonment (Arts. 261, 262, Code d'Inst. Crim.)

This opinion may be controverted, but not seriously.

The "Juge d'Instruction," having once disposed of the affair, can no longer issue a mandate of imprisonment unless the matter be again brought before him for a supplementary verdict, which, in the nature of things, could not take place without an order of the Court of Appeal.

Can the Procureur du Roi order an arrest? M. Saripolos thinks he can, founding his belief on Article 297 (Code d'Instr. Crim.), and on the duties of the Procureur du Roi. I think the contrary, founding my opinion on Article 5 of the Constitution.

In consideration of these doubts I think it would be prudent on the part of the Procureur du Roi not to order imprisonment. But, as the contrary might also happen, I am of opinion that it is prudent to ask the Procureur du Roi of Athens what he intends to do; and, if he promises to issue no order against Noel, to inform the latter that he may come to Athens, where he could prepare his defence.

Athens, December $\frac{12}{24}$, 1870.

(Signed) N. DAMASCHINO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga, December* $\frac{12}{24}$, 1870.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 21st instant.

If it cannot be arranged for me to remain here free up to the day of trial, or until the higher Court dismisses the charge against me sustained by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," with the consent of the judicial authorities, I shall, on the receipt of your definite answer, select Chalcis as my place of abode. I trust, in the meantime, the authorities will be informed in order that I may not be constantly annoyed, as at present, by bodies of gendarmes. On the receipt of the report, I will write you fully in answer to your letter of the 21st.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 68.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, December* 26, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the $\frac{9\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ and $\frac{12\text{th}}{24\text{th}}$ instant.

Every exertion has been made, both by Mr. Cookson and myself; to induce the Procureur du Roi and the Minister of Justice to consent to your remaining at large until the charge against you has been reheard by the Court of Appeal, or until the case comes on for trial by the Court of Assizes here; but, I regret to say, without avail.

I am aware, as stated in your letter of the 21st instant, that it is maintained by lawyers of standing that you ought not to be placed under arrest until your appeal case be decided, but I have been unable to induce the judicial authorities to acquiesce in this assumption, and it is for you to judge whether you think it advisable to remain where you now are, taking your chance of arrest, or whether it would not be more prudent to make your submission in person to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis, and to arrange with that functionary as to your place of detention.

Should you determine upon the latter course, I would advise you to communicate on the subject through some third person, with the Procureur du Roi, at Chalcis, and to ask him to send a huissier, or other public officer, to Achmetaga, to accompany you to Chalcis, in order to avoid the possibility of your falling in with some detachment of gendarmes who might deem it their duty to take you into custody before you reached Chalcis.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 68.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, December* 27, 1870.

SINCE my letter of yesterday's date was written I have seen both M. Coumoundouros and M. Christopoulos, the Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, who have assured me that there is no wish to deal harshly with you pending the decision of your appeal, and that orders will be given to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis to allow you to reside quietly in any private house, either here or at Chalcis, provided you will give your word of honour not to attempt to escape.

The Minister of Justice, as I have mentioned in a previous letter, was less disposed to be accommodating in regard to your detention; but I attribute this to his being more directly responsible for every step taken in this matter, and have not the least doubt that the promise since given me by the Prime Minister will be kept.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 68.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, December* 28, 1870.

YESTERDAY I forwarded you the following telegram, but owing to misunderstanding it was not forwarded :—" No letter from you to-day, arrange for authorities to be informed of my intention to go to Chalcis. I shall remain in the house of Averoff. If necessary later I can come to Athens. Answer."

Inclosure 6 in No. 68.

Mr. Erskine to M. Christopoulos.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{16}{28}$ *Décembre*, 1870.

JE viens de recevoir un télégramme de M. Noel, qui me prévient de son intention de se rendre à Chalcis, et de s'y établir dans la maison de M. Avéroff. Au besoin M. Noel viendrait plus tard à Athènes.

J'ose donc prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien s'entendre avec l'autorité compétente afin que M. Noel puisse mettre son projet à exécution et qu'il ne soit pas inquiété en route.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) E. M. ERSKINE.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, December* $\frac{16}{28}$, 1870.

I HAVE just received a telegram from Mr. Noel, which announces to me his intention to go to Chalcis and to reside in the house of M. Averoff. If necessary Mr. Noel will afterwards come to Athens.

I beg therefore to ask your Excellency to be so kind as to arrange with the competent authority, so that Mr. Noel may carry out his intention and may not be annoyed in his journey.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 68.

M. Christopoulos to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{16}{28}$ *Décembre*, 1870.

EN réponse à la lettre que vous m'avez écrite aujourd'hui, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie de la lettre que M. le Procureur du Roi près le Tribunal d'Athènes adresse au Procureur du Roi à Chalcis, par laquelle il invite ce dernier d'offrir toutes les facilités à M. Noel, soit en route, soit lorsqu'il se rendra à Chalcis.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, December* $\frac{16}{28}$, 1870.

IN answer to the letter which you have written to me to-day I have the honour to transmit to you copy of a letter which the Procureur du Roi, before the Tribunal of Athens, addresses to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis, by which he requests the latter to offer all facilities to Mr. Noel, whether on the road or when he arrives at Chalcis.

(Signed) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

Inclosure 8 in No. 68.

M. Pappafrango to the Procureur du Roi of the Court of Instance, Chalcis.

(Translation.)

M. le Procureur de Roi, *Athens, December* $\frac{16}{28}$, 1870.

MR. NOEL, as I am informed, will present himself to you that the report of his surrender may be drawn up, and he will remain in private lodgings which he will choose himself. I beg you to come to an understanding with the Mirarch that orders be given to prevent his being molested in any way by the soldiers, and that his arrival may be facilitated.

(Signed) J. PAPPAFRANGO, *Procureur de Roi.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 68.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, December* 28, 1870.

THE Procureur du Roi here has this day requested his colleague at Chalcis to afford you every facility both on your way to and at Chalcis.

Inclosure 10 in No. 68.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Achmetaga. December* $\frac{17}{29}$, 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant.

To-morrow I leave for Chalcis, having received leave from the Procureur du Roi, to remain in the house of M. Averoff. I must, however, add that, according to the advice of my lawyer, it is a direct evasion of law keeping me under restraint, previous to the decision of the "*Εφετεῖον*," as the Article 262 of the Penal Code (*ποινικὴ δικονομία*) distinctly states "that an appeal has the power to suspend the execution of a decision of the 'Chamber des Mises en Accusation.'"

I beg also to express a hope that time will be given me to draw up a written protest against the "*βουλευμα*," as I note from several extracts in the papers that it contains statements thoroughly false, also the dates of letters have been changed. For instance, my letter addressed to you from Oropos on Wednesday, April $\frac{8}{20}$, is made to bear date April $\frac{9}{21}$. "Georges Yannon" is mentioned as having been in my service, and his mother as residing on my property—two statements thoroughly false. On being furnished with a copy of the "*βουλευμα*," I am convinced I shall be able to prove the charge brought against me untenable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 11 in No. 68.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

(Telegraphic.) *Chalcis, December* 31, 1870.

I HAVE presented myself to Procureur du Roi here.

No. 69.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 16, 1871.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th of December, inclosing a letter from Mr. Cookson, on the subject of two important letters connected with the massacre of Dilessi having been withheld from him by the Procureur du Roi, and a copy of the note which you had in consequence addressed to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Brailas Arméni has since communicated to me M. Christopoulos' reply to your note, and with it an explanatory letter from the Procureur du Roi. I conclude I shall receive these papers from you by the next messenger, and with them Mr. Cookson's observations on the latter paper.

I reserve, therefore, any detailed observations on the subject; but I cannot delay instructing you at once to express to the Greek Government the great regret of that of Her Majesty at the unfortunate error committed by the Procureur du Roi in not laying the two letters before the English barristers, who, it was agreed, should be kept completely informed of all that came to light; and who should, undoubtedly, have been allowed to see the letters before the examination into the circumstances of this case was closed.

You will say further, that Her Majesty's Government await Mr. Cookson's observations on the Procureur du Roi's statement, in order that they may learn the exact position of the case before making any additional remark upon it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 70.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, January* 3, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to forward the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Janina, reporting the capture of three more brigand leaders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 70.

Consul Stuart to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Janina, December* 23, 1870.

OF the brigand leaders mentioned in my despatch to your Excellency of the 13th instant, three have since been taken, namely, Spiro Kalivas, and Gorgos Paloskos, near Margariti, and Spiro Stupas, at Macrino, a village of Zagoré.

Stupas, it appears, was not with the party who were acting as shepherds; he says that he quitted Greece in the beginning of last spring, to get out of the way of pursuit; his passage across the frontier, together with three followers, having been facilitated by a false passport made out in the name of Demetri, under which name he soon got employed as a domestic servant in the village where he was captured. He will divulge nothing about his three followers, or about the other brigands. As to these, it has transpired that all their followers managed to gain this territory at the same time as themselves; and the belief is, that they were dispersed in every direction as spies and scouts, so that nothing could happen in the country without their knowledge, and through them that of their chiefs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. STUART.

No. 71.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17.)

My Lord; *Constantinople, January 6,* 1871.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Epirus, giving a report of an important engagement between a detachment of Turkish troops, and a band of Hellenic brigands, said to number eighty men, under the Chiefs Arvanitaki, Spanopoulo, and others.

The brigands are represented as having lost twenty men, while the troops, who were very inferior in number, had a captain, a corporal, and three soldiers killed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure in No. 71.

The Governor-General of Epirus to Fuad Pasha.

(Traduction du Turc.) *Le* 31 *Décembre,* 1870.

LES chefs de brigands Hellènes, Arvanitaki, Spanopulo, Angeli Candi, Veloni, Patyavoura, et Kaltzoyani, et autres, ont franchi les frontières, venant de Grèce à la tête de plus de quatre-vingt hommes. Ils ont eu une rencontre hier ($\frac{19}{30}$ Décembre, v.s.), avec les troupes et les gardes frontières échelonant près du village de Keuléler à Ermie; mais par suite des difficultés topographiques et du nombre des brigands, les gardes frontières ont eu un officier (capitaine), et les troupes un sergent, un caporal, et trois soldats de tués et deux autres blessés.

Les habitants ont eu aussi trois hommes de blessés; on ne sait rien encore sur le sort d'un autre caporal et de neuf soldats, et de six habitants. Il est constaté que les brigands ont eu cinq des leurs tués, mais on évalue leur pertes à vingt hommes. Le Major et le Talcour Aghassi des gardes frontières d'Ermie se sont lancés de suite à la poursuite des brigands à la tête de 140 soldats; 150 autres soldats ont été expédiées de Volo à Ermie pour être employés au même but. Ordre a été donné à qui de droit pour que les troupes, les gardes frontières, et les zaptiehs qui se trouvent à Tanuke et à Agrapha ne marchent pas moins de 200, et qu'ils poursuivent les brigands susdits.

La sortie des brigands de Grèce en si grand nombre peut faire supposer certaines menées secrètes.

Les renseignements qui seront pris à cet égard seront transmis sans délai. Voilà ce qui résulte d'un télégramme du Gouverneur de Tricala. J'ai donné les ordres nécessaires au Commandant des troupes Impériales à Yénishehir pour poursuivre vigoureusement la tâche de capturer ou de tuer les brigands. Je ne manquerai pas de communiquer à votre Altesse les renseignements qui me seront parvenus.

(Signed) AHMET RASSIM,
Gouverneur-Général de Janina.

(Translation.)

December 31, 1870.

THE Greek brigand chiefs, Arvanitaki, Spanopulo, Angeli Caudi, Veloni, Patzavoura, and Kaltzoyani, and others, have crossed the frontier coming from Greece at the head of upwards of eighty men. They had an encounter yesterday, $\frac{18}{30}$th December, with the troops and frontier guards, in echelon, from the vicinity of the village of Keuleber to Ermie; but, owing to topographical difficulties and the number of the brigands, the frontier guards lost an officer (a captain) and the troops a sergeant, a corporal, and three soldiers killed, and two others wounded.

The inhabitants also had three men wounded; and as yet they are without information as to the fate of another corporal and nine soldiers, as well as of six people of the country. It is proved that the brigands had five of their number killed, but their losses are estimated at twenty men. The major and the Talcour Aghassi of the frontier guard of Ermie set out immediately in pursuit of the brigands, at the head of 140 soldiers; 150 more soldiers have been sent on from Volo to Ermie in order to be similarly employed. Orders have been given in the proper quarters that not less than 200 of the troops, the frontier guards and the Zaptiehs now at Tanuke, and at Agrapha shall march in pursuit of the above-named brigands.

The migration of brigands from Greece in such numbers suggests the possibility of some ulterior designs.

The information which may be obtained on this subject will be transmitted without delay. The above is the result of a telegram from the Governor of Tricala. I have given the necessary orders to the Commandant of the Imperial troops at Yenisheher to carry forward vigorously the task of capturing or killing the brigands. I will not fail to communicate to your Highness such information as shall reach me.

(Signed) AHMED RASSIM,
Governor-General of Janina.

No. 72.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17.)

(Extract.) *Athens, January* 7, 1871.

LATE at night on the 31st ultimo I received a note from M. Christopoulos (and its inclosure), of which copies are transmitted herewith, in reply to the complaint I addressed to him on the 22nd of December last in reference to the evidence which is alleged by Mr. Cookson to have been suppressed during the recent inquiry into the murders at Dilesi.

I likewise inclose a copy of my answer to M. Christopoulos, and of Mr. Cookson's report to me in reference to the explanation given by the Procureur du Roi of his conduct in this matter.

M. Christopoulos has already informed me that there would be no objection to resume the investigation through some other person than the present Procureur du Roi, should that course ultimately be found necessary; but he has hitherto professed to be unable to say whether the Court of Appeal would consent to re-open that part of the inquiry which has been closed by the Chambre des Mises en Accusation. I trust, however, that the appeal lodged by Mr. Noel may afford some opportunity of overcoming this difficulty without any violation of Greek law.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

M. Christopoulos to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le $\frac{19}{31}$ Décembre,* 1870.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir et de communiquer au Ministère de la Justice l'office que vous m'avez adressé le $\frac{10}{22}$ de ce mois, au sujet de la clôture de l'instruction relative aux crimes de Pikermes.

M. Condostavlo vient de m'adresser un exposé de M. le Procureur du Roi qui répond à tous les arguments que vous mettez en avant, et dont, pour cette raison, je m'empresse de vous faire parvenir ci-joint une traduction.

Ainsi que vous le rappelez dans votre office, un arrangement ou accord écrit est intervenu entre vous et M. Saravas, Ministre de la Justice sous le Cabinet présidé par M. Zaïmis, pour régler la marche de l'instruction. Cet accord est qualifié dans l'acte même "une concession faite de la part du Gouvernement Hellénique, pour constater l'empressement qu'il met à découvrir la vérité toute entière, en ce qui concerne les tristes évènements qui ont eu lieu dernièrement en Grèce."

En fait le précédent Cabinet a été plus généreux encore, car l'exposé de M. le Procureur du Roi signale qu'au lieu de la participation extrajudiciaire qui avait été promise aux délégués Anglais, il leur a été accordé d'assister dans tous les actes d'instruction.

En se prêtant à ces concessions, en se livrant à des efforts pour concilier avec les dispositions de nos lois la participation des délégués Anglais, le Gouvernement Hellénique avait l'espoir de rencontrer au bout la pleine satisfaction du Gouvernement Britannique. J'ai, par conséquent, été fort surpris de trouver à la fin de votre office susmentionné un jugement très sévère, mais peu motivé, "qu'un coup fatal a été porté à la sincérité de toute l'instruction, et que le Gouvernement de la Reine et l'opinion publique en Angleterre seront impressionnés lorsqu'ils apprendront de quelle manière a été recompensée la confiance qu'ils ont placée dans la bonne foi des autorités Helléniques."

En voulant m'enquérir des faits sur lesquels vous fondez ce reproche, je n'ai trouvé dans votre office que ce qui suit :—

1. Qu'on apprendra avec une pénible surprise en Angleterre que la seule personne ayant quelque position sociale qui a été poursuivie fut un monsieur Anglais, résidant en Eubée.

2. Que M. Cookson, en lisant la Section 7 du réquisitoire de M. le Procureur du Roi, concernant le renvoi devant la Cour d'Assises de Costa Seliami, comme ayant été

le premier à exhorter les brigands à insister sur l'amnistie comme condition de la délivrance des prisonniers, a grandement été surpris d'apprendre, pour la première fois, que toute l'instruction relative à cette partie du procès a été terminée sans la présence et à l'insu de M. Allan et de M. Cookson, les deux délégués Anglais.

3. Deux lettres adressées aux brigands ont été trouvées dans la cabane de Seliami et selon votre opinion elles constituent le fil le plus important qu'on put jusqu'à prèsent trouver pour la découverte de la vérité, et, néanmoins, aucune communication n'en a été faite aux délégués Anglais, jusqu'à ce que la Chambre du Conseil eût rendu et publié son ordonnance de renvoi.

4. Que M. Cookson, s'étant adressé à M. le Procureur du Roi, a trouvé qu'il résultait des dépositions reçues que Costa Seliami, la personne choisie par le Général Soutzo pour se mettre en rapport avec les brigands, comme agent du Gouvernement Hellénique, était porteur de deux lettres à leurs chefs, datées du $\frac{5}{17}$ et du $\frac{8}{20}$ Avril, et dont la première était écrite d'un certain Pierre Dimitropoulo (sous le pseudonyme de Pierre Katzouli) demandant une part dans la rançon. Cet homme serait le caporal qui commandait le même détachement qui devait escorter les voyageurs de Marathon, et dont la séparation aurait été la cause immédiate de leur arrestation avec tant de facilité. Et, néanmoins, vous n'avez pas appris qu'aucune démarche ait été faite par le Procureur du Roi pour la poursuite de cet homme.

La seconde lettre portait la signature "Andritza," et quoique d'un effet moins direct sur l'attentat commis à Pikermes, elle contenait cependant de vives instances auprès des brigands, pour envoyer à l'expéditeur un petit secours pécuniaire devant servir à son procès, et pour insister sur l'amnistie générale de tous leurs amis dans les prisons ou hors des prisons. Néanmoins, le Procureur du Roi n'a pas demandé la mise en jugement de l'auteur de cette lettre, bien que son authenticité fut hors de doute et que le crime fut le même pour lequel M. Noel était mis en jugement.

Ainsi le renvoi devant la Cour d'Assises de M. Noel et le renvoi devant la même Cour de Costa Seliami, sans que les délégués Anglais fussent informés des charges qui pesaient sur lui, la non-communication à ces délégués des deux lettres signées par Pierre Dimitropoulo et Andritza, et la non-poursuite des auteurs de ces lettres, constituent les seuls griefs que vous élevez contre l'instruction après sa clôture.

C'est pour moi un vrai plaisir d'en prendre acte.

En ce qui concerne M. Noel, quelque regrettable qu'il soit qu'une personne de sa condition se trouve enveloppée dans la procédure d'un crime si atroce, les mêmes considérations qui, selon votre office, vous eussent empêché d'écrire à ce sujet, me défendent également de m'y prononcer.

Quant à Costa Seliami et à la non-communication aux délégués Anglais des deux lettres incriminées, M. le Procureur du Roi affirme, dans son exposé, avoir tenu M. Cookson au courant de tout ce qu'il faisait.

Quoiqu'il en soit, toute l'importance de ces deux lettres consiste, d'après le même exposé, en ce qu'elles ont établi la culpabilité de Costa Seliami, envoyé non comme agent, mais comme émissaire auprès des brigands.

Le Procureur du Roi développe, *in extenso*, le peu d'importance qui doit être attribués aux deux lettres susmentionnés, et il établit qu'en elles-mêmes elles ne constituent pas de faits punissables, car elles n'ont été d'aucun effet, attendu qu'elles ne sont pas arrivées à leur destination, et qu'elles ont été trouvées cachetées, cinq mois après, dans la cabane de Costa Seliami. Pour cette raison et d'autres dont il fait mention dans son exposé, aucun poursuite n'a été dirigée contre leurs expéditeurs, dont l'un, Andritza, est un galérien qui se trouve, d'ailleurs, sous le coup d'une condamnation aux travaux forcés à perpétuité, peine supérieure à celle qu'il aurait encourue quand même sa lettre aux brigands serait considérée comme établissant sa complicité. L'auteur de la seconde lettre, Pierre Dimitropoulo, n'est pas le caporal qui devait accompagner les voyageurs de Marathon, car celui-ci s'appelle Rasi, tandis que Pierre Dimitropoulo était placé sous les ordres du guide Cambissi et il avait rencontré les voyageurs à leur retour de Marathon, à l'endroit appelé Fréar, à une distance de deux heures du lieu où les voyageurs ont été arrêtés. Néanmoins, comme M. le Procureur du Roi déclare dans son rapport que rien ne s'oppose à ce qu'une instruction soit entamé contre Pierre Dimitropoulo et Andritza, ayant pour point de départ les lettres dont M. Cookson prétend n'avoir pas pris connaissance, le Gouvernement Hellénique n'éprouve, de son côté, aucune difficulté de se rendre à l'avis du Procureur du Roi. Quant à l'instruction déjà close, elle suivra son cours d'après les dispositions de la loi.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, December $\frac{19}{31}$,* 1870.

I HAVE had the honour to receive and to communicate to the Ministry of Justice the communication which you addressed to me on the $\frac{10}{22}$ of this month, on the subject of the closing of the preliminary inquiry relative to the crimes of Pikermes.

M. Condostavlo has just addressed to me a statement made by the Procureur du Roi which answers all the arguments you bring forward, and of which, for this reason, I hasten to send you annexed a translation.

As you recall in your communication, an arrangement or written agreement was settled between you and M. Saravas, Minister of Justice, under the Cabinet presided over by M. Zaimis, to regulate the procedure of the inquiry. This agreement is described in the act itself, as "a concession made by the Hellenic Government in order to prove its earnestness to discover the whole truth with regard to the sad events which have lately taken place in Greece."

In fact, the previous Cabinet has been still more generous, for the statement of the Procureur du Roi shows that in place of the extraordinary participation which had been promised to the English delegates, it was permitted to them to take part in all the proceedings of the inquiry.

In granting these concessions, in making efforts to reconcile with the arrangements of our laws the participation of the English delegates, the Hellenic Government hoped to give thorough satisfaction to the British Government. I have, therefore, been much surprised to find at the end of your communication above-mentioned, a very severe but not well-founded opinion, to the effect that a fatal blow has been given to the genuineness of the whole inquiry, and that the Government of the Queen and public opinion in England will be surprised when it shall be known in what manner the confidence which has been placed in the good faith of the Hellenic authorities has been requited.

In trying to inquire into the facts on which you base this reproach, I have only found in your communication the following:—

1. That people will learn with painful surprise in England that the only person of any social position who has been prosecuted was an English gentleman residing in Eubœa.

2. That Mr. Cookson, on reading Section 7 of the Report of the Procureur du Roi, concerning the sending before the Court of Assizes of Costa Seliami as having been the first to exhort the brigands to insist upon the amnesty as a condition of the deliverance of the prisoners, was greatly surprised to learn, for the first time, that all inquiry relative to this part of the trial terminated without the presence of Mr. Allan and Mr. Cookson, the two English delegates who were not aware of its going on.

3. Two letters addressed to the brigands were found in the hut of Seliami, and in your opinion they constitute the most important thread which can as yet be found for the discovery of the truth, and nevertheless no communication of this matter was made to the English delegates until the Chamber of Council had given and published its decree of committal.

4. That Mr. Cookson having addressed himself to the Procureur du Roi, found that it appeared from the depositions received that Costa Seliami, the person chosen by General Soutzo to put himself in communication with the brigands as agent of the Hellenic Government, was bearer of two letters to their chiefs, dated the $\frac{5}{17}$ and $\frac{8}{20}$ April, of which the first was written by a certain Pierre Dimitropoulo (under the soubriquet of Pierre Katzouli), demanding a share in the ransom. That this man must have been the corporal who commanded the same detachment which should escort the Marathon party, and their separation from whom must have been the immediate cause of their being arrested with such facility. And yet you have not learned that any step has been taken by the Procureur du Roi for the pursuit of this man.

The second letter bore the signature "Andritza," and although less directly affecting the crime committed at Pikermes, it yet contained urgent requests on the brigands to forward to the sender a small pecuniary succour to serve for his trial, and to insist upon a general amnesty for all their friends in and out of the prisons. Yet the Procureur du Roi had not demanded that the author of this letter should be put upon his trial, although its authenticity was beyond doubt, and the crime was the same as that for which Mr. Noel was committed for trial.

Thus the sending before the Court of Assizes of Mr. Noel, and the sending before the same Court of Costa Seliami, without the English Delegates being informed of the charges against him, the non-communication to these Delegates of the two letters signed by Pierre Dimitropoulo and Andritza, and the non-pursuit of the authors of these letters, constitute the sole complaints which you raise concerning the judicial inquiry after its closing.

It is for me a real pleasure to take cognizance of this fact.

As far as concerns Mr. Noel, however regrettable it may be that a person of his condition should be found included in a trial for so atrocious a crime, the same considerations which, according to your communication, would have deterred you from writing on this subject equally prevent me from pronouncing my opinion respecting it.

As for Costa Seliami, and the non-communication to the English Delegates of the two compromising letters, the Procureur du Roi affirms in his statement that he kept Mr. Cookson informed of all that he did.

Be that as it may, all the importance of these letters consists, according to the same statement, in their having established the culpability of Costa Seliami, who was sent, not as agent, but as emissary to the brigands.

The Procureur du Roi developes *in extenso* the little importance which ought to be attached to the two above-mentioned letters, and he establishes that they do not in themselves constitute punishable acts, for they were not of any effect, since they did not reach their destination, and were found sealed, five months afterwards, in the hut of Costa Seliami. For this reason, and for others of which he makes mention in his statement, no prosecution has been directed against the senders of these letters, of whom one, Andritza, is a galleysman, who besides is under a sentence of condemnation to hard labour for life, a punishment greater than that which he would incur even if his letter to the brigands were considered as establishing his complicity. The author of the second letter, Pierre Dimitropoulo, is not the corporal who had to accompany the Marathon party, for he is named Rasi, whereas Pierre Dimitropoulo was placed under the orders of the guide Cambissi, and he encountered the travellers on their return from Marathon at the place called Fréar, at a distance of two hours from the place where the travellers were stopped. Still, as the Procureur de Roi declares in his Report that there is nothing to prevent a judicial inquiry being directed against Pierre Dimitropoulo and Andritza, having for its starting-point the letters of which Mr. Cookson professes not to have received information, the Hellenic Government, on its part, has no difficulty in complying with the suggestion of the Procureur du Roi. As to the judicial inquiry already terminated, it will follow its course according to the provisions of the law.

(Signed) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 72.

M. Papafrangos to M. Condostavlo.

(Traduction du Grec.) *Athènes, le* 14 *Décembre*, 1870.

AYANT pris connaissance de l'office de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, je m'empresse de fournir au Ministère, en me conformant à son ordre du 11 du mois courant, les renseignements suivants.

Ainsi qu'il est à sa connaissance le Soussigné n'avait pas dès le commencement la direction de l'instruction concernant le crime entrepris à Pikermi et consommé à Dilessi, c'est-à-dire, l'assassinat des quatre captifs étrangers. Ce n'est que le 13 Juillet que j'ai été transféré de Zante à Athènes et que j'ai été chargé de coopérer à la continuation et la clôture de l'instruction, sous la direction de M. le Procureur-Général près la Cour Royale d'Athènes.

Dans les premiers jours M. le Procureur-Général, moi, et le Juge Instructeur, nous avons procédé à quelques interrogatoires sans la participation des délégués Anglais, parce qu'il nous avait été expressément défendu de les admettre. Cependant plus tard M. le Ministre de la Justice me communiqua qu'il avait été décidé que MM. Cookson et Allan seraient présents aux interrogatoires et prendraient connaissance des pièces, comme cela avait eu lieu du temps de mon prédécesseur. Cet ordre m'avait été transmis, pendant l'absence de M. le Procureur-Général, lequel s'était rendu à Chalcis, afin de surveiller la marche des interrogatoires qui y étaient poursuivis et qui concernaient le même crime.

Ayant examiné la manière suivant laquelle on avait réglé la position des délégués Anglais du temps de mon prédécesseur, j'ai appris qu'ils n'assistaient pas aux interrogatoires qui avaient lieu devant le Juge Instructeur, mais eux et M. le Procureur du Roi procédaient à un interrogatoire préalable, après lequel les témoins étaient envoyés devant le Juge Instructeur ordinaire. Afin d'arriver à une entente pleine et entière, j'ai représenté à

M. le Ministre de la Justice qu'il me paraissait préférable que MM. Cookson et Allan eussent assisté à tous les interrogatoires faits devant moi et devant le Juge d'Instruction, et que les procès-verbaux rédigés devant nous tous eussent constitué les instruments de l'enquête. M. le Ministre approuva ma proposition, et lorsque pour la première fois MM. Cookson et Allan se présentèrent à mon parquet et que je leur fis connaître le système que je désirais faire admettre, ils m'exprimèrent tout particulièrement leur satisfaction. C'est ainsi que nous avons procédé à l'audition et à l'interrogatoire d'un grand nombre de témoins et d'inculpés, à leur confrontation et à la réitération de leurs dépositions, sans le moindre incident, et toujours je priais M. Cookson de m'indiquer les points qu'il regardait comme devant être instruits. M. Cookson me déclara le premier qu'il ne restait plus rien à éclaircir et que l'instruction était terminée; toutes les pièces que M. Cookson m'a demandées, se rapportant soit à des actes d'instruction faits avant mon arrivée à Athènes, ou pendant le temps qu'il n'assistait pas à l'enquête, son admission n'étant pas encore approuvée par le Ministère, soit à des actes auxquels il avait participé mais dont il désirait faire une étude particulière, je m'empressais toujours de les lui remettre. Telle était la bonne foi qui existait entre nous que jamais nous ne prenions note des pièces données ou reçues. M. Cookson, dans de termes très obligeantes, m'avait déclaré que je pouvais poursuivre avec M. le Juge d'Instruction certains interrogatoires, pendant le temps qu'il lui arrivait quelque empêchement ou que pour quelque raison il ne pouvait pas y assister. C'est ainsi qu'eut lieu, en son absence, l'audition de M. Moschovaki, laquelle constitue l'information la plus essentielle pour l'accusation de Seliami. Je communiquais à la première occasion à M. Cookson le résultat de ces actes, d'ailleurs peu nombreux, et je lui donnais à lire les procès-verbaux, toutes les fois qu'il me les demandait.

Il n'y a pas moyen de constater de quelles pièces M. Cookson a pris connaissance, ni à quels actes d'instruction il a assisté, ni sur quels points de l'instruction nous nous sommes entendus. L'affirmation ou la négation de ces faits dépend de notre bonne foi. Me rapportant au caractère honorable de M. Cookson je suis persuadé que tout malentendu sera écarté et que le sens véritable sera attribué à toute divergence d'opinion qui apparaîtrait.

C'est après la publication de l'ordonnance de renvoi que vous m'avez fait savoir, M. le Ministre, que M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne fit verbalement des représentations à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que M. Cookson n'avait point pris connaissance: (1) du rapport des experts, concernant le contenu de la lettre trouvée sur le chef du bande et dont lé texte, comme il a été lu par les experts, a la plus grande influence sur la découverte de la personne qui excita les brigands à propos à insister sur l'amnistie; (2) des lettres trouveés dans la cabane de Seliami, qui, suivant mon rapport adressé à la Chambre du Conseil, constituent une des principales charges contre Seliami, que celui-ci a abusé de sa mission et à excité les brigands à exiger l'amnistie comme une condition *sine quâ non* de la délivrance des captifs. Je me suis empressé de voir M. Cookson, et j'ai eu avec lui des entretiens dont le résultat a été de retirer sa première remarque. M. Cookson s'est souvenu que je lui avais fait part de mes hésitations sur la manière incorrecte d'après laquelle la lettre en question avait été lue et des doutes qui pourraient naître sur la portée réelle de son texte, et que je lui avais, en même temps, exprimé l'opinion qu'il était nécessaire de constater par des experts le contenu exact de cette lettre. Quoique je ne fusse point tenu de faire à M. Cookson cette communication, ni de le consulter sur le choix des experts, néanmoins je l'ai prié avec instance de m'indiquer les personnes qu'il regardait comme compétentes; parceque je pensais, et je pense toujours, que nous poursuivions le même but, la découverte de la vérité. Etant tombés complètement d'accord sur le choix des personnes auxquelles nous devrions référer l'expertise, M. Cookson, qui devait se rendre à Corfu, laissa à moi et à M. le Juge Instructeur le soin de poursuivre cette expertise. Nous n'avons assisté, ni moi ni M. le Juge Instructeur, aux recherches des experts; nous nous sommes retirés aussitôt après leur avoir livré la lettre et leur faire prêté le serment voulu.

Malheureusement je n'ai pas non plus été heureux avec M. Cookson quant à sa seconde remarque au sujet des lettres trouvées dans la cabane de Seliami. C'est ce malentendu qui donna lieu à la communication de M. le Ministre de la Grand Bretagne en date du $\frac{10}{22}$ du mois courant, laquelle maintient—1. Que M. Cookson, à sa grande surprise, n'apprit qu'après avoir lu le rapport de M. le Procureur du Roi l'existence des lettres trouvées chez Seliami, lettres qui suivant la manière de voir de M. le Ministre, constituent le fil le plus important de tous ceux qu'on possédait jusqu'alors pour découvrir la vérité dans l'affaire en question. 2. Que M. Cookson ayant demandé des informations à M. le Procureur du Roi sur les pièces relatives à cette découverte, trouva que par les dépositions des témoins il fut constaté que C. Seliami, la personne choisie par le Général

Soutzo comme agent du Gouvernement Hellénique pour entrer en communication avec les brigands, fut lui-même le porteur des deux lettres adressées à leur chefs et trouvés dans sa cabane. 3. Que ce fut Pierre Dimitropoulo qui, sous le pseudonyme de Pierre Catsouli, a écrit la lettre datée du $\frac{5}{17}$ Avril, par laquelle il demandait sa part dans la rançon. Cet homme était le caporal qui commandait le détachement chargé d'accompagner les voyageurs à Marathon. En se séparant des personnes qu'il devait protéger il fut la cause immédiate de leur arrestation avec tant de facilité. Cependant M. le Procureur du Roi ne fit aucune démarche pour le poursuivre. 4. Que la seconde lettre, en date du $\frac{6}{18}$ Avril, signée Andritzos, eut peut-être une influence moins immédiate sur l'attentat de Pikermi, mais elle contient des prières très instantes pour de l'argent, et recommandait aux brigands d'insister sur une amnistie générale en faveur de tous les brigands et de tous leurs amis détenus ou libres. Cependant M. le Procureur du Roi n'a pas requis, même dans cette occurrence, la mise en accusation de celui qui avait écrit cette lettre, quoique son authenticité fut incontestable et que le crime qu'elle a aidé à commettre fut le même qui a motivé la mise en accusation M. Noel. 5. Enfin M. le Ministre observe que le Procureur du Roi, pour expliquer son silence à cette occasion, rappela en effet à M. Cookson qu'une fois il avait exprimé l'opinion que Seliami était le premier qui suggéra aux brigands l'idée de l'amnistie ; mais comme il ne donna pas de raisons particulières à l'appui de sa conviction, M. Cookson regarda cette assertion comme une simple conclusion tirée du mauvaise caractère que l'on connaissait à Seliami et d'autres dépositions communiquées déjà à M. Cookson. M. le Ministre critique la conduite de M. le Procureur du Roi, et croit que ces négligences portèrent un coup décisif à la sincérité de toute l'enquête.

Je n'ai jamais cru, M. le Ministre, que mon rapport sur une affaire qui touche à des intérêts si précieux, et à l'occasion de laquelle on compte par centaines les accusés et les témoins, dont plusieurs furent interrogés à deux et trois reprises ; sur une affaire poursuivie par plusieurs Juges d'Instruction en différents endroits, pendant des mois entiers, pourrait passer sans provoquer de graves critiques, malgré l'attention que j'y ai portée, malgré les peines qu'elle m'a coûtées, et malgré les preuves de sincérité et de bonne foi que je me suis efforcé de fournir. Mais c'est avec un véritable plaisir que j'ai vu que mon œuvre, soumise pendant plusieurs jours à l'examen de M. Cookson, ne mérita que les critiques que je viens d'indiquer. Je m'empresse d'y répondre, en les prenant en masse parcequ'elles reposent toutes sur le même fondement et découlent de la même source, c'est-à-dire, des lettres trouvées dans la cabane de Seliami.

L'Adjutant Docos, commandant un détachement dans la commune de Marathon, ayant été interrogé en présence de M. Cookson, n'a pu constater aucune circonstance de quelque valeur. Je l'ai prié de s'occuper à recueillir des renseignements que sa position le mettait à même d'obtenir, renseignements pouvant éclairer l'enquête sur le temps pendant lequel les brigands séjournèrent aux environs de Pikermi, et particulièrement sur les rapports des frères de Seliami. M. Docos fit des recherches dans la cabane même de Seliami ; le 19 Septembre, à 5 heures au soir, je reçus un rapport de ce chef de détachement par lequel il me transmettait deux lettres ; l'une datée du 8 Avril, était signée Andritzos, et avait été écrite dans les prisons du Medressé ; l'autre datée du 5 Avril était signée Pierre Catsouli, Caporal. Je transmis immédiatement ces pièces à M. le Juge d'Instruction, et dans la même soirée je me rendis avec lui dans la prison du Medressé, où il fut constaté, par l'interrogatoire auquel nous avons soumis les condamnés Andritzos Macrycosta et A. Seliami, ainsi que par la saisie de différentes pièces écrites de leurs propres mains, que la première de ces lettres avait été écrite de la main du premier de ces condamnés. Le lendemain Dimanche je me rendis de très bonne heure, seul, chez M. le Commandant de Place de la capitale, et je lui demandai de m'informer s'il y avait dans l'armée un caporal du nom de Pierre Catsouli, et quel était le lieu de sa résidance. Après des recherches minutieuses, il fut constaté qu'il n'y avait pas dans l'armée de caporal de ce nom. Je courus seul à la prison du Medressé, où, après avoir soumis à un interrogatoire C. Seliami, je réussis à apprendre le signalement du caporal qui lui avait remis la seconde lettre. Je revins aussitôt chez le Commandant de Place, je communiquai à son rapporteur les informations fournies par Seliami, et je lui recommandai fortement de s'occuper sans retard de la recherche du caporal en question.

Le lendemain, M. le Rapporteur faisait amener le Caporal Pierre Dimitropoulo, qui, après avoir été soumis à un interrogatoire par nous deux, avoua aussitôt que c'était lui qui avait écrit et remis cette lettre à Seliami sous le pseudonyme de Pierre Catsouli, et il donna, sur sa démarche, les explications contenues dans son interrogatoire. Le même jour $\left(\frac{\text{21 Septembre}}{\text{3 Octobre}}\right)$ je me rendis chez M. Cookson, que je trouvai un peu indisposé, à la suite d'une eruption de la peau. Je lui communiquai qu'on avait découvert de nouvelles preuves très-compromettantes pour Seliami, parce qu'on avait saisi des lettres des condamnés aux brigands, lettres par lui transmises. Je ne saurais me rappeler, mot à mot, tout ce qui fut dit alors entre M. Cookson et moi. M. Cookson plus tard s'est souvenu seulement de notre entrevue après que je lui ai rappelée. D'ailleurs, je ne me propose pas le moins du monde de mettre en doute la véracité de tout ce qui est avancée par l'honorable M. Cookson, mais je ne saurais comprendre, et avec raison, comment il se peut que je me rendisse exprès chez M. Cookson, et que je lui parlasse de Seliami sans avoir un nouveau fait à lui communiquer, mais pour lui répéter seulement les soupçons déjà conçus sur son compte. Je vous assure, M. le Ministre, que j'ai été douloureusement impressionné quand j'ai appris qu'on a fait des représentations contre ma sincérité, et cela parceque, dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel, il est fait mention de quelques faits (inconnus à M. Cookson, d'après son affirmation) qui n'étaient pas de nature à couvrir ou à excuser les véritables coupables, mais qui tendaient, au contraire, à démontrer la perfidie de Seliami, et faisaient voir que c'était lui qui le premier avait engagé les brigands à insister sur l'amnistie.

La question de ces lettres, dans leurs rapports avec les représentations de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, doit dans mon opinion, M. le Ministre, être examinée sous trois différents points de vue :—

1. Si l'on a fait une communication au sujet de ces lettres à M. Cookson, et pourquoi on a omis par hasard d'en faire.

2. Si les auteurs de ces lettres étaient susceptibles d'être l'objet d'une poursuite criminelle, et pourquoi ils ne l'ont pas été.

3. Quel est le rapport de ces lettres avec l'ensemble de l'instruction, et si elles pouvaient donner lieu à des recherches ultérieures.

Quant au premier point : d'après ce que j'ai eu déjà l'honneur de vous exposer, il n'y avait pas seulement entre M. Cookson et moi une simple-entente, dans la forme prévue par la convention passée entre M. le Ministre de la Justice et M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, à savoir, que "M. Cookson aurait le droit d'assister à tous les interrogatoires et de confronter les témoins et les prévenus." M. Cookson n'aura sans doute pas de difficulté à avouer que voulant profiter de ses lumières et de la connaissance qu'il avait de l'affaire, comme ayant suivi l'instruction pendant que moi je n'étais pas encore à Athènes comme Procureur du Roi, je le consultai toujours sur les diverses mesures à prendre par l'instruction. Il m'a plusieurs fois apporté des listes de témoins que nous avons interrogés ensemble, et nous avons unis nos efforts pour mettre au grand jour tous les détails. Nous avons, par conséquent, poussé l'instruction avec une telle activité, dans l'intérêt de la découverte de la vérité, que M. Cookson le premier a reconnu que dans quelques cas peu s'en est fallu que la verité ne nous eût échappé ou qu'elle ne fût pas dénaturée par des hommes pervers qui, poussés par de viles passions et par des intérets personnels, lui fournissaient des informations fausses. En passant sous silence tous les autres cas de cette nature il me suffit, en m'en remettant à la droiture de M. Cookson, de lui rappeler comment on a découvert les manœuvres du fameux Juge de Paix Papaioannou, qui pendant des mois entiers s'est joué de la justice, en profitant de l'ignorance où MM. les Représentants de la Grande Bretagne se trouvaient des hommes et des choses du pays.

Je dois aussi avouer que M. Cookson a montré une entière confiance en moi, ce qui m'imposait cependant de plus grandes obligations. Eh ! l'on pourrait peut-être me reprocher d'avoir agi avec trop de zèle, mais jamais d'avoir manqué à l'accomplissement de mes devoirs, soit envers la société, soit envers MM. les Représentants de la Grande Bretagne.

J'ai déjà dit qu'à la réception de ces lettres je me hâtai de faire tout ce qui était en mon pouvoir pour en constater l'authenticité, ainsi que pour en decouvrir les auteurs et les expéditeurs ou porteurs, et que m'étant rendu sans retard chez M. Cookson, je lui communiquai tout ce que je savais sur ce sujet. M. Cookson s'est rappelé notre entrevue et ce que nous avons particulièrement dit de Seliami, mais malheureusement nous ne sommes pas d'accord sur l'étendue de notre conversation. Je devais avoir un certain but pour tenir M. Cookson dans l'ignorance des lettres en question. Mais cet idée est inadmissible, car M. Cookson avait déjà vu ces pièces, que je lui avait remises aussitôt qu'il m'avait dit qu'il n'en avait pas connaissance, et il fut convaincu (ce dont M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne convient aussi) que l'authenticité de ces lettres a été incontestablement constatée par les interrogatoires qui avaient eu lieu et qu'il a été démontré que c'était Seliami qui s'était chargé de les transmettre aux brigands. Cela étant admis, pourquoi aurais-je gardé le silence, du moment surtout que je me suis rendu dans ce but chez M. Cookson pour lui parler de Seliami ? Est-ce que j'ai passé sous silence ces lettres dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel ? Non ; car la lecture seule de ce rapport où les lettres en question sont expressément mentionnées a donné lieu à ces représentations.

M. Cookson sait très-bien que je savais mieux que tout autre que Seliami était le premier qui fût envoyé aux brigands pour agir en faveur des prisonniers, et que dès la première étude du dossier, j'avais conçu des soupçons sur son compte.

Il sait aussi que pendant des mois entiers, on n'avait pas fait de recherches dans le but de constater quel jour déterminé cet homme fut envoyé aux brigands, comment et combien de fois il fut envoyé, et ce qu'il disait à son retour à Athènes, sur les prétentions des bandits. Tout cela n'a été constaté que par l'interrogatoire du capitaine de gendarmerie, M. Moschovaki, auquel j'ai procédé sans qu'aucune demande à ce sujet m'eût été faite. Cette déposition a servi de première base pour établir la perfidie de Seliami, laquelle a été plus tard complètement démontrée par la découverte accidentelle de ces lettres ; à la suite de mes vives instances auprès de l'Adjutant Dokos, afin qu'il fît des investigations sur la conduite de Seliami. C'est ainsi que par un mode d'action habile et consciencieux on a obtenu, M. le Ministre, la solution de la plus importante question dans cette triste affaire ; à savoir, qui avait le premier engagé les brigands à insister sur l'amnistie. Cela, on l'aurait peut-être ignoré à tout jamais ; car la découverte du coupable dépendait principalement de la recherche, à laquelle je m'étais appliqué, à savoir qui avait vu les brigands le 1 Avril, puisque ce jour-là, au matin, les brigands avaient relâché Lord Muncaster quoiqu'exigeant une rançon, ou l'amnistie, tandisque vers le soir ils exigèrent l'amnistie comme une condition *sine quâ non* de la délivrance des prisonniers. J'ai fourni la solution de cette question par tout ce que j'ai exposé au long, dans les pages 23 et 24 de mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel, où j'ai développé toutes les preuves qui pèsent sur Seliami. Et cependant ces révélations, dont on admet la véracité comme ayant été le résultat de l'instruction, ont donné lieu à des reproches contre la sincérité de l'instruction, de sorte qu'après avoir fait l'historique entier de ce triste drame, je me trouve encore dans la triste nécessité de faire ma propre apologie !

Je suis convaincu, M. le Ministre, qu'un malentendu a eu lieu dans l'entrevue que j'ai eue avec M. Cookson sur ce sujet, et qu'après la publication de l'Ordonnance de la Chambre des Mises en Accusation on attribue à ces lettres une importance plus grande qu'elles ne peuvent réellement avoir. C'est ce qui va être démontré par l'examen des deux autres questions qu'elles soulèvent.

Quant au second point : Les lettres en question, eu égard au caractère de celui qui s'était chargé de les remettre aux brigands, de C. Seliami, qui s'était en même temps chargé de servir d'intermédiaire en faveur des captifs, sont une preuve accablante contre cet homme et révèlent, comme je l'ai déjà dit, sa mauvaise foi ; mais si l'on considère ces lettres relativement à leurs auteurs, quand même on les aurait attribuées à une intention criminelle, elles ne donnent pas encore lieu à une poursuite pénale, car pour cela il faut que l'intention criminelle soit encore suivie d'actes. Or, dans le cas qui nous occupe cette intention est considérée comme étant restée en état de projet dans leur pensée, car il est indéniable que ces lettres n'ont pas été remises aux brigands, et que Seliami ne s'est pas non plus rendu auprès d'eux après les avoir reçues, mais qu'il les a jetées dans le gousset de sa veste, et ce n'est que cinq mois après qu'on les y a trouvées cachetées dans sa cabane, de sorte que l'autorité judiciaire ne pouvait pas poursuivre les auteurs de ces lettres.

Quant au troisième point : Pour constater si ces lettres pouvaient donner lieu à d'autres recherches, de nature à exercer une influence sur l'ensemble de l'instruction, il faut qu'elles soient sérieusement examinées au triple point de vue de leur contenu, des personnes qui les ont écrites, et du but que celles-ci se sont proposé en les écrivant. Je pouvais encore ici mettre en avant l'observation que des pièces qui devant la loi sont considérées comme non avenues ne pouvaient pas servir de point de départ à des recherches tendant à une poursuite judiciaire. Cependant je dois avoner qu'en présence de la gravité de cette triste affaire, j'ai pensé que tout devrait être élucidé.

L'une de ces lettres fut écrite dans la prison du Medressé par Andritzos Macrycosta, qui était condamné aux travaux forcés à perpétuité, et allait être jugé pour des actes entrainant la peine de mort. Celui-ci suppliait les brigands d'insister sur l'amnistie, non seulement pour eux-mêmes, mais encore pour leurs amis emprisonnés et pour l'auteur même de cette lettre. En sorte qu'entre la lettre dont il s'agit, et celle trouvée chez le chef de la bande, pour laquelle M. Noel a été renvoyé devant le jury, il y a deux différences capitales. C'est que, d'un côté, la lettre de Macrycosta ne fut pas parvenue aux brigands, mais elle fut trouvée cachetée dans la cabane de Seliami cinq mois après ; et de l'autre, cette lettre est l'œuvre d'un homme au désespoir, qui cherche, d'après un droit naturel, à se sauver. A supposer que Macrycosta pût être puni d'avoir écrit cette lettre, toute poursuite contre sa personne serait sans effet pratique, parceque cet acte n'entraîne que la peine de réclusion.

La seconde lettre, qui, comme on sait, n'a pas été remise aux brigands, mais a été trouvée cachetée, est ainsi conçue : "M. Arvanitaki,—Recevez mes salutations par Costa Seliami puisque quelques-uns des hommes de la bande, qui avaient servi comme guides sous Scattza, sont de mes amis. Sachez cependant que si moi j'étais parmi vous, les choses qui se sont passées n'auraient pas eu lieu. Quant à mon opinion demandez-la à Seliami. Et moi, si je suis militaire aujourd'hui, demain je serai indépendant. Si vous voulez bien, toi et tes compagnons donnez-moi une part de la rançon. Votre ami, Pierre Catsouli, Caporal. Le 5 Avril, 1870."

Dans son interrogatoire, qui a déjà été soumis à M. Cookson avec la lettre, le Caporal Dimitropoulo soutint qu'il n'avait agi de la sorte que dans le but de sonder Seliami et de pouvoir par lui s'approcher des brigands et concourir à la délivrance des captifs. C'est pour cela qu'il feignit d'être l'ami de Seliami et sympathique aux brigands, auxquels il était complétement inconnu, et c'est pour cela encore qu'il mit au bas de sa lettre le pseudonyme Catsouli dans la supposition que comme ce Catsouli avait servi comme guide sous M. Scattza il pouvait être connu à quelques-uns des brigands, qui probablement pour cela se seraient montrés confiants en lui. Cette justification de Dimitropoulo rapprochée de son aveu spontané que c'était lui qui avait écrit cette lettre dans un cabaret à Cephissia, et qui l'avait remise à Seliami, et du contenu de la lettre, qui ne fait voir aucune relation antécédente entre lui et les brigands, cette justification, dis-je, nous a paru très vraisemblable, d'autant plus qu'on n'a pu découvrir aucune liaison entre les brigands et lui originaire d'Andrinople. J'ai donc pensé que ce n'est pas dans un but criminel qu'il a écrit cette lettre, de laquelle il s'est si peu soucié dans la suite qu'il ne l'a pas fait disparaître. Mais, cependant, la demande adressée aux brigands dans cette lettre de lui donner, si bon leur semblait, une partie de la rançon, et cette phrase encore que, s'il se trouvait là lui-même, les choses qui se sont passées n'auraient pas eu lieu, m'ont fait concevoir le soupçon qu'il n'y eût peut-être une entente préalable entre eux, et que c'est pour cette entente qu'il demandait à être recompensé.

En conséquence, je me suis soigneusement enquis du jour où ce caporal avait eu connaissance de l'excursion des voyageurs, et de la part qu'il avait prise à leur escorte. De toutes les enquêtes qui avaient été faites avant la découverte de sa lettre, et qui sont contenues dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel (Chapitre V), il résultait d'une manière incontestable que le $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{30\text{ Mars}}{11\text{ Avril}}$ sur le midi, tandisque les voyageurs étaient arrivés à Marathon, le chef du détachement de troupes cantonné dans la commune de ce nom, ayant reçu du Commandant de la Colonne volante l'ordre de pourvoir à la sûreté de la route, expédia douze hommes sous le guide Kambitzi, parmi lesquels le carporal Dimitropulo. Ce détachement rencontra les voyageurs à leur retour à Athènes au puits, et là le guide Kambitzi avec huit hommes alla en avant des voitures, et Dimitropoulo avec trois soldats resta comme arrière-garde. Les voitures allant plus vite que les fantassins distancèrent le guide Kambitzi resté ainsi en arrière, et après une marche de deux heures tombèrent dans l'embuscade des brigands. Le chef du détachement expédié de Cephissia par le Commandant de la Colonne volante avec cinq soldats pour accompagner les voyageurs tant dans leur excursion à Marathon qu'à leur retour, et que ceux-ci rencontrèrent en revenant à l'endroit dit Kapsala, situé à une distance de vingt minutes de marche en avant du lieu de la capture, était le caporal Rhasis. Ainsi c'est à la suite d'une information erronée que la note de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne contient une induction des plus graves, à savoir, que la séparation du Caporal Dimitropoulo d'avec les voyageurs en facilita la capture. Il appert de tout cela que le Carporal Dimitropoulo n'avait pris connaissance de l'excursion des voyageurs que lorsque ceux-ci revenaient de Marathon, qu'il se trouvait comme arrière-garde à une distance de deux heures de marche du lieu de la capture, et que par conséquent il ne lui était pas possible ni de s'entendre préalablement avec les brigands ni faciliter leur crime.

J'ai pensé pour un moment qu'une autre espèce d'entente aurait pu avoir lieu, à savoir, que le Carporal Dimitropoulo étant de garde au Medressé aurait facilité l'entente des prisonniers avec Seliami, et que c'était pour cela qu'il aurait poussé les brigands à s'en informer de Seliamis. J'ai soigneusement examiné les listes des militaires qui avaient été de garde à la prison du Medressé à partir du $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{17\text{ Février}}{1\text{ Mars}}$, jour où la bande de brigands pénétra probablement en Attique, mais j'ai constaté qu'il n'a jamais été de garde à la prison et que pendant cet intervalle il ne se trouvait même pas à Athènes. En effet pendant le temps qui s'est écoulé du $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{21\text{ Septembre}}{3\text{ Octobre}}$ au $\frac{15}{27}$ Octobre, le Caporal Dimitropoulo était en détention préventive, ainsi qu'il appert de la dépêche ci-jointe du Commandant de Place, et ne fut relaxé que le $\frac{15}{27}$ Octobre, après avoir été examiné par le Juge d'Instruction qui fut convaincu comme moi qu'il n'y avait pas lieu de la poursuivre.

L'investigation minutieuse de tous les faits avait constaté, ainsi qu'il vient d'être dit, qu'aucune entente préalable ne pouvait avoir lieu. Cependant il restait deux points douteux à éclaircir : ou bien les aveux de cet individu étaient entièrement sincères, ou bien il forma le désir immoral de se représenter lui-même aux brigands comme ayant fait quelque chose pour eux, et de chercher à leur extorquer de l'argent au moyen de Seliami. C'est pourquoi, dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil, j'ai énoncée l'avis que sa conduite devait être examinée au point de vue de la conduite absolument irreprochable à laquelle tout militaire est tenu.

Mais à supposer, M. le Ministre, que malgré ce qui a été exposé plus haut il fût possible que l'instruction procédât à des investigations plus minutieuses sur ce point, qu'il y eût quelque lacune, le fait qu'il n'y eut pas d'accusation formulée contre Dimitropoulo, et que la Chambre du Conseil ne fut pas appelée à statuer sur le compte de ce dernier, n'a nullement porté préjudice aux droits, soit de l'autorité judiciaire compétente de procéder à de nouvelles investigations sur lui, soit des intéressés à demander un examen plus complet: droits qui, d'après la loi, sont au contraire restés intacts.

En ce qui concerne la mise en accusation de M. Noel dont il est question au commencement de la note de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, il ne me reste qu'à m'en rapporter aux considérants de l'ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal. M. Cookson sait bien que M. Noel a été regardé comme une des personnes dont la conduite devait être tirée au clair, et contre lesquelles une accusation a été formulée avec la connaissance et l'assentiment exprès de M. Cookson. Tous les inculpés couraient le danger d'être mis en accusation si l'appréciation des résultats de l'instruction par la Chambre du Conseil procurait des indications suffisantes à cela, et il est notoire que M. Noel a eu recours par son fondé de pouvoirs, au droit que donne la loi de former opposition contre l'ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel devant la Chambre des Mises en Accusation de la Cour d'Appel.

Ce qui précède prouve, à mon avis, que l'instruction a été conduite avec toute l'exactitude possible, M. Cookson l'ayant suivie et en ayant pris connaissance. C'est sur la proposition même de ce dernier qu'elle a été déclarée close. Je suis donc persuadé qu'après les explanations détaillées qui sont données par la présente, on voudra bien rendre sa véritable signification au fait isolé de la lettre de Dimitropoulo, sur lequel il y a eu malentendu et auquel on a attribué de la gravité par suite d'inductions erronées.

Quant à moi, ayant rempli mon devoir dans cette triste affaire avec une attention religieuse, j'ai tâché dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil, en tant que mes faibles moyens me le permettaient, de n'omettre aucun fait important constaté par cette instruction compliquée et unique pour ces dimensions. Je regrette bien les malentendus sur lequel je me suis vu obligé de répondre, mais il me reste en compensation la consolation que ces représentations ont été provoquées par ma loyale intention de comprendre dans mon rapport tous les faits afin qu'ils puissent tous être appréciés par tout le monde, et que les représentations en question ont eu pour point de départ non l'omission ou le travestissement, mais bien la révélation de faits—révélation suggérée non par le désir de favoriser quelqu'un, mais bien par l'intention de justifier la mise en accusation de toutes les personnes dont la conduite a été plus ou moins incriminée par l'instruction, et qu'on a cru devoir renvoyer par devant la Cour d'Assises pour rendre compte de leur conduite.

Ayant la responsabilité de mes actes, je suis prêt à me soumettre au contrôle le plus rigoureux, sans avoir à craindre qu'il soit jamais possible de m'attribuer le moindre blâme du chef d'accomplissement peu sincère de mes fonctions.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) A. PAPAFRANGOS.

(Translation.)

Athens, December 14, 1870.

HAVING perused the despatch of the Minister of Great Britain, I hasten to furnish to the Ministry, in conformity with their order of the 11th of the present month, the following particulars.

As is known to you, the undersigned had not at its commencement the direction of the judicial inquiry concerning the crime undertaken at Pikermi and consummated at Dilessi; namely, the assassination of the four captive strangers. It was only on the 13th of July that I was transferred from Zante to Athens, and was charged to co-operate in the continuation and completion of the judicial inquiry, under the direction of the Procureur General of the Royal Court of Athens.

During the first days the Procureur-General, myself, and the Juge Instructeur proceeded to certain interrogatories without the participation of the English delegates, because we had been expressly forbidden to admit them. Afterwards, however, the Minister of Justice informed me that it had been decided that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should be present at the inquiry and take cognizance of the documents, as had been the practice in the time of my predecessor. This order had been transmitted to me during the absence of the Procureur-General, who had gone to Chalcis, in order to

watch the course of the inquiries which were there carried on, and which related to the same crime.

Having examined the way in which the position of the English delegates in the time of my predecessor had been regulated, I ascertained that they did not assist at the interrogatories which took place before the Juge Instructeur, but that they and the Procureur du Roi proceeded to a previous investigation, after which the witnesses were sent before the ordinary Juge Instructeur.

In order to arrive at a full and entire understanding, I represented to the Minister of Justice that it appeared to me preferable that Messrs. Cookson and Allan should assist at all the interrogatories made before me and before the Juge d'Instruction, and that the records of the examinations made before us all should constitute the instruments of the inquiry. The Minister approved of my proposal and, when for the first time Messrs. Cookson and Allan presented themselves at my office, and I explained to them the system which I desired to follow, they expressed very markedly their satisfaction. It is thus that we have proceeded to the hearing and examination of a great number of witnesses and accused persons, confronting them with one another and repeating their depositions, without any difficulty arising, and I always begged Mr. Cookson to indicate to me the points which he considered as requiring to be elucidated. Mr. Cookson first declared to me that there no longer remained anything to throw light upon, and that the judicial inquiry was terminated. All the documents which Mr. Cookson asked me for, referring either to the judicial inquiry made before my arrival at Athens, or during the time when he was not present at the inquiry, his admission not having yet been approved of by the Ministry, or regarding acts in which he had participated but of which he wished to make a private study, I always made it a point of remitting to him. Such was the good faith which existed between us that we never took note of the documents given or received. Mr. Cookson in very obliging terms had declared to me that I could pursue with the Juge d'Instruction certain inquiries during a time when some hindrance occurred to him or when for some reason he could not be present there. It is thus that there took place in his absence the hearing of M. Moschovaki, which constitutes the most essential information for the accusation of Seliami. I communicated to Mr. Cookson on the first opportunity the result of these proceedings, which however were few in number, and I gave him to read the *procès-verbaux* every time that he asked me for them.

There are no means of proving accurately the documents of which Mr. Cookson took note, nor in which examinations he took part, nor on which points of the evidence we compared notes. The statement, one way or the other, of these facts must rest upon our good faith. Relying on the honourable character of Mr. Cookson I feel sure that all misunderstanding between us will be dispelled and that all difference of opinion will be viewed in the proper light.

It was after the publication of the decree of committal that you, M. le Ministre, informed me that the British Minister had stated verbally to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Mr. Cookson had not received information (1), of the report of the experts concerning the contents of the letter found upon the chief of the band, and of which the text, as read by the experts, has the greatest influence upon the discovery of the person who excited the brigands on the subject of insisting on an armistice. (2) Of the letters found in the hut of Seliami, which, according to my report addressed to the Chamber of Council, constitute one of the principal charges against Seliami, that he had abused his mission and excited the brigands to exact an amnesty as an indispensable condition of the deliverance of the captives. I lost no time in seeing Mr. Cookson, and I had with him a conversation the result of which was his withdrawing his first remark. Mr. Cookson recollected that I had stated to him my hesitation regarding the incorrect manner in which the letter in question had been read, and the doubts which might arise as to the real bearing of the text, and that I had at the same time expressed to him the opinion that it was necessary to decide through the experts the exact contents of that letter. Although I was not bound to make this communication to Mr. Cookson, nor to consult him on the choice of experts, yet I begged him urgently to indicate to me the persons whom he regarded as competent; because I thought and still think that we were persuing the same object, the discovery of the truth. Having completely agreed as to the choice of the persons to whom we should refer the examination of the paper, Mr. Cookson, who had to go to Corfu, left to me and the Juge Instructeur to follow out this examination. Neither I, nor the Juge Instructeur, assisted at the researches of the experts. We retired immediately after having delivered to them the letter, and made them take the desired oath.

Unfortunately I have not been more successful with Mr. Cookson as to his second remark on the subject of the letters found in the hut of Sel standing which gave occasion to the communication of the Bı It is this misunder- $\frac{10\text{th}}{22\text{nd}}$ of the present month, which maintains, 1. That Mr. Cookson, Minister, dated the did not learn, until after having read the report of the Procureur du great surprise, of the letters found on Seliami, letters which according to the opinion o existence constitute the most important thread of all that they possessed up to t inister, discovering the truth in the affair in question. 2. That Mr. Cookson, having Procureur du Roi for information regarding the documents relating to this disc for found that by the depositions of the witnesses it was proved that C. Seliami, the pers chosen by General Soutzo as Agent to the Hellenic Government to enter into communication with the brigands, was himself the bearer of two letters addressed to their chiefs and found in his hut. 3. That it was Pierre Dimitropoulo who, under the false name of Pierre Catzouli, wrote the letter dated the $\frac{5\text{th}}{17\text{th}}$ April, in which he demanded his share in the ransom. That this man was the corporal who commanded the detachment charged to accompany the travellers to Marathon. That in separating himself from the persons whom he ought to have protected, he was the immediate cause of their being arrested with such facility. Yet that the Procureur du Roi took no steps for prosecuting him. 4. That the second letter, dated the $\frac{6\text{th}}{18\text{th}}$ April, signed Andritsos, had perhaps a less immediate influence on the assault at Pikermes, but that it contains urgent requests for money, and recommended to the brigands to insist on a general amnesty in favour of all the brigands and of all their friends, confined or free. Yet the Procureur du Roi had not demanded, even on this event, the putting on his trial of the person who had written this letter, although its authenticity was incontestable, and though the crime which it helped to bring about was the same which has led to Mr. Noel being put upon his trial. 5. Finally, the Minister observes that the Procureur du Roi, in order to explain his silence on this occasion, reminded Mr. Cookson, in fact, that on one occasion he had expressed the opinion that Seliami was the first who suggested to the brigands the idea of an amnesty, but, as he did not give any particular reasons in support of his opinion, Mr. Cookson regarded this assertion as merely a conclusion drawn from the bad character for which Seliami was well known, as also from other depositions communicated previously to Mr. Cookson. The Minister criticises the conduct of the Procureur du Roi, and thinks that his negligence gave a decisive blow to the sincerity of the whole inquiry.

I have never believed, M. le Ministre, that my report upon a matter which concerns such important interests, and in regard to which the accused and the witnesses may be counted by hundreds, of whom several were examined on two or three different occasions, upon a matter investigated by several Juges d'Instruction in different localities during whole months, could be allowed to pass without giving rise to grave criticisms, despite the attention which I have given to it, the trouble it has cost me, and the proofs of sincerity and good faith which I have displayed. But it is with sincere pleasure that I have seen that my work, when submitted to an examination by Mr. Cookson, extending over several days, has elicited no other criticisms than those just pointed out. I lose no time in answering them, treating them collectively, as they are based on the same foundation and proceed from the same cause, namely, from the letters found in the hut of Seliami.

Adjutant Docos, commanding a detachment in the commune of Marathon, upon being interrogated in the presence of Mr. Cookson, was unable to state any circumstance of the slightest value. I begged him to endeavour to procure such information as his position enabled him to collect, information that might throw light upon the inquiry as to the time during which the brigands remained in the vicinity of Pikermi, and particularly upon the circumstances of Seliami's brothers. M. Docos made a search in the hut itself of Seliami. On the 19th September, at 5 P.M., I received a report from him transmitting two letters: one dated 8th April was signed Andritzos, and had been written in the prison of Medressé; the other was signed Pierre Catsouli, corporal, and was dated on the 5th of April.

I transmitted immediately these documents to the Juge d'Instruction, and during the same evening I proceeded with him to the prison of Medressé, where it was proved by the interrogatory to which we submitted the condemned persons, Andritzos, Macrycosta, and A. Seliami, also by the seizure of different papers written in their own hands, that the former of these letters had been written by the hand of the first of these condemned men. The next day, Sunday, I went at a very early hour, alone, to the Commandant de Place of the capital, and I asked him to inform me if there were in the army a corporal of the name of Pierre Catzouli, and what was the place of his residence. After a minute examinati it was proved that there was not in the army

nastened alone to the prison of Medressé, where, having
a corporal of that name examination, I succeeded in ascertaining the distinguishing
subjected C. Seliami) of the corporal who had remitted to him the second letter.
features (" signale-ly to the Commandant de Place. I communicated to his reporter
I returned imr-rnished by Seliami, and I recommended to him strongly to occupy
delay in finding out the corporal in question.
the inform-owing day the Reporter caused to be brought the Corporal Pierre Dimitro-
himselfo, after being subjected to an examination by us two, acknowledged at once
was he who had written and remitted this letter to Seliami under the false name
Pierre Catzouli, and he gave, with regard to his conduct, the explanations contained
in his interrogatory. The same day 21 September, 3 October, I went to Mr. Cookson, whom I found slightly indisposed from an eruption of the skin. I told him that they had discovered new proofs very compromising against Seliami, because they had seized letters from the condemned to the brigands—letters transmitted by him. I cannot recollect word for word what was then said between Mr. Cookson and myself—Mr. Cookson afterwards remembered our interview only when I reminded him of it—besides, I do not in the least intend to place in doubt the veracity of all that has been advanced by the honourable Mr. Cookson; but I cannot comprehend, and with good reason, how it could happen that I should go to Mr. Cookson, and that I should speak to him of Seliami without having any new fact to communicate to him, but merely to repeat to him the suspicions already formed regarding him. I assure you, M. le Ministre, that I was painfully affected when I learned that representations touching my sincerity had been made, because in my report to the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal, mention is made of certain facts (unknown to Mr. Cookson, as he affirms) which were not of a nature to shelter or excuse the real culprits, but which tended, on the contrary, to demonstrate the perfidy of Seliami, and which showed that it was he who had first asked the brigands to insist on an amnesty.

The question of these letters in their bearings on the representations of the British Minister ought, in my opinion, M. le Ministre, to be examined under three different points of view.

1. If a communication on the subject of these letters was made to Mr. Cookson, and by what chance it was omitted to do so.

2. Whether the authors of these letters were liable to be made the object of a criminal prosecution, and why they have not been so.

3. What is the bearing of these letters on the judicial inquiry as a whole, and whether they could furnish ground for ulterior researches.

As to the first point, in accordance with what I have had the honour of previously stating to you, there was not solely between Mr. Cookson and me a simple understanding in the form contemplated by the Convention made between the Minister of Justice and the British Minister, viz., "that Mr. Cookson should have the right to assist at all the interrogatories, and to confront the witnesses and the persons cited." Mr. Cookson will doubtless have no difficulty in acknowledging that, wishing to profit by his lights and by the knowledge which he had of the affair, from having followed the course of the inquiry while I was not yet at Athens as Procureur du Roi, I consulted him always as to the different measures to be taken for carrying out the inquiry. He several times brought me the list of witnesses whom we interrogated together, and we combined our efforts to bring all the details out to the clearest light. We therefore pushed the investigation with such activity, with the object of discovering the truth, that Mr. Cookson was the first to perceive that in some cases there was danger lest the truth should escape us, or lest it should be set aside by perverse men, who, urged on by vile passions and personal interests, furnished him with false information. While passing over in silence all the other cases of this nature, it is enough for me—appealing to the fair dealing of Mr. Cookson—to remind him how they discovered the manœuvres of the notorious Juge de Paix, Papayannou, who during whole months played with justice, profiting by the ignorance of the Representatives of Great Britain regarding the men and the affairs of the country.

I must also acknowledge that Mr. Cookson showed an entire confidence in me, which, however, imposed upon me the greatest obligations. Oh! they may perhaps reproach me with having acted with too much zeal, but never with having failed in performing my duties, whether towards society or whether towards the Representatives of Great Britain.

I have already said that on the receipt of these letters I hastened to do all that was in my power to prove their authenticity, as also their authors and senders or bearers; and that, having gone without delay to Mr. Cookson, I communicated to him all that I knew on this matter. Mr. Cookson remembered our interview, and particularly what we said regarding Seliami; but, unfortunately, we do not agree as to the tenor of our conversation. I must have had some purpose in keeping Mr. Cookson in ignorance of the letters in question. But this idea is inadmissible, for Mr. Cookson had already seen those papers which I had remitted to him as soon as he told me that he had no knowledge of them, and he was convinced (as is also acknowledged by the British Minister) that the authenticity of these letters is incontestably proved by the examinations which took place, and that it has been demonstrated that it was Seliami who undertook to transmit them to the brigands. This being admitted, why should I have kept silence, especially from the time when I went with this object to Mr. Cookson to speak to him of Seliami?

Did I, in my Report to the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal, pass over these letters in silence? No; for the simple reading of this Report, where the letters in question are expressly mentioned, has given occasion to these representations.

Mr. Cookson knows very well that I knew better than any one else that Seliami was the first who was sent to the brigands to act in favour of the prisoners, and that after the first perusal of the brief I had conceived suspicions regarding him.

He knows also that during whole months they had not made researches with the object of proving on what special day this man was sent to the brigands, in what manner and how often he was sent, and what he said on his return to Athens as to the demands of the bandits. All this was not proved except by the interrogatory of Moschovaki, which I commenced without any request to this effect having been made to me. This deposition served as the first basis for establishing the perfidy of Seliami, which was afterwards completely demonstrated by the accidental discovery of these letters, in consequence of my urgent requests to the Adjutant Dolos that he should institute inquires as to the conduct of Seliami. It is thus that, by a skilful and conscientious mode of action, they obtained, M. le Ministre, a solution of the most important question in this sad affair, namely, who had first instigated the brigands to insist on an amnesty. This point might have remained unknown for ever, for the discovery of the culprit depended principally on an investigation to which I devoted much attention, namely, to find out who had seen the brigands on the 1st of April, because on that day, in the morning, the brigands had set free Lord Muncaster, although exacting a ransom or an amnesty, whereas towards the evening they exacted an amnesty as a *sine quâ non* condition of the deliverance of the prisoners. I have furnished a solution of this question in the full details given in pages 23 and 24 of my Report to the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal, where I have brought forward all the proofs which inculpate Seliami. And yet these discoveries, of which the correctness is admitted as the result of the judicial inquiry, have furnished the ground for reproaches against the real nature of the inquiry, so that, after having furnished the whole history of this sad drama, I find myself under the disagreeable neccessity of defending myself.

I am convinced, M. le Ministre, that a misconception has taken place in the interview which I had with Mr. Cookson on this subject, and that, after the publication of the Order of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," greater importance is attributed to these letters than they can really possess. This will be proved by the examination of the two other questions which they raise.

As to the second point. The letters in question, with reference to the character of him who undertook to remit them to the brigands, namely, C. Seliami, who at the same time undertook to serve as an intermediary in favour of the captives, are an overwhelming evidence against this man, and reveal, as I have already said, his bad faith; but if we consider those letters with reference to their authors, even should we find in them a criminal intention, they do not yet furnish ground for penal prosecution: for this step it is requisite that the criminal intention be further followed by acts. Now, in the case which now occupies us, this intention is considered as having remained as a project in their minds; for it is undeniable that those letters were not remitted to the brigands, and that neither did Seliami proceed to them after having received the letters, but that he threw them into the pocket of his vest, and that it was not till five months afterwards that they were found there sealed in his hut, so that the judicial authority could not prosecute the authors of those letters.

As to the third point. In order to prove if these letters could furnish ground for other researches, of a nature to exercise an influence on the finding of the judicial inquiry, it is necessary that they be seriously examined from the three aspects of their contents, of the persons who wrote them, and of the end aimed at by their writers. I might again here put forward the observation that papers which in the eye of the law are considered as not having reached their destination could not serve as a point of departure for inquiries tending to a judicial prosecution. However, I must acknowledge that, in view of the grave nature of this sad affair, I have thought it desirable that every point ought to be elucidated.

One of these letters was written in the prison of Medressi by Andritzos Macrycosta, who was condemned to hard labour for life, and was about to be tried for acts involving the punishment of death. He besought the brigands to insist on an amnesty not only for themselves, but, besides, for their imprisoned friends and even for the author of this letter. Thus, between the letter now under consideration and that found on the Chief of the band, for which Mr. Noel was sent before the jury, there are two capital differences. On the one hand the letter of Macrycosta had not reached the brigands, but was found sealed in the cabin of Seliami five months afterwards; on the other hand this letter is the work of a desperate man who, according to a natural right, seeks to save himself. Even supposing that Macrycosta could be punished for having written this letter, all pursuit against his person would be without practical effect, because this act only involves the punishment of confinement.

The second letter, which, as is well-known, was not remitted to the brigands but was found sealed, is written as follows:—

"Mr. Arvanitaki,—Receive my salutations through Costa Seliami, because some of the men of the band who served as guides under Scattza, are my friends. Know, meanwhile, that if I had been among you the things which have occurred would not have been committed. As to my opinion, ask Seliami about it, and I, even if I am a soldier to-day, to-morrow shall be independent. If you are so disposed, do you and your companions give me a share of the ransom. Your friend, Pierre Catzouli, Corporal. The 5th April, 1870."

In his interrogatory, which has already been submitted to Mr. Cookson with the letter, the Corporal Dimitropoulo maintains that he had only acted in this manner with the object of sounding Seliami, and in order to be able through him to approach the brigands and to assist in the deliverance of the captives. It was for this that he feigned to be the friend of Seliami, and to have a fellow-feeling with the brigands, to whom he was completely unknown; and it was for this likewise that he placed at the foot of his letter the false name Catzouli, under the supposition that, as this Catzouli had served as a guide under M. Scattza, he might be known to some of the brigands, who, probably on that account would have shown confidence in him. This justification of Dimitropoulo, taken in connection with his spontaneous avowal that it was he who had written this letter at a wine shop at Cephissia, and had remitted it to Seliami, as also the contents of the letter, which does not disclose any antecedent relation between him and the brigands,—this justification, I say, has appeared to us as very probable, the more so as they have been unable to discover any connection as having existed between him and the brigands, who came originally from Adrianople. I have thought, therefore, that it is not with a criminal object that he has written this letter, as to which he was so little anxious subsequently that he did not destroy it. But still, the demand addressed to the brigands in this letter to give him, if it appeared good to them, a portion of the ransom, and again the phrase "if he had been there himself the things which had passed would not have taken place," have caused me to form a suspicion that there may have existed a previous understanding between them, and that it was for this mutual understanding that he wished to be recompensed.

Wherefore I carefully inquired as to the day when this Corporal had knowledge of the excursion of the travellers and of the part which he took in their escort. From all the investigations which had been made before the discovery of his letter, and which are contained in my report to the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal, (Chapter V)it resulted in an incontestable manner that on the $\substack{\text{30th March,}\\ \text{11th April,}}$ at noon, whilst the travellers had arrived at Marathon, the chief of the detachment of troops cantoned in the commune of that name, having received from the commandant of the flying column the order to watch over the safety of the road, sent twelve men under the guide Kambitzi, among whom was the Corporel Dimitropoulo. This detachment met the travellers on their return to Athens, at the Wells, and there the guide Kambitzi, with eight men, went in front of the carriages, and Dimitropoulo, with three soldiers, remained as a rear guard. The carriages going more quickly than the guards, distanced the guide Kambitzi thus left behind, and, after a journey of two hours, fell into the ambuscade of the brigands. The chief of the detachment sent from Cephissia by the commandant of the flying column, with five soldiers to accompany the travellers, both on their excursion to Marathon and on their return, and whom on coming back they met at a placed called Kapsala (about twenty minutes' walk a-head of the point where the capture took place), was Corporal Rhasis.

Thus it is upon erroneous information that the British Minister's note contains one of the gravest inferences, namely, that the separation of Corporal Dimitropoulo from the travellers facilitated their capture. It appears from all this that Corporal Dimitropoulo had no knowledge of the travellers' excursion until they were returning from Marathon, that he was acting as rearguard at a distance of two hours' march from the place of capture, and that consequently it was impossible for him to have come to an understanding previously with the brigands, or to have facilitated their crime.

I did fancy for a moment that an understanding of another kind might have existed, viz.: that Corporal Dimitropoulo being on guard at Medressé might have assisted in bringing about the understanding between the prisoners and Seliami, and that for this he had urged the brigands to inquire regarding him from Seliami.

I have carefully examined the lists of the soldiers who had been on guard at the prison of Medressé from the date of $\frac{17\text{ February}}{1\text{ March}}$, the day when the band of brigands probably penetrated into Attica, but I ascertained that there never was a guard at the prison, and that during this interval he was not even at Athens. In fact, during the time which elapsed from the $\frac{21\text{ September}}{3\text{ October}}$, to the $\frac{15}{27}$ October, Corporal Dimitropoulo was under preventive detention, as appears from the subjoined despatch of the Commandant de Place, and was not released till the $\frac{15}{27}$ October, after having been examined by the Juge d'Instruction, who was convinced with me that there was no ground for prosecuting him.

The minute investigation into all the facts had proved, as has just been said, that no previous understanding could have existed. Still there remained two doubtful points to clear up. Either the declarations of this man were entirely sincere, or he conceived the immoral desire of representing himself to the brigands as having done something for them, and of seeking to extort money from them through Selianis. It is on this account that in my report to the Chamber of Council I expressed the opinion that his conduct ought to be examined from the point of view of the absolutely irreproachable conduct which is binding upon every soldier.

But even, supposing, M. le Ministre, that, in spite of what has been stated above, it were possible that the judicial inquiry could proceed to more minute investigations on this point, and that there was some deficiency, the fact that there was no accusation drawn up against Dimitropoulo, and that the Chamber of Council was not called upon to decide regarding him, has in no way prejudiced the rights, either of the competent judicial authority to proceed to fresh investigations with regard to him, or those of the persons interested to demand a more complete examination: rights, which, according to the law, remain, on the contrary, intact.

As to subjecting Mr. Noel to trial, of which mention is made in the commencement of the note of the British Minister, it only remains for me to refer to the reasons stated in the order of the Chamber of the Council of the Tribunal. Mr. Cookson knows well that Mr. Noel was regarded as one of the persons whose conduct ought to be brought to light, and against whom an accusation had been drawn up with the knowledge and express assent of Mr. Cookson. All the persons inculpated ran the risk of being placed under accusation if the impressions formed of the results of the inquiry by the Chamber of Council should furnish grounds for such a course; and it is notorious that Mr. Noel had recourse, through those empowered to act for him, to the right which the law gives him to protest before the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" of the Court of Appeal against the order of the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal.

What precedes proves, in my opinion, that the judicial inquiry has been conducted with all the exactitude possible, Mr. Cookson having followed its course, and having had cognizance thereof. It was, indeed, on the proposal of the latter that it was declared to be closed. I am persuaded, therefore, that after the detailed explanations furnished by the present paper, people will have the goodness to assign its real significance to the isolated fact of the letter of Dimitropoulo, as to which there has been a misapprehension, and to which they have attached importance in consequence of erroneous inductions.

As for myself, having fulfilled my duty in this sad affair with a scrupulous attention, I have tried in my Report to the Chamber of Council, as far as my feeble means permitted me, to omit no important fact proved by this judicial inquiry, so complicated and unique in its dimensions.

I much regret the misapprehensions which I have felt myself obliged to answer, but there remains to me in compensation the consolation that these representations have been provoked by my loyal intention to comprise in my Report all the facts, in order that they might all be appreciated by the whole world, and that the representations in question have had as their starting-point, not the omission nor the distortion, but truly the disclosure of facts—a disclosure suggested not by the desire to favour any one, but rather by the intention to justify the accusation of all the persons whose conduct has been more or less incriminated by the judicial inquiry, and whom it has been considered necessary to send before the Court of Assizes to render an account of their conduct.

Being responsible for my acts, I am ready to submit myself to the most rigorous control, without having to fear that it will ever be possible to attribute to me the slightest blame as to the *bonâ fide* manner in which I have performed the functions devolving upon me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAPAFRANGOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 72.

Mr. Erskine to M. Christopoulos.

Sir, *Athens, January* 6, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the $\frac{19\text{th}}{31\text{st}}$ ultimo, respecting the course pursued by the Procureur du Roi with reference to the late judicial inquiry.

As your observations are based principally upon the Report addressed by the Procureur du Roi to the Minister of Justice, I have communicated that document to Mr. Cookson, who is best able to deal with its contents, and I herewith inclose an extract from that gentleman's reply, in which the statements of M. Papafrango are minutely examined.

The main point, as I have already pointed out, on which M. Papafrango and Mr. Cookson are at issue is, that the latter accuses the Procureur du Roi of a distinct breach of the agreement of May 20 last, in taking depositions in respect to portions of the case avowedly of great consequence, without the knowledge or presence of the legal representatives of Her Majesty's Government, and of subsequently concealing from them that he had done so.

Towards the close of your letter there is, I am aware, an expression implying some doubt on the subject, viz., "ayant pour point de départ les lettres dont Mr. Cookson prétend n'avoir pas pris connaissance." But M. Papafrango had never even alleged that these letters were communicated to Mr. Cookson until after the close of the inquiry, when it was, of course, too late for him to avail himself of their contents.

I may add that Mr. Cookson was in the habit, as the inquiry proceeded, of addressing detailed reports to me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and that I was in daily, if not hourly, communication with him on any point of interest. But Mr. Cookson has never, until the publication of the "Ordonnance," made the least allusion either verbally, or in writing, to the important discovery which has given rise to this correspondence.

I am, therefore, entitled to assume as a fact that the letters were not shown to Mr. Cookson.

The matters touched upon in M. Papafrango's Report to the Minister of Justice have been already so fully discussed by Mr. Cookson that the only further observation I deem necessary is, that I persist in thinking that Petros Dimitropoulos was in a position to influence the movements of the detachment which ought to have escorted the unfortunate travellers from Marathon to Pikermes. Spiro Kambitzi may, as is alleged by you, Sir, have had charge of the detachment, although it is not very obvious how a mere guide attached to the flying column could have exercised legitimate authority over a non-commissioned officer of the army.

At all events my words were:—"This man was the corporal in command of the very detachment which ought to have accompanied the travellers from Marathon, and whose separation from them was the immediate cause of their being captured with such facility."

To this you reply:—"L'auteur de la seconde lettre, Pierre Dimitropoulos, n'est pas le caporal qui devait accompagner les voyageurs de Marathon, car celui-ci s'appelle Rasi, tandis que Pierre Dimitropoulos était placé sous les ordres du guide Cambissi."

. . . But it is not denied by me that a detachment under Corporal Rasi was on the Marathon road, although Mr. Cookson has conclusively shown that the larger detachment, whether under Cambissi or Dimitropoulos, was ordered by Lieutenant Angheli to accompany the travellers also.

It only remains for me to notice the concluding paragraph of your note, stating that the Hellenic Government will have no difficulty in assenting to the suggestion of the Procureur du Roi that a fresh investigation should take place, in regard to the suppressed letters, as affecting Petros Dimitropoulos and Andritza.

As this, Sir, is the only means of redress still open to us, I should have at once closed with this proposal had it not been qualified by the remark that the inquiry already terminated could not legally be resumed.

Without wishing to prescribe to the Hellenic Government the extent to which it may still be legally possible to reverse any of the conclusions of M. Papafrango's Report to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," I think I can take upon myself to say that no adjustment of this matter will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government as satisfactory or final which does not afford Mr. Cookson the opportunity of demanding the revision of any part of the "Ordonnance" of the "Chambre de Mises en Accusation" to which he may take exception,—as that decree is undeniably grounded in a great measure upon the report of a functionary who has been shown to have violated a deliberate compact between Her Majesty's Government and that of Greece.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 72.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, January* 4, 1871.

IN compliance with your instructions I have the honour to submit some observations on the statement of the Procureur du Roi which accompanies the note of M. Christopoulos of the $\frac{19\text{th}}{31\text{st}}$ ultimo.

As satisfactory explanations have already passed between M. Papafrango and me at our interview of the 20th ultimo respecting the communication of the report of the body of experts on the true reading of the letter found on the body of Christos Arvanitaki, it is unnecessary for me to say anything on this point, which forms no part of the subject-matter of your note.

Further, as to the original accusation of Mr. Noel, referred to incidentally in your note, I admit that when the intention of including Mr. Noel was communicated to me, I did not think it my duty to offer any opposition.

Nor have I anything to object to the history given by M. Papafrango of the mode in which the examinations, from the 14th of August to the 29th of October, were conducted under his direction, in the presence of Mr. Allan and myself. It agrees with my own previous Reports, in which I had the satisfaction of expressing our approval of the mode of carrying on that part of the inquiry which was under our immediate observation.

But, unfortunately, when I come to the question which really forms the subject of your note, my agreement in the facts and inferences contained in M. Papafrango's statement, ceases in a very great degree.

The complaint which you addressed to the Hellenic Government is this:—That the Convention of the 20th May has been violated by the evidence as to the two letters found in the hut of Costa Seliamis, having been taken in the absence, and without the knowledge of Mr. Allan and myself; and that this violation is of a more suspicious and serious character, in consequence of the importance of the contents of these letters, and the clue which they might afford to subsequent investigation.

1. As to the fact of the concealment of this evidence.

On the very few occasions to which M. Papafrango refers, when we did not insist upon being present at examinations held here in Athens, I never omitted to ask for the depositions, which Mr. Allan and I perused, translated, or abstracted. At the same time this, like all our other proceedings, was noted in a diary kept for the purpose, and now in my possession. This practice of ours is illustrated by the very case cited by M. Papafrangos, of the witness Moschovaki, examined without my presence at Athens, on the $\frac{16}{28}$th October, and whose translated deposition I have with the rest of the "dossier."

It is, however, a noticeable fact that my reason on this occasion, as far as I can recollect, for not attending was, that M. Papafrango intimated to me that he did not think my presence was necessary, as M. Moschovaki was only to be examined as to the fact of the mission of Seliamis from the Greek Government to the brigands, in order that this might be formally recorded. Yet M. Papafrangos now represents this evidence of M. Moschovaki as the first basis of what he calls, and not without reason, the most important part of the whole inquiry, namely, who first suggested to the brigands the idea of amnesty as a condition of the release of their captives. He then takes credit to himself for being the first to furnish proof of this by the examination of M. Moschovaki, which, he says, suggested to him the perfidy of Seliamis which was later ("plus tard") confirmed by the discovery of the letters, whereas the deposition of M. Moschovaki bears the date of the $\frac{16}{28}$th October, nearly a month after the day on which M. Papafrangos admits he received the report of the discovery from M. Docos.

I need hardly say that if I had then known anything of the existence of these letters, or of the examinations which have taken place in the previous month, I should not have omitted to be present at the interrogation of M. Moschovaki, and much more if I had thought his evidence of the importance which M. Papafrango now attaches to it.

This explanation is necessary in order to show the nature of the evidence by which, apart from any question of memory or personal credibility, it might have been established that no communication was made either to Mr. Allan or me of the depositions taken here in Athens on the $\substack{\text{19th September}\\\text{1st October}}$, $\substack{\text{20th September}\\\text{2nd October}}$, $\substack{\text{21st September}\\\text{3rd October}}$, $\frac{12}{24}$th and $\frac{15}{17}$th October. But on this point the Procureur du Roi does not directly question the accuracy of the statement in your note of the 22nd ultimo, nor does he venture to say that it is not the fact that on the $\substack{\text{19th September}\\\text{1st October}}$ Andréas Macrocostas and Athanasius Seliamis, on the $\substack{\text{20th September}\\\text{2nd October}}$ Costa Seliamis, on the $\substack{\text{21st September}\\\text{3rd October}}$ Peter Dimitropoulos, on the $\frac{12}{24}$th of October M. Docos, and on the $\frac{15}{27}$th October P. Dimitropoulos a second time, were examined here in Athens by himself and the Juge d'Instruction, in the absence and without the knowledge of Mr. Allan or me. Indeed, from the narrative given by M. Papafrangos of his proceedings when the report of M. Docos reached him it might almost appear that in their eagerness to make investigations both he and the Juge d'Instruction, to use his own expression by chance (parhasard), forgot the very existence of the legal Representatives of Her Majesty's Government with whom they had already for more than a month been in almost daily communication respecting the prosecution of the inquiry. Though, to say the truth, the reason for such haste or for their nocturnal visit to the prison is not very apparent, inasmuch as the persons to be examined were exactly in the same position of confinement as they had been for some months, and a period of ten days had already elapsed since the discovery of the two letters by M. Docos.

But, according to M. Papafrango, though he did not invite my presence or that of Mr. Allan at the examinations, he, the next day, $\substack{\text{21st September}\\\text{3rd October}}$, after they had been formally concluded, sought without delay to repair this omission by a visit to me for the express purpose of communicating the result of his energetic action during the two preceding days, at which interview he told me all he knew on the subject ("tout ce qu'il savait sur ce sujet"); and he goes on to say that when he recalled this visit to my memory I admitted it, though I did not agree with him as to the extent of the communication then made to me.

I regret much, Sir, that nearly the same difficulty which I then felt in acquiescing in the account of the alleged interview of the $\substack{\text{21st September}\\\text{3rd October}}$, should extend to that which he now gives of what passed between us on the 20th ultimo. I feel bound to say that all that I then distinctly admitted was, that on one occasion M. Papafrangos did mention to me that he had detected in Costa Seliamis the emissary of the Greek Government, the man who first suggested the idea of amnesty to the Arvanitaki, and that he had been the bearer of letters to them to that effect. This conclusion I then told him that I took, as stated in my letter to you of the 21st ultimo, to be drawn from the evidence with which I was already acquainted, and it had, indeed, been arrived at by you as long ago as the 7th of May, when you wrote to Lord Clarendon (Parliamentary Papers, 1870, Greece, No. 9, page 23). "It would almost look as if Alexander was the person who supplied the information as to the travellers' movements, and as if this Costa was the medium of communication with the brigands." If I did not deny altogether the visit of the 3rd of October, it certainly was not because I then had or now have any recollection of it, or of the object which M. Papafrangos assigns for it. At that time I had only been favoured with a visit from M. Papafrangos on one previous occasion, and I am, therefore, somewhat surprised that I cannot recall this second one, as well as that there should be no record of it in our diary, though there are entered all the official visits which Mr. Allan or I received, even from those whom, like yourself, we were constantly seeing. It is still more remarkable that I should not have mentioned it at once either to my colleague occupying the same apartment (who has been communicated with, and has replied that he knows nothing of such a visit), or to you, Sir, whom I saw almost every day, and to whom, as you know, I communicated everything of the slightest interest bearing on the inquiry, which was the object of my mission to Athens. But it would be strangest of all to me if, when my attention was so pointedly directed to this new point in the evidence, I had not sufficient interest in the discharge of my duty to desire, not merely to see the evidence which had been taken, but to hear some explanation of the reasons why I had not been invited to be present.

I think, after this explanation, no doubt will be felt even by the Greek Government that the evidence taken as to the letters found in the hut of Seliamis was concealed altogether from the British legal representatives up to the time of the publication of the "Ordonnance of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation."

2. As to the importance of this evidence, and the inferences to be drawn from its concealment.

M. Papafrangos advances three reasons why no conclusion unfavourable to his good faith can be made:—

1st. There is, according to M. Papafrangos, an entire absence of any possible motive on his part for such a course of conduct. And he proceeds to say (unless the French translation misrepresents him) that he could have had no such motive, because I had already seen the papers which he transmitted to me as soon as I told him that I was not acquainted with them. I am loth to infer that in this sentence M. Papafrangos is intentionally misleading those whom he addresses, but he somewhat strangely confuses two periods completely different, and appears to argue that because after the publication of his Report I did see the papers through the clue which that document afforded me, therefore, at the time when the evidence itself was taken without my knowledge, they could not have been withheld from me for any sinister motive.

2nd. In effect, therefore, he here only urges, in a somewhat deceptive form, his second argument, from the fact that in his Report to the Chamber he was the first to call my attention to this evidence against Seliamis; a defence which amounts to this, that in his Report he did not suppress what he confesses is by far the most important evidence against a man who had already been formally accused of complicity in the crime of the Arvanitei band.

I think, however, the value even of this plea will be considerably lessened by a comparison between M. Papafrangos's Report and the evidence on which it professes to be based; the passage in the Report is as follows (see Inclosure 1 in this Report): this paragraph is remarkable for what it omits and what it contains. There is no mention whatever of the facts):—

(1.) That the Corporal Peter Dimitropoulo, who wrote the second letter so singularly described as a letter of recommendation to Seliamis, was a sub-officer of the detachment of soldiers in attendance on the travellers on their road from Marathon to Pikermes; or that he is the same Corporal Dimitropoulo mentioned in the 5th section of the Report as having given evidence of the alleged warning by his superior, the guide Spero Kambitzis, to Alexander Anemoyanni.

(2.) That the letter itself contains a request that the writer may receive a share of the ransom of the captives.

This paragraph contains also statements not borne out by the evidence. First. Corporal Dimitropoulo is described as having of his own accord confessed that it was he who wrote the letter signed Petro Catzoulis; whereas the deposition itself shows that it was only after he had been required to write * * and had done so in a hand evidently identical with that of the $\frac{5}{17}$th of April, and had been questioned about Seliamis, that he acknowledged its authorship. Second. The Report states that the object of Dimitropoulos in writing this letter was, that by feigning friendship for Seliamis, he might discover his plans and those of the brigands; whereas in his examination the corporal says nothing about any such design or any feigning of friendship for Seliamis, whom he admits that he knew before, but merely that he intended to get near the brigands in plain clothes and see if he could free the captives. Third. The proper measures which, according to the Report, had been taken with respect to this step of the non-commissioned officer, as one opposed to his duty as a soldier, appear from the present statement of the Procureur du Roi to have been merely that he was in arrest with a view to being tried for a month and then discharged when the examinations into the affair of Dilessi were closed. Fourth. There is no trace in the examinations which have been communicated to me of the inquiries which were so perseveringly made to discover whether Costa Seliamis had any communication here in Athens with other persons besides those who commissioned him to negotiate with the brigands. Fifth. The inference that it was not possible for Seliamis to have had such communications does not appear to be justified by the evidence of M. Moschovaki, which on this point is merely as follows:—"After consideration with General Soutzo I thought of Costa Seliamis as a proper person to find out the band of Takos, where it was going, and the intention of the brigands with regard to the ransom of their prisoners, as he was a Vlach shepherd and a man of intelligence. I sent a gendarme to fetch him, and he came and met General Soutzo. The same evening he was sent off in a carriage with a gendarme that he might not be arrested on the way. He went first to his own hut" (at Kilokerisa, on the road from Pikermes to Marathon), to take what was necessary for his journey, and then went on to meet the brigands, provided with a letter from General Soutzo, and from me.

I have made this minute criticism of this passage in M. Papafrango's Report because I cannot but think that when candidly examined, it is far from affording proof of the reporter's design to sum up the evidence in respect to these letters with an impartiality and completeness calculated to remove any suspicions which might be entertained in consequence of the concealment of the evidence itself from the British Legal Representatives.

(3.) The third argument of the Procureur du Roi, in reply to the complaint addressed by you to the Greek Government, is, that in his opinion these letters are not capable of forming the ground of a criminal charge against any one but the bearer—Seliamis, and that an exaggerated importance has been attached to them. On the first point, which is one of Greek criminal jurisprudence, I can only venture to pronounce an opinion with deference and hesitation; but I should certainly have thought, from a comparison of Articles 47, 48, and 54 of the Penal Code (on the subject of criminal attempts) with Articles 57 and 72 (under which Mr. Noel and the other persons at Chalcis were accused), that an attempt to give advice (*συμβουλήν*) to the brigands, would be on the same footing with the accomplished offence with which these persons are charged, and that the attempt could not possibly be considered as coming in any way under the exceptions specified in Articles 51, 52, and 53, of the same Code, nor the letters themselves, in their bearing on the culpability of the writers, as null and void (*non avenues*). If this be so, the difference between the offence of Macrocostas and that of the other persons accused of advising the brigands to insist on the amnesty, however great the difference in his moral guilt, would be one merely of degree. That this man should not have been accused is probably to be regretted on account of the light which might have been thrown by his trial on the communications of the brigands, rather than for the sake of punishing him.

With respect to Corporal Dimitropoulos the case is very different. His letter does not contain any advice to the brigands, but its contents are of such an excessively suspicious character that by itself it would, in my opinion, afford sufficient ground for accusing him of being an accomplice before the fact in the act of brigandage, perpetrated at Pikermes; and the perusal of his examination serves, in my opinion, rather to incriminate than to exculpate him.

It is set out in Inclosure No. 2 in this Report. On this evidence the following obervations suggest themselves:—

1. That this man was for months before the capture in the neighbourhood of Pikermes, and of the place, where, according to the theory of M. Papafrango, the Arvanitei band had been harboured for some months by the Vlach shepherds, of whom the family of Seliamis are best known.

2. That, far from having feigned friendship for Seliamis, he confesses to have known him before.

3. That the corporal does not say that Peter Katzoulis had been a guide under Scaltza, and we have no reason to suppose that such a person as this Katzoulis ever existed, or that it is not a concerted name by which Dimitropoulos is known to the brigands.

4. That from the complete list of witnesses given to me by M. Papafrango it does not appear that the Sergeant Yerasimos Dimitrion had ever been examined, though his confirmation of the Corporal's story, that the latter confided to him his having written this letter, would certainly have added some probability to the strange account given of its real object.

5. The explanation given by Dimitropoulos (in his supplementary examination on October $\frac{15}{27}$) of the expression, "If I had been there, what has happened would not have happened," is so violently improbable as coming from one who wished to repre-

sent himself as a friend of the brigands, and who asks for the share of the ransom, as, in my opinion, greatly to aggravate the *primâ facie* case against him.

Of the whole of this paragraph of the Report of the Procureur du Roi, I think it is not unfair to say that if it had been constructed with the express object of drawing as little attention as possible to the most important portions of the evidence which it professes to summarize, and thus of eluding the observation of any one not intimately acquainted with the whole facts, it could hardly have been more skilfully managed.

Nor do I think that the subsequent observations of M. Papafrango serve much to strengthen his opinion of the innocence of Dimitropoulos. His observations are two:—

1. That the Corporal thought so little of the letter that he never took any steps to make away with it, though he may have known that it was never delivered by Seliamis. But the same reasoning would apply with even greater force to Seliamis himself, who could easily have contrived, had he wished it, to destroy this evidence against him. I do not attempt to assign the cause why this was not done; but M. Papafrango himself says that Dimitropoulos never had any means of communicating with Seliamis while in prison.

2. M. Papafrango asserts that it is proved, by a minute investigation, that there could have been no previous concert between the brigands and the Corporal Dimitropoulos, who was only aware of the travellers' excursion on their return from Marathon. The proof which he offers of this is, in his narrative, that about noon, on the day of the capture, when the travellers had already reached Marathon, Corporal Dimitropoulos, under the orders of the guide Spiro Kambitzi, was sent by the Lieutenant Angelos Georgion, commanding the detachment of the flying column at Marathon, to guard the road, that this detachment met the travellers on their way back to Athens at the well (frear), and from there the guide Kambitzis, with eight men, went on before the carriages, while Dimitropoulos, with three soldiers, stayed as rear-guard; that the carriages passed the guide's party, and two hours afterwards fell into the hands of the brigands. And M. Papafrango adds, that the inference is erroneously drawn in your note of the 22nd December, that it was a separation of the detachment to which the Corporal belonged which facilitated the capture of the travellers, inasmuch as the detachment of five soldiers sent from Kiphissia (only about two hours from Athens) by Captain Tournavitis to accompany the travellers on their excursion to Marathon and back, was not under Dimitropoulos, but under one Razis.

On this I must observe that the statement as to Dimitropoulos in your note is not an inference, but a fact which is proved by the evidence of Captain Tournavitis, examined on the $\frac{16}{28}$ May, who says that when at midnight on Sunday, the $\substack{\text{29th March,}\\ \text{10th April,}}$ he received from the commander of the gendarmerie in Attica orders to secure the road, as several travellers intended to go to Marathon, he immediately sent the order on with a note to Lieutenant Angelis; and he adds (in a subsequent part of the same examination) he had heard that the party of soldiers with Spiro Kambitzis, who were subsequently sent off by Lieutenant Angelis from Souli (near Marathon), told the interpreter to inform the gentlemen that they were the flying column and had orders to accompany them to Pikermes. And the witness adds, "I am sure if they had been listened to there would have been no capture, because there were twenty-four" (? 22). This last sentence, so nearly identical in effect with the phrase objected to in your note is amply confirmed by the depositions of Spiro Kambitzis, of Dimitropoulos himself, and of Condos, another soldier of Spiro's detachment, all of whom deposed that Spiro (the commander of the detachment represented by M. Papafrango as only a patrol of the road) told the interpreter, Alexander Anemoyanni, that they had orders to keep with the travellers. It is true that this story of the communication to the interpreter has been denied by him, the mounted gendarme, and the coachmen, and is rejected by M. Papafrango himself in his Report on the accusation against Anemoyanni. But it is not a little surprising that when M. Papafrango believes this man Dimitropoulos to be capable of corroborating by false testimony a circumstantial calumny of the guide Spiro, he should so easily have accepted the improbable interpretation of his motive and meaning in his letter to the brigands. If M. Papafrango is right in concluding that Spiro Kambitzis, P. Dimitropoulos, and Condos concocted together this story in order to incriminate Alexander, does it not suggest the probability that they must have had some strong motive for this conduct and some guilty plot in common, and that after having intentionally abandoned the party of travellers to the brigands whom they knew to be in the neighbonrhood, they sought to shield themselves for their disobedience to the orders to keep with the travellers, and throw the responsibility of the separation and its consequences on the interpreter Alexander?

The conclusion of M. Papafrango that it was impossible for Petros Dimitropoulos to have had any share in betraying the travellers because the order to guard the road only reached him after they arrived at Marathon does not at all exclude the supposition naturally arising out of the words, " take knowledge that if I had been there, what has happened would not have happened " (that is, " it was our absence that enabled you to effect your purpose "); that, having already been in the neighbourhood and acquainted with the Vlach shepherds and their friends the brigands, he may have known that the band was on the watch for travellers, and have speculated on the chance of capture and the share of the ransom which his letter asks.

This being in my opinion the *primâ facie* view of the inferences which may possibly be drawn from the letter of Dimitropoulos, I need not examine the other supposition as to his motives put forward by the Procureur du Roi.

I think, Sir, I have now, with a minuteness not greater than is necessary, sufficiently established that there is no exaggeration whatever in the representation made by you of the importance of the discovery of these two letters.

Such being the general conclusion at which I have arrived as to the conduct of M. Papafrango, and the bias of his Report, I leave it to you, Sir, to decide how far any omission in the inquiry necessitated by the discovery of the two letters in the hut of Seliamis is now likely to be satisfactorily repaired under his auspices, or how far the general result of the inquiry is affected by the suspicion which may attach to his Report.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing the personal pain which it has given me to criticize thus severely the conduct and words of a gentleman with whom I have always hitherto treated on the best terms of mutual confidence, and of whose energy and ability I cannot but entertain a high opinion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 72.

Deposition of Petros Dimitropoulos.

Athens, $\frac{\text{September 21}}{\text{October 3}}$, 1870.

I HAVE two brothers living at Adrianople, and who never were in Greece.

I can write.

(When asked to write the witness wrote in a hand apparently identical with that of the letters found with the signature Petros Katsoulis in the hut of Seliamis.)

From the 30th November of last year until the 16th of June of this, I was in the flyin gcolumn of Marathon, under the command first of the Sub-Lieutenant Œconomides and then of the Sub-Lieutenant Angelis Georgiou.

During all this time I never came to Athens.

I know Costa Seliamis, as his hut is in the neighbourhood of the parish of Kropia.

At the time of the capture of the English I was in the village of Souli, of Marathon, with the detachment; and there we received orders to accompany the travellers.

We started, but we did not get there in time.

On this I was examined before. I met Costa Seliamis three times coming from the brigands.

1st. Near the place of capture, where I returned with my detachment to make search. He was coming from Mount Pentelicus with five or six other Vlach shepherds, and Seliamis said to me, that they had heard that the brigands had made capture—and on this account they had come down.

Second time I met him alone, one or two days after, near Stamáta, but I did not converse with him.

Third time, two or three days later, I met him at Kephissia in the shop of Vasili, and we conversed, and he told me that he had orders from the Ministry that no one should trouble the brigands, but I thought that if I were to go near the brigands I could do some good to the captives, and in the shop I wrote a letter to Arvanitakis, and in order that he might believe I knew him, though I never had any acquaintance either with him or with any of his comrades. I placed it under the signature Petros Katsoulis, corporal, remembering that in Valtos, where I stayed many years, there was a Petros Katsoulis, who was called " corporal " though he was not so really, perhaps he was known to the brigands, so that I might give credibility to what I said; the witness here acknowledged that the letter signed Petro Katsoulis was his. I had no intention in writing to the brigands that Seliamis knew what my sentiments were, and that they should give me a portion of the ransom—because I was considering how I might get near the brigands, and if I succeeded I would have gone in plain clothes, so that I might not appear as corporal, and then I would have seen how I could free the captives.

Consequently I wrote what I thought was likely to suit this purpose; and the proof that I had no knowledge of the brigands is that I changed my name.

My object in doing this without the knowledge of the Commander of my detachment was a good one, and I wished to do a service to the Government, and I did not conceal it, for I told the Sergeant Yerasimos Dimitrion, that in order to arrive at some result I had pretended to be a friend of the Arvanitei, and had written a letter to them

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Supplementary Examination.

Athens, October $\frac{15}{27}$, 1870.

Witness confirms his former evidence.

I never saw Costa Seliamis after I gave him the letter to ask him whether he had delivered it. By the phrase "if I had been there what has happened would not have happened," I mean, that if I had been at the place of the crime it would not have been possible for them to take the prisoners, because we would have fought with the brigands.

No. 73.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17.)

My Lord, *Athens, January 7, 1871.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of further correspondence which I have exchanged with Mr. Frank Noel, who is now here in a private house with the assent of the Procureur du Roi.

I inclose likewise a copy of a letter from Mr. Finlay complaining that the authorities have refused, without any sufficient reason, to allow Mr. Noel to take up his abode with Mr. Finlay pending the decision of his case by the Court of Appeal. I also forward a copy of a note which I have addressed to M. Christopoulos on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 73.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

Sir, *Athens, January 1, 1871.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and also of your telegram of yesterday's date, informing me that you had presented yourself to the Procureur du Roi at Chalcis.

In my letter of the 26th of December I stated to you that the Procureur du Roi does not concur in the opinion of your legal adviser as to the operation of Article 262 of the Penal Code. If, however, as you are advised, an appeal has the effect of suspending the execution of a decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation an application in that sense should be made to the Court by your lawyer.

As it would entail great inconvenience and delay to have to correspond with you at Chalcis respecting every point as it arises in these proceedings, I beg that you will direct your legal adviser to apply to me should he have occasion to do so. It will be far easier for me to settle with him on the spot as to any assistance which it may be in my power to afford you.

Your request that time may be given you to draw up a written protest against the Decree of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation is a case in point.

I may take this opportunity of reminding you of the request contained in my letter of the 21st ultimo, that you would specify the instances in which I have failed to afford you the support to which, as a British subject, you are entitled at my hands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 73.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Chalcis*, December 20, 1870 / January 1, 1871.

I PRESENTED myself to the Procureur du Roi, M. Antonopoulos, yesterday. He was most kind and considerate, and offered me every facility in his power.

Had the Mirarch executed his orders I should have presented myself from the first day, but the measures adopted by that functionary for my arrest rendered my coming forward immediately impossible. I shall be glad to know if I can come to Athens next Thursday if required by my lawyer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 73.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. F. Noel.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, January* 2, 1871.

THE Procureur du Roi has been authorized to allow you to come to Athens on condition that you report yourself to his colleague here.

Inclosure 4 in No. 73.

Mr. Finlay to Mr. Erskine

My dear Mr. Erskine, *Athens, January* 5, 1871.

MR. FRANK NOEL arrived at my house this morning, the steamer having been delayed; and I wish very much, for the satisfaction of his father and his friends in England, in his own interest, and because it cannot in any way obstruct the course of justice, that he should remain in my house.

He went immediately to the Procureur du Roi to announce his arrival. I hoped that, on calm reflection, the judicial authorities would have convinced themselves that my house was his most suitable abode at Athens, both on account of my being his countryman and his father's friend. I think that I may venture to appeal also to my profound reverence for law, and my invariable respect for the laws of Greece since I first set foot on its soil in 1823. But the Procureur du Roi objected to Mr. Frank Noel's residence with me, and compelled him to sign a paper declaring that he would remain in the house of M. Digenes. This affords the authorities the means of cutting him off from all communication with me, should it suit their views, at any stage of the proceedings.

In consequence of the conversation we had yesterday, I wish to state that, from the strangely irregular mode in which a great deal of the business relating to this unfortunate affair has been conducted, I feel that the refusal to allow Mr. Frank Noel to remain in my house may, in some way which I cannot understand, be designed or used to cast a slur on my character.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE FINLAY.

Inclosure 5 in No. 73.

Mr. Erskine to M. Christopoulos.

Sir, *Athens, January* 5, 1870.

IN accordance with the communication which you made to me yesterday I called upon Mr. Finlay, and intimated to him that the Government would prefer that Mr. Frank Noel should select some other domicile at Athens than Mr. Finlay's house, adding, however, that you had stated to me that, although Mr. Noel would be expected to establish his official residence elsewhere, he would be at liberty to pass as much of his time as was agreeable to him with Mr. Finlay.

Mr. Finlay appeared to be somewhat surprised and hurt at this communication. He replied that, for the satisfaction of Mr. Noel's father and friends in England, in his own interest, and because it could not in any way obstruct the course of justice, he was very desirous that Mr. Noel should remain in his house. I said that I had already urged these arguments on you, Sir, and that I had been quite unable to understand the grounds on which the Hellenic Government had thought proper to take exception to the choice made by Mr. Noel, which appeared to me the one that was most natural and proper.

On Mr. Noel's arrival from Chalcis this day, he at once reported himself to the Procureur du Roi; and Mr. Finlay was in hopes that, on calm reflection, the judicial authorities would have convinced themselves that his house was Mr. Noel's most suitable abode at Athens. But the Procureur du Roi objected to his residing with Mr. Finlay, and compelled Mr. Noel to sign a paper, declaring that he would remain in the house of M. Digenes, a Greek gentleman who has, fortunately, been good enough to offer him hospitality.

In acquainting me with these facts Mr. Finlay observed that he thought he might venture to appeal to his profound reverence for law, and to his invariable respect for the laws of Greece since he first set foot on its soil in 1823, and that he feels that the refusal to allow Mr. Noel to remain in his house may be designed or used to cast a slur on his character.

I have deemed it my duty to afford Mr. Finlay this opportunity of expressing his sentiments as to the unusual course which has been followed in this matter, as I vainly attempted in conversation to shake your determination, and as the Prime Minister assured me in your presence, when the idea of Mr. Noel's coming to Athens was first mentioned, that he might do so without the least hindrance, and that he would be allowed to select any place of abode he pleased, provided he gave his word that he would not attempt to escape.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 74.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 24.)

My Lord, *Athens, January* 14, 1871.

NO official answer has yet been returned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to my second note of the 5th instant, respecting the breach of faith committed by the Procureur du Roi in regard to the late judicial inquiry; but I have had several unofficial interviews with M. Christopoulos, at which he promised to do his utmost to satisfy the just expectations of Her Majesty's Government. He, however, asserts most confidently that an accused person who has been once acquitted by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," on the recommendation of the Procureur du Roi, cannot again be charged with the same offence.

I replied that, without venturing to question M. Christopoulos's interpretation of Greek law, it appeared to me inconceivable that a mere subordinate tribunal, such as the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," should have the power of superseding the jurisdiction of the Court of Assizes, which is composed of judges of a comparatively high standing, and assisted by a jury; and I put to him the case of a corrupt Procureur du Roi, and an ignorant or subservient "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," seeking to screen an influential person charged with a great crime. It was scarcely credible, I said, that under such circumstances the Court of Appeal should not be empowered to revise the proceedings of the inferior tribunal, and, if necessary, to order a fresh investigation into the case. Mr. Cookson, I added, had already shown that the decree of the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation" was based on a report which had materially perverted, and even suppressed, much of the evidence; and it was monstrous to suppose that the ends of justice could be defeated by such means.

Without admitting that there was any foundation for these statements, M. Christopoulos repeated that the Government were quite willing to do anything in their power to afford an opportunity for fresh examinations and the reopening of the whole case; but he would only undertake to submit the matter to M. Privilegios, the Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation (Areopagus), who is considered as the highest legal authority in the Kingdom; and he felt sure, he said, that Her Hajesty's Government would not insist upon the Government taking any step which was contrary to law. I am, therefore, now awaiting the opinion of M. Privilegios.

I may take this opportunity of forwarding to your Lordship a copy of a letter from Mr. Noel, withdrawing in some measure the statement that he had not received from Her Majesty's Legation the support he had a right to expect.

In the last number of the official paper I observe that, on the 5th instant, the Minister of Finance asked the Chamber to pass a supplementary credit to enable Government to make some provision for Mrs. Lloyd, in conformity with the engagements taken by the late Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

P.S.—I likewise inclose a copy of M. Christopoulos's answer to my note (forwarded in my despatch of the 7th instant) respecting the refusal of the authorities to allow Mr. Noel to reside with Mr. Finlay.

E. M. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Mr. F. Noel to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, January* 9, 1871.

YOU remind me in your letter of the 1st instant of a request contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, that I should specify the instances in which you failed to afford me the support I was entitled to as a British subject.

I beg leave to state that in my letter of the $\frac{7}{19}$th ultimo to you, I said that I could not help feeling that I had not received due support in this trying case from Her Majesty's Legation.

Labouring under an unjust and false charge, one is apt not to weigh with sufficient judgment every expression.

At the time I wrote I had in mind the request I had made for the witnesses proposed in my memorial to be examined, and the presence of Mr. Cookson at Chalcis during the investigations, and the importance I attached to the false evidence taken by the Juge de Paix of Limni. Perhaps it was not in your power to enforce the attention of the judicial authorities to these points.

I should have taken the opportunity of calling on you in person, in order to afford you my sincere thanks for your kind offices towards me, but the Procureur du Roi cautioned me against going out much during the day, to avoid scandal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANK NOEL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

M. Christopoulos to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* 8 *Janvier*, 1871.

JE m'empresse de répondre à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le $\frac{\text{24 Decembre}}{\text{5 Janvier}}$, pour me communiquer les plaintes de M. Finlay, provoquées par le refus de M. le Procureur du Roi de conseutir à ce que M. Frank Noel fut préventivement retenu dans la maison de M. Finlay.

Dans l'entretien que j'ai eu avec vous à ce sujet je n'ai point manqué de vous signaler qu'aucune considération personnelle qui se rapporterait directement ou indirectement à M. Finlay n'avait inspiré à M. le Procureur du Roi son opposition à ce que la maison de M. Finlay put servir de lieu de détention préventive à M. Frank Noel. Il n'est entré en effet dans l'esprit de personne de mettre en doute le respect aux lois de M. Finlay ni sa bonne foi. Au contraire l'autorisation qui, selon votre office, lui a été promptement accordée de communiquer librement avec le prévenu est une preuve d'une entière confiance dans sa parfaite loyauté. L'opposition de M. le Procureur du Roi n'a eu pour cause que les exigences de la procédure criminelle et quelques raisons de convenances suggérées par la position élevée de M. Finlay.

L'intention de M. le Président du Conseil ne pouvait pas être d'y déroger, quand il vous promettait que M. Frank Noel pouvait choisir parmi les maisons qui pouvaient lui servir du lieu de détention préventive.

D'après les informations que j'ai prises aucune promesse écrite n'a été exigée de M. Noel qu'il continuerait à demeurer dans la maison de M. Digenis. M. le Procureur du Roi a tout simplement dressé le procès-verbal prescrit par la loi en pareil cas, et copie de ce procès-verbal je m'empresse de vous transmettre ci-joint.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) CHRISTOPOULOS.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, January* 8, 1871.

I HASTEN to reply to the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 24th December/5th January, communicating Mr. Finlay's complaint, arising from the refusal of the Procureur du Roi to give permission to Mr. Frank Noel to remain under surveillance in Mr. Finlay's house.

In the negotiations I have had with you on this subject I have not omitted to point out to you that no personal consideration affecting Mr. Finlay, either directly or indirectly, induced the Procureur du Roi to object to Mr. Finlay's house as the residence of Mr. Frank Noel while under legal accusation.

No one has for a moment questioned Mr. Finlay's respect for the law, or his good faith.

On the contrary, the permission which at your instance was accorded to him of free communication with the accused is a proof of entire confidence in his loyalty.

The objection of M. le Procureur du Roi was instigated by the exigencies of the criminal procedure and out of respect for Mr. Finlay's high social position.

The President of the Council could not have wished to detract from it, seeing that he assured you that Mr. Frank Noel might select any of the other houses that might be his place of residence during his detention.

I have ascertained that no written promise was exacted from Mr. Noel to remain in the house of M. Digenis.

The Procureur du Roi had merely prepared the *procès-verbal* usual in such cases, of which I hasten to send you a copy herewith.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) CHRISTOPOULOS.

No. 75.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 30, 1871.

I HAVE received, since the date of my despatch of the 16th instant, your despatch of the 7th instant inclosing Mr. Cookson's remarks on the letter of the Procureur du Roi, excusing himself for the suppression of the two letters which had been previously communicated by the Greek Minister, and a copy of which was also inclosed in your despatch, together with a further letter from yourself to M. Christopoulos.

I have also received your despatch of the 14th of January and your telegram of the 25th of January.

It appears from these last-named papers that the Greek Government declares that it would be contrary to law to take proceedings against persons who, having been accused, have been set free by the Chambre de Mises en Accusation, but that they are willing to institute a fresh inquiry under a new Procureur which shall extend to any matters that might be suggested by Mr. Cookson, provided it did not affect a person already discharged.

Her Majesty's Government cannot, however, accept an offer which would exclude from investigation a charge directly compromising one of the parties exculpated by the Chambre de Mises en Accusation, for by this course all evidence affecting his case would be excluded, and that is just the evidence which Her Majesty's Government would wish should be followed up.

I have accordingly to instruct you to state to M. Christopoulos that Her Majesty's Government regret that the injury which they conceive to have been done by the breach of the engagement with Mr. Cookson should be irreparable. They feel that the Procureur du Roi, being cognizant of the Greek law which would hold the accused fully exculpated by the one inquiry, was the more bound to observe most rigorously conditions asked for and accorded with the express object of making that inquiry effective.

You will add that Her Majesty's Government, therefore, cannot accept the mode of investigation proposed by M. Christopoulos, fettered by a condition that the inquiry principally desired is not to be entered into.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

GREECE. No. 1 (1871).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

In continuation of "Greece, No. 19 (1870)."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

GREECE. No. 2 (1871).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CAPTURE AND MURDER

BY

BRIGANDS

OF

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS

IN

GREECE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1871.

LONDON:
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Further Correspondence respecting the Capture and Murder by Brigands of British and Italian Subjects in Greece.

No. 1.

Mrs. Lloyd to Earl Granville.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord, 12, *Southwick Street, Hyde Park, December* 28, 1870.

IN a letter from the Foreign Office, dated 3rd October, 1870, I was informed by the Right Honourable E. Hammond, " that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, stating that M. Deligeorges has informed him that, as soon as the Chamber meets, the Government will request its sanction to a national grant to you of 10,000*l.*"

I trust I shall not be deemed importunate by your Lordship in asking you to urge the new Greek Government to carry out the intention of their predecessors in office, and obtain for me the provision so much needed for myself and my children. I am induced to write thus to your Lordship at the present time, as the Greek Chambers have met without any result.

With many apologies for troubling your Lordship, I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIA LLOYD.

No. 2.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 29, 1870.

I INCLOSE herewith, a copy of a letter from Mrs. Lloyd,* respecting the promise given by the late Greek Government, as referred to in your despatch No. 271 of the 22nd of September last, in regard to obtaining the sanction of the Chamber to a national grant to that lady of the sum of 10,000*l.* You will take an opportunity of bringing this subject to the notice of the present Government, with the view of inducing them to carry out the intention of their predecessors.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 31.)

My Lord, *Athens, January* 21, 1871.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo, I called on M. Christopoulos yesterday and inquired whether it was the intention of the present Government to carry into effect the promise given by their predecessors in regard to obtaining the sanction of the Chamber to a national grant to Mrs. Lloyd of the sum of 10,000*l.*

M. Christopoulos replied that the present Government fully intended to keep the engagement taken by their predecessors, and were only waiting to bring the matter before Parliament until the debate was over on the whole question as to the Dilessi massacre, which was to take place yesterday, on the motion of M. Hadjèseo.

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* No. 1.

I subsequently saw the Minister of Finance, who repeated to me the same statement, adding, however, that he hoped Her Majesty's Government would consent to the immediate payment of a sum of 1,500*l.* to enable Mrs. Lloyd to pay off the debts left by her late husband, and that the remaining 8,500*l.* should be deposited for the present with the National Bank here, the interest only, at a rate to be agreed upon, being paid to Mrs. Lloyd.

I replied that I felt confident this arrangement would not be acquiesced in by Her Majesty's Government, who were entitled to expect that the Hellenic Government would fulfil the promise given by M. Deligeorges. I could have understood, I said, some such proposal being made when the question was first mooted by your Lordship, but I trusted that no attempt would now be made to modify the terms accepted by the Hellenic Government. I subsequently wrote a private letter to M. Sotiropoulos, strongly urging him not to disturb the arrangement concluded by M. Deligeorges.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 4.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received January 31.)

My Lord, *Athens, January* 21, 1871,

A DEBATE took place yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the late murders at Dilessi, which ended with a demand for the production of all the papers relating to the affair.

The Government replied that they had no objection to present to the Chamber the whole of the papers which related to the earlier transactions, but that they hoped the House would not insist upon the publication of the more recent correspondence which related to matters that were now the subject of negotiation with a foreign Government, and the Chamber eventually acquiesced in this course.

M. Christopoulos informed me yesterday that he would reply officially to my note of the 6th instant* some time in the course of next week. The Government, he said, were endeavouring, with the assistance of their legal adviser, to discover some means of re-opening the late Judicial Inquiry, on such points as might be suggested by Mr. Cookson, but that, as at present informed, it would be quite impossible to commence fresh proceedings against any person acquitted by the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation;" and I am bound to add that every one with whom I have yet conversed is of the same opinion.

I have the honour to report that Mr. Allan arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, to assist Mr. Cookson at any fresh inquiry that may be instituted, and at the trial of the accused persons, which will take place ere long before the Court of Assizes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 5.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 7.)

My Lord, *Athens, January* 28, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the depositions of Apostolo Caravidas, a brigand of the Arvanitei band, who was present at the murder of our countrymen on the 21st of April last, near Dilessi, and who was examined in the presence of Mr. Cookson at Larissa on the 25th of November last.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the statement of this man, that, when he first became a brigand, he roamed about the country unmolested with the Greek troops, and considered himself a soldier.

It was well known during the civil war in Crete that the Greek Government were using the brigands on the Turkish frontier for the purpose of making incursions into Thessaly, which were afterwards represented as an insurrectionary movement by the Greek papers; and I have no doubt that this Caravidas belonged to one of the bands so employed, although I observe that he denies ever having crossed the Turkish frontier, doubtless because any such admission would have diminished his chance of escape when brought to trial before a Turkish tribunal.

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* See "Greece No. 1 (1871)," Inclosure 3 in No. 72.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Deposition of Apostolo Caravida.

(Translation.)

DEPOSITION of the brigand Apostolo Caravida, of the Arvanitaki band in Greece, aged 20 years, with a fresh growing moustache, blue eyes, and of a tall stature; a relation of the chief brigand Vloola. Having separated from the Arvanitaki he joined Vloola's band, and was arrested outside the village Cabitza. This deposition is taken this 5th of November, 1870, O.S., at 11 o'clock A.M., at the police office of Livada, in the presence of the Greek Consul's dragoman, Nicolaide, and subsequently corroborated in that of the British Consul's dragoman, Mr. Elias Caradgi.

Q. How long is it since you led a brigand's life; how came you to be a brigand; whom did you join; and from whom did you get your bread?—*A.* It is two years since; first, with the chief brigand Camara, during six months; afterwards, during another six months, with Dimo and Costa Patchaura, and about six months with Arvanitakis. It is about six months since I joined Vloola, and one month now since I am wounded. I have not committed brigandage. I became a brigand in accordance with my inclination; and now I have found my punishment. At that time the brigands in Greece were soldiers; and we used to go about with the Albanians. We used them to get freely from all our bread, as there was nothing to apprehend.

Q. Whereabouts did you ramble when with the Patzausa band; whom did you take prisoners; what money, and from whom did you take it?—*A.* We rambled about the district of Nerinissi (?), and, as I told you, going with the troops, we took no one, nor any money, but took bread from every place.

Q. Did you never cross to this side with them?—*A.* No.

Q. When you were with the Arvanitaki band, whom did you seize, and what money did you take, and from whom had you your bread?—In the district called Dergara, near the frontier, we took three Sariktchari (?) prisoners. We kept them going about with us eighteen days, and ransomed them for 16,000 drachmas, myself receiving 16 liras for my share. The allotment being witnessed by the Greek troops and by the Bulluk-bashy Vessi Aya of the Albanian troops.

Q. Did you give a share to the Greek troops, or to the Albanian chief?—*A.* What should I know? Perhaps Arvanitaki gave it, as he always saw them; but, on that day, we were together. He did not tell me, as we were as servants.

Q. How many persons were you, then?—*A.* Eighteen persons.

Q. How many persons were you when you took the English gentlemen prisoners?—*A.* Twenty-one persons.

Q. Who were those twenty-one persons; from what country (or place) were they; and how many were killed, and how many saved, during the attack?—*A.* Tacco Arvanitaki, living; Christo, his brother, killed; Costi Scanjouri, a relation of do., living; Elia Stanaki, do., killed; Fotti Condomo, killed; Tasso, living; Costa Monakho, killed; Pericles Barbatzi, supposed to be arrested; Yorghi Costarassia, killed; Yenaris, killed; Metro Zarcada, living; Nicolaki Floris, living; Stathi Asseflouda, living; Nikidas, supposed to be arrested; Alexi Samarioti, killed; Sottiri Thodosi, killed; Mitro Tchakanika, killed; Dimo Patzaura, living; Seraphim Fisheuki, living; Toma Capoularini, this man was subsequently killed this side of the frontier.

Q. Where are now those you mention as living, and with what Chiefs of bands?—*A.* With Tacco (*i.e.*, Arvanitaki) there are Mitso Zascada, Tasso, Costi Scanjouri, and Nicolaki Floris; and with the Bulukgi, Dimo Plessa and the other Patzaura (*i.e.*, Costa), Seraphim Fishenki, Toma Capoula, and Stathi Afseflouda (?).

Q. Whereabouts are now these two bands?—*A.* I don't know whether they are this side or in Greece.

Q. How did you arrest those gentlemen, and who massacred them?—*A.* In those days in Greece, Arvanitaki made us stop three days near the roads in fortified places. I was not told whether there was any information about those gentlemen, but on a morning two coaches, preceded by four mounted soldiers, were seen to pass; Arvanitaki said that there must be a rich party in them, and we must stop them, but the coaches came up and passed. Two hours after the aforesaid Christo Arvanitaki said, "Let us waylay on the road as they will have to return, and we will seize them." We waylaid those, and at about 4 or 5 P.M. those in ambuscade fired their guns and killed one of the soldiers and wounded another; we took the other two soldiers, the gentlemen, two ladies, and a girl (child), and proceeded with them to about one hour's distance, when we gave the two ladies, the girl, and the two soldiers their liberty.

Q. What money and objects did you take from those ladies and gentlemen?—*A.* We took nothing; but one of the ladies wearing at her neck a cross set in diamonds, Avanitaki's relation, Elia Stathaki, took it from her.

Q. What did you afterwards do. What ransom did you demand; how many days did you ramble with them; and ultimately, how did you kill them?—*A.* We rambled about for eleven days, without asking for a ransom; those gentlemen, from their apprehension of being killed, offered to give us 25,000*l.* (lira). They wrote letters asking that either they should grant us the amnesty or send us the money that they might be liberated. .On the arrival of the answer that the amnesty would be granted us, we proceeded to Oropo; another answer arrived from Government purporting that the amnesty could not be granted, and that the money was being sent; and whilst we were waiting for the money the troops invested the village. On our running away, the guns fired by the troops killed two of our band, and wounded one of the lords. We did not leave him behind but took him with us, and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 9 P.M. we proceeded on our way fighting. The wounded lord, unable to walk, was dispatched by our companion, Costa Monakho, with his yatagan. The other two lords were killed by the shots of the soldiers that were fired at us. In this fight were killed seven of our companions, and four, being wounded, were taken by the troops; myself, Arvanitaki, and the remainder of the band—ten in all—escaped. Going to a village, we took from a shepherd bread and flour, leaving two wounded persons who had subsequently been arrested by the Greek Authority on information being given them.

Q. You do not tell us true; those lords were not killed by the shots fired by the Greek soldiers, but by your band; we know this fact, why do you hide it?—*A.* As I have already stated, the lord that was wounded was dispatched with a yatagan knife by our companion Costa Monakho. I did not see any of ours kill the others. Every one of us sought to save his life, but subsequently I heard from my companions that they had been killed by the shots fired by the Greek soldiers.

Q. How did you afterwards part with Arvanitaki; what was the cause?—*A.* There was no cause; four of us separated from Arvanitaki and wandered about during near a month, when we joined Vloola.

Q. For the apprehension of this Avanitaki the three Governments will give each 1,000 libras (pounds); perhaps you have heard of this, and, if you can tell us where he can be found, you will both be pardoned and receive half the amount of that sum?—*A.* I cannot vouchsafe, as I do not know whether he is in Greece or this side. If in Greece I do not know the places he haunts. If I go towards Agrafa I may know the places, but his being there is doubtful, owing to brigands not trusting long to one single place.

Q. From what villages did you get your bread and . . . . (?) . . ?—*A.* At first we took it from Greece, but afterwards from Caitcha, whence we took four men as hostages, whom we liberated after an hour's run, returning to Greece.

Q. Well, Apostolo, who were the persons that harboured and guided you for the arrest of those English gentlemen?—*A.* I did not learn who gave information, but our chiefs always ordered us to guard the place we were at then, telling us that our good luck would spring up there. Our chiefs were three days absent, but I am ignorant as to the places they went to, and the places they visited.

Q. Did you meet with Arvanitaki again after you left him?—*A.* Yes, it is about two months or seventy days since, that, at the frontier above Verendina, when we were coming this way from Greece, we met one night with Arvanitaki and with his band, and that of Vloola and Camara and Dino Plessa, and their men amounted to forty-four persons. We went about with Avanitaki again during ten days, going to Caitcha together, where, after completing our provisions, half our number proceeded openly to the village Caitcha and got bread.

Q. Whom did you take the bread from?—*A.* The Kodja Bashi (Mayor) and three others were three days previously taken hostages, in order that information might not be given to the authority, and the bread was taken from all the villagers.

Q. Subsequently, where did you again separate from Arvanitaki; at what place was it, for what reason, and how many were you?—The day after we set the hostages at liberty, Vloola separating; Camara and Dimo Plessa also separated. The band with Camara and

Dimo Plessa amounting to eleven persons, and Vloola's with us to ten, these two bands of twenty-four persons were formed into one; we crossed into Greece, and haunted the places about Baderadjik.

Q. Whom did you meet with in the interval between the arrest and the murder of the English gentlemen?—*A.* After two days we set at liberty one of these gentlemen, in order to obtain either the amnesty or the money. A letter arrived after that, which Arvanitaki kept in his pocket, and, when we came to face the soldiers, the dragoman to the gentleman took the letter and showed it to them, and by that means we were left unmolested.

Q. Whom was the letter from, and what did it contain?—*A.* I do not write, but I heard that it contained an order to the troops not to attack us nor to molest us when we went to the villages. That must have been from the Greek Government.

Q. Having such an order in your hands, how is it you were afterwards attacked?—*A.* On the strength of that order which forbade our being attacked, a day previous to approaching a village very near Oropo, a Greek officer came and had a friendly interview with the captains. I do not know what was said, but, when we asked, we were told that our affair will terminate well; but when we entered the Oropo village we were attacked. The cause is unknown to me.

Q. What was the name of the officer that came there; was he a military man, or a member of the Government, and was he alone?—*A.* His name was Dioyen (?), and looked to be a military officer, but a Colonel or a General I do not know. He was an officer of high rank, and had a suite of five or six mounted persons, all of whom dined with Arvanitaki.

Q. How long did that officer stop, and what did he say?—*A.* I have not heard from them what was said, but I heard from my companions that the amnesty could not be granted, but that the money would be given. The following morning at about noon the officer went away.

Q. The cut-off head that arrived yesterday and was shown to you, have you recognized it?—*A.* Yes, I know it.

Q. Whose was it?—*A.* It was the head of Toma Capoula of the band of Dimo Plessa.

(Signed) APOSTOLO.

(Follow seven seals and one signature of the President and members of the Tribunal and of the British Consul's dragoman.)

Further statement of the prisoner Apostolo Caravidi, taken in the presence of Mr. Cookson, Vice-Consul at Constantinople; of Mr. Napier (?), Secretary to the Legation at Athens; of the Greek Consul at Yenishekhis, M. Yoani Perveli; of the chief dragoman, M. Elia Caradgi, to the British Consulate at Yenishekhis; and of M. Daix Bladanil, dragoman to the British Consulate at Volo,—on the 13th November, 1870, o.s.

Q. What part of the Greek territory did you go to from the Ottoman territory?—A. To the neighbourhood of Badredjik, and subsequently to that of Livadia.

Q. How many days did you stop in the neighbourhood of Livadia?—*A.* Between five and ten days.

Q. Whom did you communicate with at Livadia?—*A.* I do not know, our chief brought us the bread.

Q. Who were the Chiefs?—*A.* Arvanitaki and his brother.

Q. We grant you that Arvanitaki brought it, but whom did he take it from?—*A.* He had friends, and it must be from them, but I do not know who they are.

Q. Where did you go to from Livadia?—*A.* To Fiova.

Q. When was it you went to Fiova?—*A.* I do not remember.

Q. How many months before you arrested the lords was it?—*A.* One or two months.

Q. How many days did you stop at Fiova?—*A.* Between five and ten days.

Q. Whom did you take bread from?—*A.* It was new then and I do not know, but our chief used to take it.

Q. Where did you go to from Fiova?—*A.* To Megala.

Q. Do you know any one at Megala?—*A.* No.

Q. Do you know of your companions Pericles Lovris and Sottiri Lovris?—*A.* I know them.

Q. Was Sottiri Lovris bringing bread to you?—*A.* Sottiri as also Pericles were our companions.

Q. After running away from Megala, did you return there again?—*A.* No.

Q. Where did you go to after?—*A.* To places near Athens.

Q. Did you go to Lissina?—*A.* Lissina and Megala are the same.

Q. How many days did you stop there?—*A.* Five or ten days.

Q. Tell the truth?—*A.* I think it may perhaps be twenty or twenty-five days.

Q, Where were you till the arrest of those gentlemen?—*A.* In the neighbourhood of Athens.

Q. Can it not be forty days that you stopped there?—*A.* It cannot be even thirty days.

Q. How many days did you stop at the place you arrested those gentlemen?—*A.* Five or six days.

Q. How many days did you stop near the place of their passage?—*A.* Three days.

Q. Did you not see any one from Athens during those three days?—*A.* We did not see any one, and I do not know where our chiefs went to.

Q. Did not you see a person go there within those days?—*A.* I did not see.

Q. Do you know Costa Slamis?—*A.* I did not know him, but saw him come when the gentlemen were arrested

Q. Did not you see him before the arrest of the gentlemen?—*A.* I did not see him, and as I stated, it was then that I saw him.

Q. Till you went from Moloho to Oropo, did you not know who were those that visited you?—*A.* No.

Q. You said then that you wanted your money or your pardon?—*A.* What my companions then sought for I was to take, even money if it was given

Q. Did your Chiefs communicate with you respecting your pardon?—*A.* They did not ask us, nor did they communicate with us.

Q. Do you know who advised your Chief to ask for an amnesty?—*A.* The lord we released advised that we should not ask for money but for our pardon.

Q. Did not your Chiefs tell you that the amnesty would be granted?—*A.* Our Chiefs believed that it would be given.

Q. Where did your Chiefs get the assurance of their pardon, that they expected it?—*A.* From a letter they had received.

Q. Where did they receive the letter from?—*A.* They did not produce it: how should I know.

Q. Have they discussed on the purport of the letter?—*A.* They all met at one place and read it. They subsequently burnt it; and asking what that letter contained, I was told that the pardon will be granted.

Q. Who burnt that letter?—*A.* Christo Arvanitaki's brother, that was killed.

Q. Did you see him burn it?—*A.* Yes, I saw him.

Q. Did you receive the letter before or after you fought with the troops?—*A.* On our arrival at Oropo, two days before the fight.

Q. Who were present at the time the letter was burnt by Christo?—*A.* When Tacco, Christo Dimo, and myself left, the letter was burnt.

Q. Do you know Tacco's brother, Yorghi Yanouli?—*A.* I do not know him.

Q. When the English went there, did you not see a brother of Tacco?—*A.* I did not see him: they were in another house, and it was raining, which prevented me from seeing; but I did not hear that he had come there.

Q. Was it before or after the day the letter was burnt that Yorghi Yanouli came there?—*A.* Before.

Q. Do you know this for certain?—*A.* I know for certain that it was before the letter was burnt.

Q. Did you yourself see Christo when killed?—*A.* I saw him when he was struck, and left him running away before he was dead.

Q. Did you see Tacco after the occurrence?—*A.* We were together.

Q. Did Tacco deplore his brother?—*A.* Of course he lamented his brother and wept.

Q. Did you hear what he said about the death of his brother, and did he say anything about those that caused his death?—*A.* It is as I said; I saw him weep and lament his brother, but added that the rest is ours, fate would have it so that his brother and several others should die.

Q. How long after this occurrence did you stop with Tacco?—*A.* About fifteen days.

Q. Did you speak with Tacco during those fifteen days?—In consequence of the loss of his brother I did not speak to him.

Q. Did he say anything about the persons that were the cause of his brother's death?—*A.* I did not hear him; but till the death of his brother he said he was languishing.

Q. Where did you go to from there?—To a place called Dilessi for a few days. On our way we called at a village, the name of which I do not know, and gave to a shepherd two of our wounded, took some bread and flour, and proceeded to the mountain called Alatia.

Q. How long did you stop there'—*A.* One day.

Q. How long did you stay with Tacco from the day you were at that place to the day you crossed the frontier?—*A.* About fifteen days.

Q. Where did Taccó go,—of course you know?—*A.* We separated at the frontier, and I do not know where Tacco went.

Q. Is it possible you don't know the whereabouts of his haunts, or that you did not hear from any of the brigands?—*A.* We separated and I did not hear; but subsequently we again met at the frontier. There I saw him; after that I parted and neither saw nor heard of him.

Q. Were you now with Vloola?—*A.* Yes, I was with Vloola.

Q. How many days did you stop at Megala?—*A.* About ten days.

Q. What countryman are you?—*A.* From Greece, of those called Sariktchans.

Q. Where are your relations?—*A.* We are Sariktchans; where they are I cannot know.

Q. Have you a mother—where is she, and how long is it since you saw her?—*A.* I have a mother, a little brother, and a little sister; but it is about eighteen months since I saw them, and I think they must be somewhere about Ezdin.

Q. Have you never written to them?—*A.* Not knowing how to write I never wrote to them.

(Signed) APOSTOLO CARAVIDA.

(Follow seven seals and three signatures of the President and Members of the Tribunal, as also the dragoman assisting.)

No. 6.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(*Received February* 6.)

My Lord, *Athens, January* 28, 1871.

ALTHOUGH M. Christopoulos had led me to expect that his answer to my note of the 6th instant would have been sent in time for this mail, it has not yet, I regret to say, reached me.

I have, however, been unofficially informed by M. Christopoulos that it is absolutely out of his power to comply with my demand that the judicial inquiry, into the Dilesi murders, shall be reopened unconditionally. It would, he asserts, be contrary to law to commence fresh proceedings against a person discharged from accusation by the Chambre du Conseil of the Correctional Court, and I herewith inclose a copy of an unofficial letter from M. Christopoulos, covering a sentence of the Court of the Areopagus to that effect.

Mr. Cookson and I have come to the conclusion, after carefully examining the whole question, that it would be quite useless to contest the principles put forward by the Hellenic Government, and I herewith transmit a copy of a Report from that gentleman stating that it is, in his opinion, a well established principle of Greek penal procedure that a person acquitted by the Chambre du Conseil cannot again be arraigned on the same charge.

I have accordingly requested your Lordship by telegraph to inform me whether I am justified in resuming the inquiry on the conditions laid down by the Greek Government, and I shall take no further step in the matter until I receive the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

M. Christopoulos assures me that he is actuated by the most conciliatory intentions, and I am bound to say that he has done his utmost to comply with our demands. He requests me to explain to your Lordship that the present Government are in no way answerable for the turn things have taken, and he no longer denies that the Procureur du Roi is to blame; he promises that, if your Lordship will allow the inquiry to proceed, the utmost latitude shall be given to Mr. Cookson compatible with Greek law; and finally he desires me to say, that he is confident the British Government will not require him to consent to a proceeding, which has been declared, by the highest court in the land, to be illegal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

M. Christopoulos to Mr. Erskine.

Mon cher Ministre, *Athènes, le $\frac{15}{27}$ Janvier,* 1871.

DANS mon désir de vous être agréable, je me suis occupé, comme j'ai eu l'honneur de vous l'écrire hier, à trouver, s'il était possible, un moyen de réaliser le désir que vous aviez exprimé dans votre lettre du $\frac{14}{26}$ du mois courant, afin de faire aussi disparaître les susceptibilités de Mr. Cookson.

Heureusement, un ancien arrêt de la Cour de Cassation a rendu inutiles mes soins ultérieurs. Dans le recueil des Arrêts de cette Cour (de l'an 1840, page 371), j'en ai trouvé un, publié le 11 Juillet (v. s.) de la même année par cette Cour Suprême, devant laquelle le Procureur du Roi au Tribunal Correctionnel d'Athènes avait porté cette même question. La Cour de Cassation rejeta la demande du Procureur du Roi concernant la reprise d'instance contre les personnes que l'Ordonnance du Conseil de la Chambre du Tribunal Correctionnel avait déclaré innocentes.

Ainsi, mon cher Ministre, la loi pénale et la jurisprudence depuis trente ans consacrée chez nous, ainsi que l'avis unanime de nos légistes les plus distingués, se trouvent d'accord avec les réflexions que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous exposer.

La lecture de cet arrêt, dont j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint une traduction exacte, achevera, je suis convaincu, de faire disparaître vos doutes et ceux de l'honorable Mr. Cookson.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CHRISTOPOULOS.

(Translation.)

My dear Minister, *Athens, January $\frac{15}{27}$,* 1871.

IN my desire to oblige you, I have occupied myself, as I had yesterday the honour of informing you, in seeking, if possible, some means of fulfilling the wish which you had expressed in your letter of the $\frac{14}{26}$th instant, in order to do away with the suspicions of Mr. Cookson.

Fortunately an ancient Decree of the Court of Cassation rendered any further trouble on my part unnecessary. In a collection of the Decrees of this Court (in the year 1840, page 371) I found one published July 11 of that year by this Supreme Court, before which the King's Attorney of the Correctional Tribunal of Athens had brought this very question. The Court of Cassation rejected the demand of the King's Attorney respecting the re-opening of the prosecution of persons whom an Order in Council of the Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal had declared innocent.

Thus, my dear Minister, the penal law and jurisprudence for thirty years held sacred in this country, as well as the opinions of our most distinguished lawyers, agree with the views which I have had the honour to express to you.

The perusal of this Degree, of which I have the honour to inclose an exact translation, will, I am convinced, completely dispel your doubts and those of Mr. Cookson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHRISTOPOULOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Sentence of the Court of the Areopagus.

LE Tribunal de l'Aréopage (Cour de Cassation), composé des Conseillers MM. Ch. Clonaris, Président; A. Polyzoidés, Vice-Président; J. A. Somakis, D. G. Feder, D. Scordiles, Th. Manoussis, Diomède Kyriakou;

Présent: Le Procureur-Général, M. D. G. Soutzos, et le Greffier, G. C. Ischomachos;

Réuni en séance publique le 24 Juin, 1840, pour juger sur la demande en cassation formée par le Procureur du Roi auprès du Tribunal de Police Correctionelle d'Athènes, sur ce qui suit:—

Le nommé Georges Rizaris, par sa demande en date du 26 Avril, adressée au Procureur du Roi auprès le Tribunal de Première Instance, séant à Athènes, à laquelle était annexée une lettre soulevant des soupçons de vol contre Jean Thermiotis, contre lequel, pour ce même fait, des poursuites avaient déjà eu lieu, requérait qu'il soit fait droit.

Le Procureur du Roi soumit la dite demande à la Chambre du Conseil, en exposant qu'en effet un vol avait jadis eu lieu dans la maison du dit Rizaris ; qu'une instruction s'en suivit, mais qu'une ordonnance de non lieu avait été rendue. Or, comme la lettre annexée, soulève des soupçons contre Jean Stellaki Thermiotis, le dit Procureur du Roi requérait qu'il plaise à la Chambre du Conseil, vu l'Article 253 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, de lui accorder la permission de reprendre les poursuites.

La Chambre du Conseil saisie, rendit son ordonnance en date du 3 Mai dernier, sub No. 1,879, par laquelle elle n'a pas admis la requête du Procureur du Roi, et par conséquent elle n'a pas permis que le dit Jean Stellaki Thermiotis soit de nouveau poursuivi pour le vol qui eut lieu dans la maison du dit Rizaris dans la nuit du 4 Mai, 1839, et cela parceque la dite Chambre s'était déjà prononcée qu'il n'y avait pas lieu de poursuivre pour ce fait le dit Stellaki.

Le substitut du Procureur du Roi, par son recours en cassation, en date du 3 Mai dernier, requiert l'annulation de la dite ordonnance pour les raisons suivantes :—

Que, lorsque la Chambre de Conseil, pour défaut de preuves suffisantes, déclare qu'il n'y a pas lieu de poursuivre, l'ordonnance, rendue à cet effet, n'est que provisoire, car elle ne proclame pas l'innocence du suspect, mais tout simplement que l'instruction n'a pas produit des indices suffisants contre lui ; qu'en conséquence une telle ordonnance ne peut nullement être considérée comme définitive et irrévocable, à moins qu'il n'y ait de motifs portant extinction de la peine, ou si le fait ne constitue pas un délit, ou qu'il soit prescrit. Il y a donc fausse interprétation d'une disposition essentielle de la procédure criminelle donnant lieu à cassation, ainsi que l'enseignement (Mangin, question 439; Carnot, Instruction Criminelle, No. 128, § 8 ; et Le Graverend sous l'Article correspondant du Code d'Instruction Criminelle Français, en tout conforme à notre Article 253).

La Cour de l'Aréopage, ouï le rapport du Conseiller Th. Manoussis, entendu le Procureur-Général et l'Avocat Ed. Masson pour Jean Stellaki Thermiotis. ;

Considérant que, d'après l'Article 253 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, il n'y a lieu de poursuivre de nouveau contre l'accusé pour le même fait ; que lorsque le soupçon qui avait existé contre lui vient de corroborer de nouvelles charges qui n'avaient pas été soumises à l'appréciation de la Chambre du Conseil, lors des poursuites précédentes ; mais qu'à l'occasion présente ce cas ne se présente pas, car l'accusé avait été absous par la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal de Police Correctionnelle d'Athènes, qui, par son Ordonnance sub No. 1,434 avait déclaré qu'il n'y avait pas lieu à poursuivre contre le dit Jean Stellaki Thermiotis, car aucun fait n'a résulté contre lui de l'instruction qui avait eu lieu à cet effet ; et que, par conséquent, la Chambre du Conseil n'ayant pas admis la requête du Procureur du Roi, à l'effet de permettre de nouvelles poursuites contre le dit Jean Stellaki Thermiotis n'a contrevenu à aucune loi et n'a pas mal interprété l'Article 253 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle ;

Par ces motifs—

Rejette la demande en cassation du substitut du Procureur du Roi auprès du Tribunal de Police Correctionnelle d'Athènes, formée le 3 Mai dernier contre l'Ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil sub No. 1,879 ;

Ordonne que les frais du présent Arrêt soient à la charge du fisc.

Jugé à Athènes, le 24 Juin, 1840.

Publié le 11 Juillet, 1840.

(Translation.)

THE Court of the Areopagus, (Court of Cassation), composed of the following Councillors :—

Ch. Clonaris, President ; A. Polyzoidés, Vice-President ; J. A. Somakis, D. G. Feder, D. Scordiles, Th. Manoussis, Diomedes Kyriakou ;

Present : The Attorney General, M. D. G. Soutzos, Clerk, G. C. Ischomachos ;

Assembled in public sitting, June 24, 1840, to give judgment on the appeal made by the King's Attorney at the Tribunal of the Correctional Police at Athens, in the following case :—

A man called George Rizaris, by his appeal dated April 26, addressed to the King's Attorney at the Court of primary prosecution sitting at Athens, in which was inclosed a letter raising suspicions of theft against Jean Thermiotis who had already been prosecuted for this very act, required that justice should be done.

The King's Attorney submitted the said appeal to the Court, stating that, in fact, a

robbery had lately taken place in the house of the said Rizaris, that a prosecution had followed but that a verdict of "not proven" had been given; nevertheless, as the inclosed letter raised suspicions against Jean Stellaki Thermiotis, the said King's Attorney requested that, in accordance with Article 253 of the Criminal Code, the Court would be pleased to grant him permission to re-open the prosecution.

The Chamber gave a decision, dated the 3rd of May last, by which it declined to admit the demands of the King's Attorney, and consequently did not sanction Jean Stellaki Thermiotis being again tried for the robbery which took place in the house of the said Rizaris on the night of the 4th of May, 1839, and this judgment was given because the said Court had already decided that there were no grounds for prosecuting the said Stellaki on this charge.

The Deputy Attorney-General, in his appeal dated the 3rd of May last, demands the annulment of the said decision, for the following reasons:—

That, when the Court, in default of sufficient proofs, declares that there are no grounds for prosecuting, a judgment given in this sense is only provisional, for it does not proclaim that the accused person is innocent but simply that the prosecutor has not produced sufficient evidence against him; that consequently such judgment can in no way be regarded as being definitive or irrevocable, unless its motive is to remit the punishment, or unless the act does not constitute a crime, or unless it is prescribed for. There is then a false interpretation of an essential clause of the criminal procedure giving rise to an annulment, as in the cases of Mangin, question 439; Carnot, Criminal Instruction, No. 128, sec. 8; and Le Graverend, in the corresponding Article of the French Code d'Instruction, which is in every point in conformity with our Article 253.

The Court of the Areopagus, having heard the report of Counsellor Th. Manoussis, and listened to the Attorney-General and to the Advocate, Ed. Masson, on behalf of Jean Stellaki Thermiotis; and,

Considering that, according to Article 253 of the Criminal Code, it is only possible to take proceedings a second time on the same charge against the accused when the suspicion which existed against him is corroborated by fresh charges which were not submitted to the judgment of the Court on the occasion of the first prosecution; but on the present occasion, this is not the case, for the accused had been acquitted by the Court of Correctional Police, at Athens, which, by its decision No. 1,434 declared that there were no grounds to take proceedings against the said J. S. Thermiotis, for that no act had been proved against him during the inquiry which had taken with that object; and that the Chamber of Council, while refusing, in consequence, to sanction the demand of the King's attorney, that fresh proceedings should be allowed to be taken against the said J. S. Thermiotis, did not infringe any law nor misinterpret Article 253 of the Code of Criminal Instruction.

On these counts—

Rejects the appeal of the Deputy Attorney-General, at the Court of the Correctional Police, made on the 3rd May, against the decision of the Chamber of Council, No. 1,879.

Given at Athens, June 24, 1840.

Published, July 11, 1840.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, January* 27, 1871.

ACCORDING to your desire, I have the honour to submit some observations on the legal bearing of the question at present pending with the Greek Government, as to the reopening of the Judicial Inquiry.

When, in consequence of the representations made in my last Report of the 4th instant,* on the general bias of the Report of the Procureur du Roi to the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of the Correctional Court, you addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that nothing would be satisfactory to the British Government short of a general power of fresh inquiry on all points on which the Report of the Procureur du Roi might be found to have misled the Court, this demand was made by you in the hope (which I then shared) that the Greek legal procedure afforded some means of enabling the Greek authorities to satisfy the original demand of Her Majesty's Government for a complete and satisfactory inquiry into the acts of brigandage and murder committed last April; either by fresh proceedings against persons discharged by the decision of the Correctional Court, or by an order of the Court of Appeal revising the sentence of the inferior Court.

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* See "Greece No. 1 (1871)," Inclosure 4 in No. 72.

This hope was strengthened by the oral assurance which you had then received from M. Damaschino, the legal adviser of Her Majesty's Legation, that this was possible.

It has, however, since been communicated to you that the Hellenic Government, after consulting the Crown lawyers, have arrived at the conclusions, 1st, that it is now absolutely impossible to reopen the case against any of the persons as to whom the Correctional Court has decided that there is no ground for putting them on their trial—in fact, as impossible as it would be in England to try a person twice for the same offence; and, 2ndly, that the power given by the Greek law to the Procureur du Roi of the Court of Appeal, of intervening to demand the reversion of the sentence, cannot now be exercised, because the delay fixed by the law (which is only twenty-four hours from the time of the delivery of the sentence) has expired.

The effect of those conclusions being to give to the decision of the Correctional Court on the accusation submitted to it by its Procureur du Roi all the force of an acquittal by a jury—a result certainly most extraordinary in itself, and one quite opposed to the parallel criminal legislation of the French Codes—you agree with me that it would be desirable to be perfectly assured that this was the true interpretation of the Greek Codes of Criminal Procedure; you therefore called on M. Damaschino to furnish you with a written opinion on this point. This is annexed; and from its contents it will be seen that M. Damaschino now, on reconsideration, declared that there is no doubt whatever that the Greek Government is correct in its statement of the law.

I have carefully perused M. Damaschino's opinion, comparing it with the original Greek Code, and I must confess that I can see little of importance to object to in his reasoning.

M. Damaschino has assured me, in his character as Counsel, that all Greek lawyers are unanimously of the opinion which he now professes, and further that no instance has ever been known of a person against whom a charge has been dismissed by the Correctional Court, in the form adopted in the decision in which we are interested, having been subsequently brought to trial.

This complete absence of examples, if it really existed, obviously of itself establishes the rule for which the Greek lawyers contend; but, as M. Damaschino in his opinion cited no express decision of a Greek Court, in order to make the point still more certain, I suggested to you that it would be desirable, if possible, to obtain judgment on the point from the Court of Cassation.

You communicated my suggestion to M. Christopoulos, who, in reply, sent you the inclosed copy of an old decision of the Court of Cassation, which he considers as determining the exact question at issue.

This decision, however, though based on facts strictly analogous to those contemplated as possible by your note, is founded on reasoning so very inconclusive, and indeed contradictory, that I do not think it adds anything to the reasons already noticed for believing that the Greek Government is absolutely precluded from acceding to your demand.

M. Damaschino, however, assures me that the difficulty of finding a direct decision on the point arises from the very certainty which prevails respecting it; and I find, on reference to the only text-book on Greek Criminal Procedure (M. Costi's "Manual of Criminal Procedure," page 353), it is there expressly laid down, without the least expression of doubt, that if a Court decides that there is no ground for accusation, this decision has the force of a *res judicata*, and no fresh prosecution of the discharged person is permissible.

On the whole, therefore, I can have no doubt that, whatever the intention of the Legislature, or the strange consequences of the doctrine, Greek Tribunals would unanimously decide that when once the Correctional Court has ordered the discharge of an accused person in the form adopted in the present case, there is no means by which he can be again brought to trial for the same offence. That this particular form of discharge (which is, I believe, but rarely chosen), should have been recommended by the Procureur du Roi, and adopted by the Tribunal in the case of every person above the rank of a peasant accused of having any connection with the Arvanitei Band, is in itself so significant a fact as to require no comment. If, as has been already pronounced probable by some of the Greek journals, the Court of Appeal should discharge Mr. Noel on the ground that the proofs against him are insufficient, the result may not impossibly have been that which was contemplated, as no one of the persons accused of giving political support to the brigands will have been brought to justice, while the whole moral responsibility for the terrible catastrophe at Dilesi will have been apparently thrown on an Englishman.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

Opinion of M. Damaschinos.

Question.—D'après le droit Hellénique, lorsque, par une Ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil, il a été décidé qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation contre un individu pour tel fait déterminé, parcequ'il n'y a pas d'indices contre lui, si, par la suite, soit devant le tribunal ou la cour, soit autrement, de nouvelles charges venaient à s'élever contre le même individu, pourrait-il être, à raison de ce fait, l'objet de nouvelles poursuites ?—

Réponse.—Sur cette question nous répondons négativement pour les motifs suivants :—

D'après l'Article 75 de notre Code d'Instruction Pénale l'instruction finit par le renvoi à l'audience ou par une Ordonnance du Conseil.

L'Article 249 porte que "les décisions du Conseil Judiciaire se nomment Ordonnances D'après notre législation le même nom et la même force, au point de vue de notre question, sont attribués aux arrêts de la Chambre des Mises en Accusation (de la Cour d'Appel) et aux Ordonnances de la Chambre du Conseil (du Tribunal Correctionnel), lorsque le délai de vingt-quatre heures accordé par l'Article 260 pour former opposition, ou plus correctement appel, contre l'Ordonnance est expiré, sans qu'opposition ait été formée contre elle par le Ministère Public.

L'Ordonnance décidant qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation contre telle personne, en tant qu'elle se fond sur le défaut d'indices, juge, en fait, le fond de l'affaire et échappe même à la censure de l'Aréopage (Cour de Cassation).

Quelle est la force d'une telle Ordonnance? La force de la chose jugée. Cela résulte nécessairement: 1. De ce que cette Ordonnance juge sur le fond même de l'affaire en décidant qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation. 2. De la combinaison de l'Article 249 précité et des principes généraux du droit sur la force des décisions judiciaires.

Pour que de nouvelles poursuites fussent possibles contre l'individu dont il s'agit à raison de nouvelles charges, il faudrait des textes positifs, formels, tels qu'il en existe, par exemple, dans le Code Français d'Instruction Criminelle, dont l'Article 246 permet expressément de nouvelles poursuites lorsqu'il survient de nouvelles charges contre l'individu à l'égard duquel la Chambre des Mises en Accusation a décidé qu'il n'y a pas lieu au renvoi à la Cour d'Assises, dont l'Article 247 définit ce qu'on doit entendre par nouvelles charges, et dont l'Article 248 indique les formes à suivre pour cette instruction nouvelle.

Dans notre Code d'Instruction Pénale, au contraire, on ne trouve ni une telle réglementation, ni même une seule disposition permettant la reprise des poursuites pour le même faite, à raison de la survenance de nouvelles charges, lorsque l'Ordonnance définitive a décidé qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation contre tel individu.

Non seulement on n'y trouve aucun texte de cette nature, mais le contraire résulte de la comparaison des Articles 251, 252, et 253.

D'après l'Article 251, la Chambre du Conseil peut rendre quatre espèces d'Ordonnances, c'est-à-dire : 1. Décider qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation ; 2. Cesser provisoirement ces poursuites ; 3. Ordonner la continuation de l'instruction ; 4. Ordonner le renvoi de la cause devant le même tribunal ou devant on autre.

La comparaison des termes dont la loi se sert pour formuler la première espèce d'Ordonnance et de ceux dont elle se sert pour la seconde montre déjà que, dans l'esprit du législateur, en vertu de la première les poursuites sont arrêtées définitivement, et que ce n'est qu'en vertu de la seconde Ordonnance que les poursuites sont arrêtées provisoirement seulement.

S'il en était autrement, à quoi servirait la distinction entre ces deux espèces d'Ordonnances ?

L'interprétation ci-dessus apparait encore plus clairement de la comparaison des deux Articles suivants :—

L'Article 253, en effet, porte que, lorsque la Chambre du Conseil a cessé provisoirement les poursuites, l'accusé est provisoirement relâché, et ne peut être poursuivi de nouveau pour le même acte que lorsque les soupçons qui s'étaient élevés contre lui se fortifient par de nouvelles preuves qui n'avaient pas été soumises au Tribunal. De plus, d'après le même Article, le Procureur devra alors soumettre préalablement à la Chambre du Conseil les nouvelles preuves et attendre jusqu'à ce celle-ci décide si la reprise des poursuites est permise. Par conséquent, nous avons, dans notre loi, pour le cas de l'Ordonnance qui cesse provisoirement les poursuites, une série de dispositions, toute une réglementation, offrant une grande analogie avec les Articles 246-248 du Code Français précité.

L'Article 252, au contraire, qui s'occupe en detail de l'Ordonnance décidant qu'il ne doit pas être formé d'accusation, comme l'Article 253 s'occupe en détail de l'autre, ne présente aucune disposition de ce genre. Dans l'Article 252, comme pendant aux dispositions précitées de l'Article 253, nous trouvons seulement le Section 2 qui porte simplement que l'accusé doit être alors mis en liberté directement après le délai de l'opposition.

Par conséquent, d'après notre législation pénale de nouvelles poursuites ne pourraient être intentées contre un individu en faveur duquel l'ordonnance de la Cnambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel a décidé qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation contre lui que dans les deux cas suivants:—

1. Si, sur l'opposition du Procureur, faite dans le délai légal de vingt-quatre heures, la dite Ordonnance était réformée par la Chambre de la Cour d'Appel, qui déciderait qu'il faut seulement cesser provisoirement les poursuites, ou qu'il faut continuer l'instruction contre le dit individu, ou bien ordonnerait son renvoi devant le Tribunal compétent (Article 268 et suivauts).

2. Si, sur une opposition faite dans le délai légal, ou sur le pourvoi en cassation, l'instruction tout entière était annulée pour vice de forme, pourvu que ce ne fût pas dans l'intérêt seul de la loi, conformément à l'Article 481, section 2.

Mais la survenance de nouvelles charges n'est pas, d'après notre droit, une cause légale pour faire reprendre les poursuites contre une personne ayant en sa faveur une Ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil décidant qu'il ne doit pas être fait d'accusation contre elle.

Nous avons un exemple tout récent de l'application de cette règle. Il y a quatre ans environ, la caisse du Lloyd avait été ouverte et pillée au Pirée. Sur les poursuites exercées alors la Chambre du Conseil rendit en faveur de Susanna, Leucovitz, et autres, une Ordonnance décidant qu'il ne devait pas être fait d'accusation contre eux, faute d'indices, et pour M. Ivitz une Ordonnance cessant provisoirement les poursuites. Survint ensuite le vol de la caisse du Trésor Central; et, devant la Cour d'Assises appelée à juger les auteurs et complices de ce dernier vol, la culpabilité de Susanna, Leucovitz, et autres pour le vol du Lloyd fut établie clairement, tandis que l'innocence complète de M. Ivitz fut prouvée. Mais il a été tout aussi impossible de modifier l'Ordonnance rendue à l'égard de ce dernier que d'exercer des poursuites nouvelles contre Susanna et les autres.

(Signé) N. DAMASCHINOS.

(Translation.)

Question.—According to Hellenic law, when it has been decided by a Decree of the Chamber of the Council that an individual cannot be prosecuted for some crime which has been committed because there are no proofs against him, if afterwards, either before the Tribunal or the Court, or otherwise, fresh charges are brought against him, does it appear that he is on this account liable to a fresh prosecution?

Answer.—To this question we answer in the negative, for the following reasons:—

According to Article 75 of our Code of Penal Instruction, the prosecution is ended either by the case being sent before a Court for a hearing, or by a Decree of the Council.

Article 249 declares that "the decisions of the Judicial Council are called 'Ordonnances.'" According to our law, the same name and the same weight are given to the decrees of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation (of the Court of Appeal) and to those of the Chambre du Conseil (of the Correctional Tribunal), when the delay of twenty-four hours, granted by Article 260, in order to draw up an objection, or, to speak more correctly, an appeal against the Decree, has expired without any objection having been made to it it by the public ministry.

The Decree deciding that a person cannot be tried, inasmuch as it is founded on a want of proof, actually judges the basis of the affair, and even escapes the censure of the Areopagus (Court of Cassation).

What is the weight of such a Decree? The weight of the matter judged. This is the necessary result of the following facts:—

1. This Decree judges the very basis of the affair by deciding that there shall be no prosecution.

2. The combination of the aforesaid Article 249 and the general principles of law on the weight of the judicial decisions.

For it to be possible to take fresh proceedings against an accused party on fresh charges it would be necessary to have positive and formal rules, such as exist, for instance, in the French Code of Criminal Prosecution, of which Article 246 expressly sanctions fresh proceedings when fresh charges are brought against an individual respecting whose case

the Chambre des Mises en Accusation has decided that there are no grounds for sending it to the Court of Assizes, of which Article 247 defines what is meant by fresh charges, and of which Article 248 lays down the forms to be followed in this fresh prosecution.

In our Code of Criminal Prosecution, on the contrary, we neither find any such regulations nor even a single clause permitting the reopening of a prosecution for the same crime on fresh charges arising after a definite Decree has once decided that the individual shall not be prosecuted.

Not only do we not find therein any clause of this nature, but the contrary appears from a comparison of Articles 251, 252, and 253.

According to Article 251, the Chamber of the Council can issue four sorts of Decrees. It can—

1. Decide that no proceedings shall be taken;
2. Suspend these proceedings provisionally;
3. Order the resumption of the prosecution;
4. Order that the case be sent before the same Court or before another.

The comparison of the terms employed by the law in the first Decree with those which are employed in the second shows that, in a legal sense, it is by virtue of the first Decree that proceedings are definitively arrested, and that it is only by virtue of the second that they are merely provisionally suspended.

If it were otherwise, of what use would be the distinction between these two kinds of Decrees.

The above interpretation is even more apparent from the comparison of the two following Articles:—

Article 253, in fact, provides that when the Chamber of Council has provisionally suspended proceedings, the accused is conditionally released, and cannot be again prosecuted on the same charge, unless the suspicions raised against him be strengthened by fresh proofs which were not originally brought before the Court. Further, according to the same Article, the attorney shall then be bound to submit the fresh proofs preliminarily to the Chamber, and wait till it shall have decided if the prosecution can be resumed; consequently, we have, in our jurisprudence relating to the case of the Decree which suspends proceedings provisionally, a series of clauses, a whole set of rules, offering a great similarity to Articles 246-248 of the aforesaid French Code.

Article 252, on the contrary, which treats in detail the Decree deciding that proceedings shall not be taken, in the same way as Article 253 treated of the other one, contains no data of this kind. In Article 252, as an Appendix to the above-mentioned Regulations of Article 253, we find only section 2, which only orders that the accused shall be set at liberty immediately on the completion of the time allowed for framing an appeal.

Consequently, according to our penal law, no fresh proceedings could be commenced against an individual in whose favour a decree of the Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal has decided that he cannot be prosecuted except in the two following cases:—

1. If, on an objection by the Attorney-General, raised within the stipulated twenty-four hours, the said Decree be reformed by the Court of Appeal, who decide that the proceedings shall be only provisionally suspended, or that the prosecution of the said individual shall be resumed, or order him to be sent before a competent tribunal. (268th and following Articles.)

2. If, on an objection made within the legal time, or on an appeal in Cassation, the whole prosecution be quashed on account of a technical flaw, supposing it to be not merely in the interest of the law, in conformity with Article 481, section 2.

But the arising of fresh charges is not, according to our law, a legal cause for resuming proceedings against a person who has in his favour a Decree of the Chamber of the Council deciding that he cannot be prosecuted.

We have a quite recent instance of the application of this rule. About four years ago the chest of the "Lloyd" had been broken open and robbed at the Piræus. At the trial of this case the Chamber of the Council issued, in favour of Susanna, Lencovitz, and others, a Decree ordering that, in default of proofs, they should not be committed for trial; and, with regard to M. Ivitz, a Decree provisionally suspending proceedings. Then came the robbery of the chest of the Central Mint. Before the Court of Assizes, which was summoned to try the perpetrators of this last robbery and their accomplices, the guilt of Susanna, Lencovitz, and others in the Lloyd robbery was clearly established, whilst the complete innocence of M. Ivitz was proved. But it was equally impossible to soften the Decree with regard to the latter, as it was to take fresh proceedings against Susanna and the others.

(Signed) N. DAMASCHINOS.

No. 7.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received February 13.)

My Lord, *Athens, February* 4, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the official paper containing a report of the adjourned debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Dilesi massacre.

As M. Zaimis is reported to have said that he regretted I had not applied to the Acting Minister of the Interior for a military escort to accompany the travellers to Marathon, in accordance with the alleged practice in such cases, I think it advisable to repeat that I had been constantly in the habit of applying to the Director of Police, when necessary, except in the case of some distant excursion extending beyond the limits of that officer's functions; and, in corroboration of this view, I transmit herewith a copy of a circular communication recently addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting that, in the event of an excursion being contemplated by any Member of Her Majesty's Mission or by any of my countrymen, I will apply to the Director of Police in order that the necessary measures of precaution may be adopted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure in No. 7.

M. Christopoulos to Mr. Erskine.

Mon cher Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{19}{31}$ *Janvier,* 1871.

MON collègue au Département de l'Intérieur vient de m'annoncer qu'il croit nécessaire que toutes les fois que MM. les Ministres ou leurs employés, ou bien des étrangers ou des voyageurs de distinction, désirent faire quelque excursion, d'en informer à temps la Direction de la Police, afin qu'on prenne les mesures nécessaires pour la sûreté des lieux qu'ils se proposeraient de visiter.

Les ordres nécessaires ont été déjà transmis à cet effet par M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

En portant ces faits à votre connaissance, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de m'accuser réception de la présente lettre.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

(Translation.)

My dear Minister, *Athens, January* $\frac{19}{31}$, 1871.

MY colleague the Minister of the Interior informs me that he considers it desirable whenever the Ministers or their Attachés, as well as strangers or travellers of distinction, desire to make any excursion, the Director of the Police should be informed, in order that the necessary measures may be taken for the security of the places which they propose to visit.

The necessary orders have been already sent to that effect by the Minister of the Interior.

In making this known to you I have the honour to request you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received February 13.)

(Extract.) *Athens, February* 4, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 2nd instant of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo,* directing me to express to the Greek Government the regret of that of Her Majesty at the error committed by the Procureur du Roi in not laying the two letters found in the hut of Seliamis before the English barristers.

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* See "Greece, No. 1 (1871)," No. 69.

I think it right to mention that M. Christopoulos' notes of the 31st December and 28th January were not delivered to me until midnight and 9 P.M. respectively on those days, after the mail had already been dispatched. The consequence has been that the first note, although dated the 31st December, had not reached your Lordship through this Legation on the 16th January, and that the second can only be forwarded by to-day's mail. I now, however, transmit a copy of that note and of its inclosure, which is the reply of M. Papafrangos to Mr. Cookson's letter to me of the 4th January.

I likewise inclose a copy of the opinion given by M. Provelegios, the Procureur-Général at the Court of the Areopagus, confirming the declaration made by the Hellenic Government that a person discharged from accusation by the Chambre de Conseil of the Correctional Court, in the form adopted by the Chamber, cannot be again charged with the same offence, which document was communicated to me by M. Christopoulos on the 31st of last month, and further a copy of the answer I returned to M. Christopulos' note on the 30th January.

On the 31st ultimo I communicated to M. Christopoulos your Lordship's telegram of the 28th ultimo, stating that Her Majesty's Government cannot accept the mode of investigation proposed by the Hellenic Government. He again assured me most positively that every lawyer of any standing in Greece would corroborate his assertion that a charge dismissed by the Chambre du Conseil could not under any pretence be again brought forward, unless the decision were appealed against within twenty-four hours. The Government, he said, were most anxious to comply with any reasonable demand which might be made by your Lordship, but he could not believe that Her Majesty's Government would expect this or any other Government to infringe their laws. He no longer makes any attempt to justify the proceedings of the Procureur du Roi, who, as he informed me, has been transferred to Nauplia.

I yesterday again called upon M. Christopoulos, and read to him your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo. As I had already acquainted him with the tenor of your telegram of the 28th ultimo, this despatch appeared in some measure to have the effect of reassuring him as to the consequences of the Procureur du Roi's unjustifiable conduct. But I reminded him that your Lordship had not, when that despatch was written, received Mr. Cookson's reply to the Procureur du Roi's first statement, and that the telegram must, consequently, be deemed the deliberate expression of the latest views of Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I inquired whether he was, as yet, prepared to acquaint me with the final determination of the Hellenic Government with respect to the unconditional reopening of the inquiry; but he is so persuaded that his last note of the 28th ultimo will induce Her Majesty's Government to modify their opinion, as conveyed by telegraph, that I agreed to defer asking for a final answer until I could ascertain whether the desired effect had been produced on your Lordship's mind by the despatches which left this on Saturday last the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Cookson has ascertained from the legal adviser of Mr. Noel that the appeal in his case will, it is thought, be decided almost immediately; but I have had no direct communication on this or any other subject with Mr. Noel since his first arrival at Athens.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

M. Christopoulos to Mr. Erskine.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le $\frac{16}{28}$ Janvier,* 1871.

J'AI reçu la note que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 6 de ce mois, et je me suis fait un devoir de la transmettre à mon collègue M. le Ministre de la Justice, avec l'extrait y annexé d'un Rapport de M. Cookson, dès que la traduction en Grec de cette longue pièce fut terminée dans les bureaux de mon Département. Malheureusement quelque empressement qu'on y mit, ce travail, qui devient, comme vous savez, indispensable pour toutes les pièces de votre Chancellerie (l'Anglais n'étant pas aussi répandu que le Français dans le pays), n'a pu être bientôt fini, et l'on a dû faire encore une traduction Française de la réplique également longue de M. Papafrangos, Procureur du Roi au Tribunal Correctionnel d'Athènes, que j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer sous ce pli.

C'est la nécessité de ce double travail qui m'a fait différer jusqu'aujourd'hui ma réponse à votre note ci-dessus mentionnée.

Par cette note, après avoir rappelé en substance vos précédentes observations sur la

gravité du fait de n'avoir pas communiqué à temps à MM. Cookson et Allan les deux lettres cachetées, saisies dans la cabane de Séliamis, et sur l'impunité dont a joui le Caporal Pierre Dimitropoulo, vous voulez bien me dire qu'après la proposition formulée à la fin de ma lettre du $\frac{19}{31}$ Décembre dernier vous auriez clos la discussion au sujet de l'instruction, si cette proposition n'était modifiée par la remarque que l'instruction déjà terminée ne saurait légalement être reprise. En terminant vous ajoutez que. sans vouloir prescrire au Gouvernement Hellénique l'étendue des limites dans lesquelles il lui serait légalement possible de faire modifier telle ou telle conclusion du Rapport de M. Papafrangos à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel, vous croyez devoir déclarer sans hésitation que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique n'acceptera aucune réparation dans cette affaire comme satisfaisante et définitive qui ne procurerait pas à M. Cookson la faculté de demander la révision de telle ou telle partie de l'Ordonnance de la dite Chambre contre laquelle il pourrait avoir des objections à opposer. Cette exigence vous la justifiez par la raison que l'Ordonnance précitée est incontestablement basée, dans une grande mesure, sur le rapport d'un fonctionnaire qui a manifestement violé un accord formel intervenu entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et celui de Grèce.

Permettez-moi de vous faire observer, M. le Ministre, dès l'abord, que cette nouvelle réclamation de votre part m'a d'autant plus frappé que la teneur de votre note du 22 Décembre dernier ne me la faisait nullement pressentir. En effet les griefs qui y sont formulés se rattachent :

1. Au renvoi de M. Noël par devant la Cour d'Assises—renvoi auquel cependant M. Cookson, dans son rapport en date du 4 de ce mois, que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer en extrait, déclare avec une louable franchise n'avoir pas cru devoir s'opposer ;
2. A la mise en accusation de Costa Séliamis sans que les délégués Anglais fussent prévenus des charges qui pesaient sur lui ;
3. A la non-communication à ces délégués des deux lettres signées de Pierre Dimitropoulo et d'Andritzo ; et
4. A la non-poursuite des auteurs de ces lettres.

Malgré cette différence sensible entre les conclusions de vos deux notes, le Gouvernement du Roi, dans son désir de paraître agréable à celui de Sa Majesté Britannique dans cette triste affaire, n'a pas manqué de prendre en sérieuse considération votre réclamation et d'examiner dans quelle mesure il pourrait y faire droit.

Vous n'ignorez pas, M. le Ministre, que le pouvoir judiciaire est indépendant du pouvoir exécutif chez nous, de même qu'il l'est en Angleterre et dans la plupart des autres Etats civilisés de l'Europe et de l'Amérique. Si, dans la poursuite des criminels, la magistrature du parquet qui relève du pouvoir exécutif est investie d'un droit de surveillance, il y a cependant certaines limites que son action ne saurait dépasser. C'est ce qui constitue la ligne de démarcation et l'harmonie de l'exercice de l'autorité, à la fois, entre les deux pouvoirs.

Le Cabinet dont j'ai l'honneur de faire partie, convaincu que les institutions libérales qui régissent le pays sont conformes à ses mœurs et à l'esprit du siècle, est fermement résolu de les respecter religieusement. Mais quelle que soit sa conviction à cet égard, et quelle que soit sa manière de voir sur les circonstances qui ont amené l'événement tragique et à jamais regrettable d'Oropos et sur les conséquences qu'il a eues, il n'a qu'un seul désir et un seul intérêt, celui de seconder la marche de la justice pour la découverte et la punition de tous les coupables et de donner au Gouvernement d'une Puissance alliée et bienfaitrice de la Grèce toute satisfaction compatible avec notre législation, en lui faisant toute concession possible.

C'est dans cet esprit que le Gouvernement du Roi a examiné votre dernière réclamation, et je viens vous faire connaître que si il lui est impossible d'y faire droit, sous la forme générale que vous lui avez donné, il est tout disposé à faire, quant au fond, toutes les facilités que nos lois permettent, pour que vos désirs obtiennent une légitime satisfaction.

Ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous le faire remarquer, M. le Ministre, dans une de nos dernières entrevues, notre Code d'Instruction Criminelle ne permet pas de recommencer une instruction déjà terminée et soumise à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel, sur une affaire criminelle quelconque, et encore moins de poursuivre de nouveau pour la même cause une personne dont l'innocence eût été admise par une Ordonnance de non-lieu, car une semblable Ordonnance acquiert pour cette personne la force de la chose jugée. Il est vrai que d'après la législation Française, l'inculpé sur lequel une Ordonnance de non-lieu ait été rendue, peut être poursuivi de nouveau, s'il est produit de nouvelles preuves à sa charge. Mais, d'après notre législation (Code d'Instruction Criminelle, Art. 253), d'accord sur ce point avec celles de plusieurs Etats Allemands, cette nouvelle poursuite n'est autorisée que dans le cas où la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel aurait ordonné la mise en liberté provisoire et la cessation de l'instruction. Il s'ensuit qu'on ne saurait satisfaire à une demande tendante à poursuivre une ou plusieurs personnes, sur l'innocence desquelles l'Ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel ait prononcé. Notre législation est formelle et la jurisprudence de nos tribunaux est invariable à ce sujet, ainsi que le prouve l'arrêt de la Cour de Cassation que je me suis empressé de vous communiquer hier en traduction Française.*

Mais cette Ordonnance peut toujours être modifiée par la Chambre des Mises en Accusation de la Cour d'Appel, pour les personnes renvoyées devant la Cour d'Assises, si celles-ci ont formé leur opposition dans les délais prescrits par la loi.

Il en est autrement des individus qui sont les auteurs des lettres incriminées, sur lesquels l'Ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel n'a point prononcé, par la raison qu'ils n'avaient pas été poursuivis de ce chef dans l'instruction. Ces individus peuvent être poursuivis par le Ministère public ou mis en accusation s'il y a lieu, ainsi que je vous l'ai déjà dit par ma lettre du $\frac{19}{31}$ Décembre dernier.

Je ne saurais assez vous répéter, M. le Ministre, que le Gouvernement du Roi est tout-à-fait désintéressé dans cette affaire, ou plutôt qu'il a le même intérêt que celui de Sa Majesté Britannique, à savoir, de voir tous les coupables découverts et punis.

J'aime à croire que vous voudrez bien vous convaincre de la sincérité de nos dispositions, et que le Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne, à l'amitié et à la bienveillance de laquelle nous attachons le plus haut prix, et où la distribution de la justice repose sur les mêmes principes de nos propres institutions, ne voudra jamais peser sur nous pour nous faire déroger à ces principes.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE received the note you did me the honour of addressing to me on the 6th instant, and I transmitted it to my colleague the Minister of Justice, with the extract annexed to it of a Report by Mr. Cookson, as soon as the translation of this long document into Greek was finished in my office. Unfortunately, in spite of the haste that was made, this work, which is becoming, as you know, indispensable as regards all the documents from your Chancery, as English is not as well known as French in the country, could not be quickly accomplished, and it was found necessary also to make a French translation of the reply, which is equally long, of M. Papafrangos, the Procureur de Roi to the Correctional Tribunal at Athens, which I have the honour to inclose.

It is the necessity of this double work which has caused me to delay till to day my reply to your above-mentioned note.

In that note, after recapitulating in substance your preceding observations on the gravity of the fact that the two sealed letters seized in the cottage of Seliamis were not communicated in time to Messrs. Cookson and Allan, and on the impunity Corporal Pierre Demitropoulo has enjoyed, you go on to say that, after the proposition made at the end of my letter of the $\frac{19\text{th}}{31\text{st}}$ December last, you would have closed the discussion on the subject of the inquiry if that proposition was not modified by the remark that the inquiry already terminated could not be legally re-opened. You end by adding that, without wishing to prescribe to the Greek Government the scope of the limits within which it would be legally possible for them to modify this or that conclusion of the Report of M. Papafrangos to the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal, you believe yourself bound to declare without hesitation that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will accept no redress in this affair as satisfactory or definitive which would not give Mr. Cookson the power of demanding the revision of this or that part of the Ordonnance of the said Chamber against which he might have objections to bring forward. This demand you justify on the score that the before-mentioned Ordonnance is incontestably based in a great measure on the Report of a functionary who has manifestly violated a formal compact agreed on between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of Greece.

Permit me to beg you to observe, M. le Minister, at starting, that this new claim on your part has surprised me so much the more, as the tenor of your note of the 22nd of December last in no way prepared me for it. The causes of complaint which are mentioned virtually attach to—

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* See Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

1. The committal of Mr. Noel before the Court of Assize, a committal which, however, Mr. Cookson in his Report dated the 4th of that month, an extract of which you have been so good as to communicate to me, declares with praiseworthy candour he did not feel he ought to oppose;

2. To the accusation of Costa Seliamis without the English delegates being warned of the charge brought against him;

3. To the non-communication to these delegates of the two signed letters of Pierre Dimitropoulo and Andritzo; and,

4. To the non-prosecution of the authors of these letters.

In spite of this perceptible difference between the conclusions of your two notes, the Government of the King, in its desire to gratify the wish of that of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in this sad affair, has not failed to take into serious consideration your claim and to examine how far they can legally comply with it.

You are aware, M. le Ministre, that with us the Judicial power is independent of the Executive, as it is in England and in most of the other civilized States of Europe and America. If in the prosecution of criminals the authority of the Bar which emanates from the Executive power is invested with the right of supervision, there are certain limits which its action cannot pass. It is this that constitutes at the same time the line of boundary and the harmony of the exercise of authority between the two powers.

The Cabinet of which I have honour to be a Member, convinced that the liberal institutions which govern the country are adapted to its morals and to the spirit of the age, is firmly resolved to respect them religiously. But whatever may be its conviction on this point, and whatever view it may take of the circumstances which brought on the tragic and ever to be regretted event at Oropos, and the consequences by which it was followed, it has but one desire and one interest alone, namely, that of seconding the progress of justice for the discovery and punishment of all the culprits, and to give the Government of an allied Power and friendly disposed towards Greece every satisfaction compatible with our legislation, by making every possible concession in their favour.

It is in this spirit that the Government of the King has examined your last request, and I have now to inform you that if it is possible for them to grant it, under the general form which you have given it, they are quite disposed to give in the main all the facilities which our laws permit that your wishes may be legally satisfied.

As I had the honour to observe to you, M. le Ministre, at one of our last interviews, our Code of Criminal Prosecution does not admit of reopening an inquiry into any criminal affair which has been already ended and submitted to the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal, and still less of prosecuting afresh for the same cause a person whose innocence would have been admitted by an ordinance if not proven, for such an ordinance acquires for that person the force of law. It is true that, according to French jurisprudence, the inculpated person on whom an ordinance of non-proven has been pronounced, can again be prosecuted if new proofs can be produced. But according to our jurisprudence (Code of Criminal Prosecutions, Article 253), which agrees on this point with that of several German States, this new prosecution is only authorized in the case where the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal would have decreed a provisioual release and the cessation of the inquiry. It follows that a demand, with a view to the prosecution of one or more persons, on whose innocence the ordinance of the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal has been pronounced, cannot be complied with. Our legislation is formal, and the jurisprudence of our Tribunals is invariable on this subject, as is proved by the Decree of the Court of Appeal, a French translation of which I communicated to you yesterday.

But this ordinance can always be modified by the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of the Court of Appeal, in the case of persons sent back to the Court of Assise, if these have lodged their appeal within the delay prescribed by the law.

It is otherwise in the case of individuals who are the authors of the incriminating letters, on whom the ordinance of the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal has not been pronounced because they had not been prosecuted on this charge in the inquiry. These individuals can be proceeded against by the Minister for Public Prosecution if it is needed, as I have already told you in my letter of the $\substack{19\text{th}\\31\text{st}}$ December last.

I cannot repeat often enough to you, M. le Ministre, that the Government of the King is quite disinterested in this affair, or rather that they have the same interest as that of Her Britannic Majesty, that is to say, to see all the culprits discovered and punished.

I hope that you will be convinced of the sincerity of our proceedings, and that the Government of Great Britain, to whose friendship and good-will we attach the highest value, and in which country the dispensation of justice reposes on the same

principles as our own institutions, will never bring pressure to bear on us, with a view to cause the derogation by us of those principles.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) CH. CHRISTOPOULOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

M. Papafrangos to the Minister of Justice.

(Traduction.)

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{9}{21}$ *Janvier*, 1871.

EN lisant le rapport de M. Cookson en date du $\frac{23\ \text{Décembre}}{4\ \text{Janvier}}$, que vous avez bien voulu me transmettre en réponse au mien en date du 14 Décembre, je regrette d'être obligé de donner de nouvelles explications pour refuter la plupart des assertions de M. Cookson, qui, à ce que je crois, ne sont pas fondées sur une appréciation juste et impartiale des faits.

Il résulte évidemment de l'ensemble de la réponse de M. Cookson, qu'il n'exprime une opinion divergente de la mienne que sur un seul sujet: sur les lettres trouvées dans la cabane de Séliami; " sur leur importance quant à la responsabilité criminelle de leurs auteurs; sur les indices qu'elles pouvaient fournir pour des recherches ultérieures; et enfin sur le silence qu'on aurait gardé par rapport à ce point de l'instruction."

M. Cookson, d'accord avec moi sur tout le reste de mon rapport, se plait à ajouter qu'il avait le plaisir d'exprimer son approbation de toute la marche de l'instruction. Tout en remerciant M. Cookson de ces expressions, je dois faire observer que l'impartialité exigerait, lorsqu'il s'agit de personnes avec lesquelles on a travaillé de concert sur des sujets si graves, avec lesquelles on a naturellement échangé tant d'idées et de réflexions, de ne pas prétendre à considérer comme sincères ceux de leurs actes seulement qui s'accordent avec ses propres convictions, ou ceux qui ont évidemment contribué à prévenir des jugements érronés, et de ne pas attribuer à la mauvaise foi toute divergence d'opinions, dans la conviction que ses propres appréciations sont infaillibles.

Comme j'ai eu l'honneur de le dire dans mon premier rapport, et comme il ressort du commencement de la réponse même de l'honorable M. Cookson, les lettres trouvées dans la cabane de Séliami ne sont pas le seul point sur lequel M. Cookson ne se soit pas trouvé d'accord avec moi, après la publication de l'Ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel, en prétendant qu'aucune communication à ce sujet ne lui avait été faite. Il différait d'opinion également sur un autre point assez grave, sur l'entente pour procéder à l'expertise relative à la lecture correcte de la lettre trouvée sur la personne d'un des chefs de la bande, sur le choix des experts, et sur la réalisation de cette expertise. Rien de tout ce qui se rapporte à l'expertise en question ne s'est conservé dans la mémoire de M. Cookson, et j'ai dû lui en donner bien des explications verbales, après lesquelles il a déclaré alors et écrit ensuite, " que cette question n'existait plus." Je dois même ajouter que ce ne fut point mes assurances, ce fut la reminiscence seule du voyage qu'il avait fait ces jours-là à Corfou, qui acheva de faire disparaître ses doutes et notre dissension.

Je n'ai jamais eu le moindre doute quant à la droiture de M. Cookson; mais je crois qu'il m'est permis, après cette explication, de ne pas faire dépendre la solution du point contesté de la seule mémoire et de l'agenda de M. Cookson. On ne m'avait jamais fait savoir qu'à la fin que je serais soumis à un semblable contrôle, toutes les fois que l'opinion que j'allais soumettre au Tribunal Correctionnel serait fondée sur des documents que M. Cookson n'aurait pas connus ou notés sur son agenda, ou toutes les fois que mon opinion serait opposée à la sienne.

Comme j'ai eu l'honneur de le dire dans mon précédent rapport, nous n'avons jamais contrôlé réciproquement, ni les interrogatoires faits en présence de MM. Cookson et Allan, ni les pièces qu'ils recevaient ou qu'ils restituaient, ni les points sur lesquels nous étions entendus relativement à l'instruction; la plus entière bonne foi a toujours existé entre nous, et quant à moi je n'ai jamais gardé de notes; j'ai déjà dit aussi que du consentement de M. Cookson, on procédait à l'audition des témoins, en son absence, lorsqu'il lui arrivait quelque empêchement ou qu'il y eut d'autres raisons pour qu'il n'y assistât pas. M. Cookson, lui-même, en convient, car je ne crois pas qu'il met en doute cette circonstance, parce qu'il dit dans sa réponse:—" Et je n'ai rien à opposer à l'historique que M. Papafrangos fait de la manière dont l'instruction a été conduite du 14 Août au 20 Octobre, sous sa direction en présence de M. Allan et de moi;" et plus loin, " Dans les cas très rares où, d'après M. Papafrangos, nous n'avions pas insisté à être présents à quelques interrogatoires faits à Athènes, je n'ai jamais manqué de demander les dépositions, que M. Allan et moi avons toujours lues et traduites en tout ou en partie."

La réponse de M. Cookson sur la question qui nous occupe peut être résumée dans les trois points suivants:—

1. Que les Juges d'Instruction violèrent la Convention, parceque les deux lettres trouvées dans la cabane de Séliami furent saisies en l'absence et à l'insu de MM. Allan et Cookson; et que cette violation prend un caractère grave et suspect par l'importance du contenu de ces lettres, et par les indices qu'elles auraient pu fournir pour des recherches ultérieures;

2. Cette violation devient grave et suspecte parcequ'on a caché à ces messieurs les pièces relatives à ces lettres;

2. Que l'instruction ne fit pas tout ce qu'elle devait faire au sujet de ces lettres et n'a pas mis en accusation leurs auteurs.

La première observation est évidemment erronée, parceque la découverte et la saisie des lettres n'ont pas été faites par le Juge d'Instruction ou par le Procureur du Roi, mais bien par l'Adjutant sous-officier Doco; ce fut à Marathon et non à Athènes que cette découverte a eu lieu, comme il est constaté par les pièces respectives. Le fait de cette découverte est fortuit mais très important, par rapport à la culpabilité de Seliami; et je ne saurais voir où M. Cookson pourra appuyer tout son raisonnement s'il en attaque le fondement, que, d'après la note en date du $\frac{10}{22}$ Décembre de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, M. Cookson avait examiné et, après avoir étudié les pièces, admis sans réserve. Et je pourrais adresser à M. Cookson la demande suivante: Quelle autre découverte l'instruction a-t-elle pu faire pendant toute sa marche (indépendamment, bien entendu, de Séliami), sur la personne qui, la première, aurait suggéré aux brigands l'idée satanique de persister dans l'amnistie? Aucune!

Quant au deuxième grief, celui d'avoir caché les lettres et les pièces de l'instruction qui les concernaient, je dois suivre une à une les observations de l'honorable M. Cookson.

Dans mon précédent rapport j'ai rappelé, il est vrai, à M. Cookson l'interrogatoire de M. Moschovaki, mais n'ayant point de notes sur les dates de l'audition des témoins, et n'ayant par sous les yeux les pièces mêmes, j'avais dit que l'interrogatoire de M. Moschovaki avait eu lieu avant la découverte des lettres, tandis qu'en effet il avait eu lieu le $\frac{16}{28}$ Octobre. Mais les conclusions que M. Cookson s'efforce de tirer de ce fait sont loin d'être infaillibles. L'interrogatoire de M. Moschovaki n'avait pas, comme M. Cookson prétend, le but de constater la mission de Séliami, qui n'a jamais été contestée, comme je l'éxplique clairement dans mon premier rapport, d'où M. Cookson tire son argument, on voulait découvrir quand, combien de fois et comment Séliami avait été envoyé aux brigands, les communications qu'il faisait à ceux qui l'avaient envoyé, et le résultat de ces négociations. En effet, si Séliami, après sa première entrevue avec les brigands, arrivée à Athènes, rapportait sincèrement à ceux qui l'avaient envoyé les prétentions et les intentions des brigands concernant l'amnistie, je doute fort si, en présence d'une conduite si loyale, de vagues soupçons auraient suffi pour établir sa culpabilité. La découverte même des lettres, qui incontestablement n'ont pas été remises aux brigands, pouvait s'expliquer en sa faveur; car il pouvait prétendre que, tout en se rendant auprès des brigands, il n'avait pas l'intention de leur remettre ces lettres, ou bien qu'il en ignorait le contenu. L'interrogatoire de M. Moschovaki tendait principalement à découvrir la perfidie de Seliami et à lui ôter l'avantage de semblables arguments; et en effet la vérité toute entière a été découverte et constatée sur ces faits.

M. Cookson, en continuant son rapport, ne trouve point nécessaire l'empressement qu'on a mis à interroger les prévenus, après la transmission des lettres par l'Adjudant sous-officier Doco, et raille en quelque sorte le grand zèle qui fit oublier l'existence même des délégués Anglais. Les railleries pourtant ne suffisent pas pour infirmer les faits, qui constatent que le jour même de la réception de ces lettres, et le lendemain (Dimanche), on n'avait rien négligé pour découvrir l'auteur de ces lettres et constater leur authenticité, Il ne s'agissait pas seulement de faire des investigations dans les prisons; il fallait aussi découvrir la personne qui avait écrit aux brigands sous le pseudonyme de Pierre Katsouli, Caporal. J'ai déjà dit dans mon premier rapport, comment il a été découvert que cette personne était le Caporal Dimitropoulos. Comme M. Cookson fonde sur cette découverte une opinion si différente sur l'importance de ces lettres, il devrait, ce me semble, rendre plus de justice aux autorités compétentes, qui ne négligèrent rien pour constater à temps tout ce qui regardait ces lettres et particulièrement la personne qui se cachait sous le pseudonyme de Pierre Katsouli. L'étonnement de M. Cookson serait fondé s'il n'avait pas connaissance des difficultés qui se présentent, lorsqu'il s'agit de constater l'écriture de personnes, à peine connaissant leur alphabet, n'ayant pas de rapports connus de correspondance; surtout lorsque, pour couvrir leur culpabilité, elles prennent le parti de changer le caractère de leur écriture. L'instruction à offert à M. Cookson assez d'exemples de cette fraude.

M. Cookson se plait à nier qu'aucune communication lui eut été faite sur les lettres en question et sur les pièces qui les concernent, par la simple raison qu'il n'en a trouvé aucune note sur son agenda. Il se rappelle cependant une de mes visites, pendant laquelle nous avons parlé de Séliami. Il est vrai qu'il n'admet ni ne nie expressément que cette visite (que je lui ai rappelée dans notre entrevue du 20 Décembre) ait eu lieu comme je l'affirme le $\substack{21 \text{ Septembre} \\ 3 \text{ Octobre}}$. Mais quoi qu'il en soit, il répète dans son rapport à M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, auquel je réponds aujourd'hui, ce qu'il m'avait déjà dit verbalement le 20 Décembre. Voici textuellement ce que M. Cookson dit à ce sujet :—" Je dois dire que tout ce que j'avais alors avoué, c'est que M. Papafrangos m'annonca un jour que d'après la découverte qu'il avait faite, Costa Seliami, l'émissaire du Gouvernement Hellénique, fut le premier à suggérer l'idée de l'amnistie aux frères Arvanitei, et qu'il fut porteur de lettres à cet effet. J'ai dit encore à M. Papafrangos que cette conclusion, je l'avais tirée (ainsi qu'il est exposé dans la lettre que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser le 21 du mois dernier) de l'instruction qui m'a été communiquée. Vous-même, M. le Ministre [M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne] aviez tiré la même conclusion, lorsque vous écriviez le 7 Mai à Lord Clarendon, ce qui suit : 'Il est très probable, à ce qu'il paraît, que c'est Alexandre qui avait fourni les renseignements sur la marche des voyageurs, et que c'est ce Costas qui avait procuré les moyens de communication avec les brigands.' "

C'est là malheureusement le fond du malentendu. Je demande à M. Cookson quelles sont les lettres dont je lui disais que Séliami était le porteur, si ce n'est celles qui sont l'objet de la contestation? M. Cookson connaîtrait-il dans toute la marche de l'instruction d'autres lettres découvertes que celles qu'on avait trouvées sur la personne du chef de bande—lettres dont sans doute Séliami n'était pas le porteur? Penserait-il que je pouvais dénoncer Séliami comme le porteur de lettres non-existantes, en m'appuyant sur des suppositions qui ne reposaient pas sur aucune donnée juridique ?

Je ne voudrai jamais prétendre que M. Cookson, ayant bien saisi ma pensée, en présenterait aujourd'hui le sens d'une manière toute différente. Je crois, au contraire, que se trouvant sous l'empire de ses propres impressions, et connaissant l'opinion de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne—opinion qui m'était inconnue—il avait cru que ce que je lui disais n'était que le résultat de simples soupçons ou de l'opinion formée d'après la conduite de Séliami.

En apprenant pour la première fois les soupçons qui, dès le mois de Mai, s'étaient éveillés contre Séliami, je dois faire observer que dès qu'on supprime le fait de la découverte de lettres et des renseignements fournis par M. Moschovaki sur la conduite de Séliami, qui trompait ceux qui l'avaient envoyé en leur faisant croire qu'il amènerait les brigands à relâcher leurs captifs; que les brigands ne demandaient point l'amnistie, ce qui n'était cependant pas constaté au mois de Mai dernier,—même dans ce cas Séliami pouvait raisonnablement être considéré comme une personne suspecte ; mais il n'était pas compromis par des preuves juridiques. Je dis, donc, sans hésitation aucune, que les soupçons de M. le Ministre de la Grande Bretagne, qui m'étaient complètement inconnus, n'eurent la valeur de vérités judiciaires que par les actes mêmes qui donnèrent lieu à la contestation actuelle.

M. Cookson, en se rapportant toujours à son agenda et aux communications qu'il faisait des points les plus importants de l'instruction, s'étonne, suivant son rapport, qu'il n'eût rien noté ni rien dit sur les lettres en question. Mais il n'y a point lieu de s'en étonner, parceque, comme je viens de le démontrer plus haut, il n'y eut pas entente complète ; en effet, tandis que je parlais à M. Cookson de lettres découvertes, celui-ci prenait mes paroles comme exprimant des soupçons que Séliami fut probablement le porteur de lettres non encore découvertes. D'ailleurs, en ce qui concerne l'agenda de M. Cookson et les communications qu'il faisait, on ne m'en a jamais fourni la moindre indication pour que j'eusse le soin de prévenir les malentendus.

Dans le second chapitre de son rapport M. Cookson oppose ses observations sur l'importance de l'instruction concernant ces lettres, et sur les conclusions à déduire du fait de la non-communication de ces pièces.

La première observation concerne une circonstance que je n'ai jamais contestée ; car, dans mon précédent rapport je parlais évidemment de communications verbales et non pas de remise de pièces—les pièces n'ayant été remises à M. Cookson, sur sa demande, qu'après notre entrevue du 20 Décembre. La simple lecture de mon rapport suffirait pour faire voir l'inopportunité de cette observation de M. Cookson, qui supposerait une intention peu louable de ma part de tromper ceux qui ne seraient pas au courant des détails de cette affaire.

La deuxième et la troisième observation de M. Cookson renferment une critique de la manière dont j'ai exposé dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel tout ce qui a trait à ces lettres par rapport au caporal Dimitropoulos et le forçat Andritzo Macrycostas. Ces observations sont purement personnelles et se rattachent au point de vue opposé auquel on voudrait se placer pour envisager les lettres. Quant à moi, je soutiens qu'elles ne constituent un indice de culpabilité que contre Séliami, et je n'en ai fait usage qu'autant qu'elles contribuaient à faire atteindre ce but. M. Cookson au contraire pense qu'on devrait mettre aussi en accusation les auteurs de ces lettres ; il pense, en outre, que ces pièces donnaient lieu à des investigations ultérieures. J'ai déjà examiné cette question dans mon précédent rapport et je reprendrai plus loin cet examen relativement à la gravité de ces lettres. Mais lorsqu'on semble chercher des arguments tendant à mettre en évidence l'intention de cacher ces lettres et d'en atténuer l'importance, je m'etonne que M. Cookson pense qu'un récit entier contenu dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel—récit composé de trente lignes d'impression et concernant un des sujets les plus graves de l'instruction (quel est le premier ayant suggéré aux brigands l'idée de persister dans l'amnistie) pût échapper à son attention, ou à l'attention de toute autre personne désirant découvrir le mystère que je me proposerais de lui cacher. M. Cookson à tort de croire qu'il fallait beaucoup d'habileté pour découvrir ces mystères, et pour s'en prévaloir dans le but de formuler des griefs. Ce qui me paraît surtout étrange, c'est que dans mon rapport je cite les faits mêmes qui, d'après M. Cookson, j'avais évité de lui communiquer dans l'intention de les lui cacher : à savoir que, dans la cabane de Séliami l'Adjudant sous-officier Doco avait saisi deux lettres adressées aux brigands ; qu'on avait procédé à ce sujet à des interrogatoires, par l'un desquels il était prouvé que le Caporal Pierre Dimitropoulo, sous le pseudonyme de Pierre Katzouli, avait écrit l'une des lettres et le forçat Macrycosta l'autre.

Le but de la quatrième et de la cinquième observation de M. Cookson tendent à critiquer ma conclusion qu'il n'était pas possible à Séliami, avant sa première entente avec les brigands, de s'entendre avec d'autres personnes à Athènes ; parcequ'il y fut conduit par des gensdarmes et qu'il fut envoyé à la découverte des brigands sous la conduite d'un sergent. M. Cookson, pour corroborer sa critique, cite l'interrogatoire de M. Moschovaki. S'il n'avait lui-même reproduit cet interrogatoire, je me serais contenté de le transcrire ici, en réponse à ses observations.

M. Moschovaki assure expressémeut que Séliami fut conduit de sa bergerie à Athènes par un gendarme à cheval ; on lui à fourni les instructions nécessaires pour découvrir les brigands, et il partit en voiture dans la soirée du même jour accompagné d'un caporal. Il se rendit d'abord à sa bergerie, pour y prendre tout ce qui lui était nécessaire à son voyage, et il se dirigea ensuite vers les brigands. C'est ce que j'ai cité à la lettre dans mes conclusions (page 24). On ne saurait rien tirer de toute l'instruction sur une autre entente de Séliami, et il est inexact qu'on n'ait fait de recherches pour découvrir si Séliami n'avait point eu d'autres intelligences. Dès le début de l'instruction on s'en est occupé ; mais malgré des investigations minutieuses sur ce point, on n'a rien découvert. Ce qui est triste, c'est que les conseils qui exercèrent une influence directe et efficace sur l'esprit des brigands et les engagèrent à persévérer dans l'amnistie, ces conseils, dis-je, ne venaient point de Séliami. En effet, il est notoire et hors de toute contestation qu'à Oropos les brigands déclarèrent que ni Séliami ni les autres émissaires ne leur convenaient point et ils les renvoyèrent ; ils demandèrent des personnes jouissant d'une considération sociale. Si Séliami pouvait servir auprès des brigands comme intermédiaire pour communiquer avec des personnes qui leur offraient les garanties nécessaires, et dont les conseils leur inspiraient de la confiance, je doute fort que les brigands eussent demandé des agents plus propres à les servir que Seliami. Malheureusement les conseils qui les ont efficacement influencés furent ceux qu'ils reçurent à Oropos de personnes qui, par leur position et par leurs rapports avec les brigands, leurs inspiraient une entière confiance. Il suffit de rapprocher la deposition d'Anemoyanni sur la réponse des brigands que les détachements ne les attaqueraient pas, lorsque feu M. Herbert tâchait avec instance en usant même de supplications, de persuader aux brigands de ne pas s'éloigner d'Oropos, car autrement ils auraient couru le danger de se voir attaquer par les détachements,—de rapprocher, dis-je, cette déposition de celle du brigand Kapsali (parent de Tacos), qui a été pris et interrogé quatre mois environ après Anemoyanni, pour pouvoir découvrir celui qui inspira à Taco, après le départ de M. Théagénis, la conviction qu'aussi longtemps qu'il serait le maître des captifs il n'aurait à craindre aucune attaque de la part des détachements.

Quant à la responsabilité criminelle des auteurs des lettres, quoiqu'elles fussent trouvée environ cinq mois plus tard, cachetées, dans la cabane de Séliami, et que Costas Séliami, qui s'était chargé de les porter, après les avoir reçues, ne se rendit pas même auprès des brigands, cependant M. Cookson pense, avec une certaine hésitation il est vrai, que cela pourrait donner lieu à la mise en accusation d'Andritzo Macrycosta et invoque des dispositions du Code Pénal. Ayant déjà exposé dans mon précédent rapport tout ce qui concerne la valeur réelle de la lettre du forçat Macrycosta et sa responsabilité criminelle, je ne crois pas nécessaire de m'appesantir ici sur la question de savoir si une lettre cacheté, n'étant pas parvenue à sa destination et regardée comme contenant la pensée de son autour—pensée non transmise à un autre peut constituer une responsabilité criminelle.

Le dernier chapitre de la réponse de M. Cookson—contient les conclusions qui, d'après lui, sont déduites sur la culpabilité du Caporal Dimitropoulo, et à cet effet M. Cookson rapproche la manière dont la capture du voyageurs avait été faite, de la lettre et de la déclaration de ce même Dimitropoulo, ainsi que d'autres dépositions sur les mouvements militaires exécutés en vue de la sûreté de la voie publique. Permettez-moi de faire observer, avant tout, que dans la carrière des suppositions il n'y a point de limites, et que les suppositions et les conjectures diffèrent beaucoup des actes déterminés qu'on devrait constater pour attribuer à Dimitropoulo la participation au crime; il y a également une grande différence entre le mensonge dont Dimitropoulo ou Kambissis se serait servi pour se décharger de la responsabilité morale dans le malheur survenu et une entente perfide et préalable avec les brigands, dans le but de leur livrer les voyageurs.

La déposition du Capitaine Tournaviti du $\frac{16}{28}$ Mai est exactement citée dans le rapport de M. Cookson, c'est-à-dire, que "Dimanche $\frac{29\text{ Mars}}{10\text{ Avril}}$ à minuit, ayant reçu du Commandant de la colonne volante l'ordre de pourvoir à la sûreté de la voie publique, vu que des voyageurs se proposaient de visiter Marathon, il transmit aussitôt, par une lettre, à son tour, cet ordre au Sous-Lieutenant Angéli Georgiou;" mais il ajoute que "il a en même temps envoyé de Képhissia à Pikermi le Caporal Razis à la tête de cinq soldats, pour accompagner les étrangers dans leur voyage d'aller et retour à Marathon."

Le Sous-Lieutenant Angéli Georgiou, commandant le détachement de la colonne volante à Marathon, dans la déposition du $\frac{9}{21}$ Mai affirme "qu'il reçu l'ordre du Capitaine Tournaviti à midi, $\frac{30\text{ Mars}}{11\text{ Avril}}$, se trouvant à Souli; que cet ordre concernait la surveillance de la voie publique dans les limites de sa juridiction, comme chef de détachement de la commune de Marathon. Il a donc divisé son détachement, fort de quinze hommes, en trois parties, et a donné à ceux qu'il avait mis à la tête de chacune l'ordre de pourvoir à la sûreté de la route, jusqu'à l'endroit de Pikermi (qui appartient à la commune d'Athènes). Ces hommes, en marchant pour exécuter l'ordre qu'ils avaient reçus, rencontrèrent les voitures des voyageurs qui revenaient du tumulus, près du puits," &c.

Lord Muncaster, dans sa déposition du $\frac{14}{26}$ Avril, affirme que les voyageurs arrivèrent au tumulus à 11 heures du matin $\frac{30\text{ Mars}}{11\text{ Avril}}$, (c'est-à-dire, avant que l'ordre donné à Anghéli Georgiou pour la sûreté de la voie pendant ce voyage fut reçu); qu'ils y restèrent assez longtemps, et que de retour à Athènes ils rencontrèrent, quelques minutes avant d'arriver au puits, un détachement militaire, fort de douze hommes environ, conduit par un homme en foustanelle (c'était Kambitzi); qu'ayant interrogé Anemoyanni, ils apprirent que ce détachement n'était pas destiné à les accompagner, mais qu'il appartenait à la colonne volante,—en d'autres termes que ce n'était pas une escorte, mais bien une patrouille destinée à pourvoir à la sûreté de la route, et à poursuivre les brigands; que Lloyd offrit aux soldats un billet de vingt-cinq drachmes, et que les voyageurs continuent leur chemin, passèrent à côté de quelques uns de ces soldats; qu'en avançant, ils rencontrèrent un autre détachement, fort de six hommes, qu'ils laissèrent en arrière; et que vers 3 heures 40 minutes du soir, ayant passé le pont, ils tombèrent dans l'embuscade des brigands.

Tel fut le mouvement des détachements pour la sûreté de la voie. Des détails plus circonstanciés sur la rencontre du puits sont donnés par les gendarmes de l'escorte des voyageurs, par les voituriers, par Anemoyanni, par le guide Kambitzi, par le Caporal Dimitracopoulo, et par le Sous-Caporal Contas, qui assurent en outre que, peu de temps avant le départ des voitures du puits, le guide Kambitzi marcha en avant à la tête de huit soldats; le Caporal Dimitropoulos avec trois soldats restant comme arrière-garde. Mais il y eut un désaccord essentiel entre les dépositions du guide Kambitzi, du Caporal Dimitropoulos, et du Sous-Caporal Contàs, d'un côté et de ceux qui composaient la suite des touristes de l'autre; parceque les uns soutiennent qu'ils avaient dit aux gendarmes à cheval et à l'interprète Anemoyanni de faire ralentir la marche des voitures, afin que les soldats à pied pussent suivre: les autres nient que cela eût été dit aux gendarmes, ou à l'interprète.

Ayant exposé en détail ce qui concerne ce désaccord dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel (pages 21 et 22), j'ai adopté, comme présentant plus de probabilité, la déclaration des gendarmes à cheval, qu'aucun avis de ralentir la marche n'avait été adressé à eux-mêmes ou à Anemoyanni. M. Cookson, qui n'adopte ni ne rejette l'opinion que j'ai exprimée dans ma proposition, en profite cependant pour prendre la question à rebours (puisque la circonstance ci-dessus mentionnée n'a pas été considérée comme suffisante pour que l'interprète Anemoyanni fut mis en accusation pour un crime entrainant la peine de mort), et tire la conclusion que si Kambitzi, Dimitropoulo, et Contàs ont fabriqué la fable d'après laquelle les voituriers avaient été invitès à ralentir leur marche pour compromettre Anemoyanni, ils devaiènt sans doute être poussés par un puissant motif pour agir de la sorte, et qu'ils devaient avoir ourdi en commun quelque conspiration préméditée. Puisqu'ils ont, de propos délibéré, abandonné les voyageurs à la discrétion de brigands, qu'ils savaient être dans le voisinage, ils ont cherché à se préserver des suites de leur désobéissance à l'ordre qu'ils avaient reçu de suivre de près les tourists, et rejetèrent la responsabilité de la séparation et des conséquences qui en resultèrent sur l'interprète Anemoyanni. Mais ce jugement hardi sur l'entente des chefs du détachement avec les brigands, M. Cookson ne l'a jamais exprimé, même sous forme de soupçon, pendant toute la marche de l'instruction, quoiqu'il fut en parfaite connaissance du désaccord que présentaient les dépositions des personnes sus-mentionnées :—

1. Parceque ni M. Cookson ni aucun de ceux qui ont pris part à l'instruction n'ont jamais pensé qu'une fausse assertion, pour couvrir une prétendue responsabilité morale dans un crime qui fut regardé comme le plus grand des malheurs, équivaut à une entente préalable avec les brigands ;

2. Parceque les touristes allaient en voiture, suivis par des gendarmes à cheval, tandis que les soldats allaient à pied, étaient fatigués, n'ayant pu atteindre les touristes qu'après deux heures de marche, et la capture s'est effectuée à deux lieues (heures) de distance et dans une position qui n'appartenait pas à la juridiction du détachement de la commune de Marathon.

3. Parcequ'on pourrait attribuer la même, raison d'éloignement du détachement, conduit par le Caporal Razis et expédié directement de Kephissia, qui fut même rencontré par les touristes à un quart de lieue de distance avant le lieu où la capture s'est effectuée.

Il ne serait pas possible de supposer que deux détachements militaires, ou leurs chefs, appartenant à des communes différentes et séparés par une distance de quatre lieues (heures), ayant pris connaissance de l'excursion des voyageurs et des ordres de pourvoir à la sûreté de la voie publique, six heures au moins l'un après l'autre, il ne serait pas possible, dis-je, de supposer que ces détachements se fussent entendus d'une manière invisible et inexplicable, dans le but de trahir et livrer aux brigands les voyageurs, accompagnés de quatre gendarmes à cheval, pour ne tirer qu'un profit bien aléatoire comme prix de leur trahison ; car ils devraient s'en remettre à l'honnêteté des brigands dans le cas où ceux-ci, en recevant une rançon, se seraient sauvés en Turquie !

4. Parceque la division en parties séparées et l'appréciation à un seul point de vue du contenu d'une instruction si compliquée ne sauraient conduire à un jugement sûr. M. Cookson a encore perdu de vue la lumière que projeta sur l'instruction la déposition du brigand Liori pour tout ce qui regarde les mouvements des brigands, la manière de leur recélement près de Pikermi, la résolution qu'ils prirent de retourner en Turquie, et la personne qui les engagea à rester quelques jours aux environs de Pikermi, et qui plaça leur vedette sur une position convenable pour guetter le passage probable de voitures se rendant à Marathon. La déposition de ce brigand que j'ai examinée, en détail dans mon rapport à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel (pages 15, 16, et 17), a été trouvée conforme à la vérité par le rapprochement de plusieurs autres circonstances et repousse l'idée même d'une trahison aussi étrange et aussi inouie de la part des guides des détachements de troupes.

Mais M. Cookson appuie tous ses arguments au sujet de cette terrible trahison, à laquelle il n'avait fait aucune allusion pendant la marche de l'instruction, sur la lettre seule que le caporal Dimitropoulos avait écrite dans un cabaret et livrée à Séliami, mais qui ne fut point parvenue aux brigands. J'ai cité le texte de cette lettre dans mon premier rapport ; mais je ne suis pas assurément d'accord avec M. Cookson sur son sens, parceque je soutiens que non seulement elle n'indique aucune entente préalable du Caporal Dimitropoulo avec les brigands, mais qu'évidemment elle exclue même cette supposition :

(1.) Parceque cette lettre ne fait mention d'aucun rapport de connaissance antérieure dans l'Attique entre l'auteur de la lettre et les brigands ; au contraire, celui qui écrit s'efforce de trouver des raisons pour lier connaissance avec eux et leur inspirer de la confiance, en se rapportant au temps passé : " Je compte," dit-il, " parmi les gens de la bande quelques amis ayant servi comme guides sous Scaltza." Cela ne trahit point sans doute une personne qui eût noué des rapports avec les brigands se trouvant à Pikermis, qui se fût entendue avec eux et qui leur eût prêtés des secours, au moyen de l'horrible trahison qui leur aurait livré les touristes.

(2.) Parcequ'on lit plus loin dans la lettre, " Notez bien que si je m'y serais trouvé moi-même, les choses qui se sont passées ne seraient point passées." Mais à ce passage aussi on devrait donner un tout autre sens que celui d'une entente préalable avec les brigands. En effet, cette entente, si elle avait existé, serait connue particulièrement du chef de la bande, et alors il serait inutile de rappeler ce service.

(3.) On lit aussi plus loin, " Si vous voulez, toi et tes compagnons, donnez-moi une part de la rançon." Ainsi l'homme qui aurait tout fait et sans lequel les brigands n'eussent pas pu emporter leur riche butin, cet homme n'aurait rien demandé de droit en échange de sa trahison ; mais il disait, " Si vous voulez donnez-moi une part."

(4.) La lettre est signée Katsouli au lieu de Dimitropoulos; or, il est connu à la justice que le nom de Katzouli n'est point imaginaire, c'est le nom d'une personne qui fut jadis brigand dans la province de Valtos, près de la ligne frontière, et qui, plus tard, y avait servi dans des détachements mobiles; de sorte que l'aveu de Dimitropoulos, qu'étant tout à fait inconnu aux brigands il se servit du nom d'une personne qui leur était probablement connue, pour gagner leur confiance, n'est point faux et fait tomber le soupçon exprimé par M. Cookson que le nom de Katzouli, tout à fait imaginaire, était un pseudonyme conventionnel.

(5.) L'observation de M. Cookson que le sergent Gerassimo n'a pas été interrogé est inexacte, car je me rappelle bien que ce sous-officier a été interrogé et que son interrogatoire ne produisit aucun renseignement à la charge de Dimitropoulos. Peut-être que, dans la liste donnée à M. Cookson, le nom de ce témoin a été omis par inadvertence; mais on pourrait demander cette déposition à M. le Procureur-Général à la Cour Royale, chez lequel ces pièces se trouvent.

(6.) Du jour où Dimitropoulos remit la lettre à Séliami jusqu'à l'arrestation de celui-ci (8 Mai) il s'est écoulé plus d'un mois ; de sorte que l'observation de M. Cookson que le rusé Dimitropoulos n'avait pas le temps de rencontrer Séliami et de se renseigner sur la lettre qui contenait le terrible secret de sa trahison n'est pas non plus juste. Il est même étonnant que Séliami, qui, d'après M. Cookson, était l'ami de Dimitropoulos, n'en connût pas même le nom, et qu'il eut fallu l'interroger pour lui faire donner le signalement du caporal qui lui avait transmis la lettre, afin que l'instruction put le découvrir.

Telle est, M. le Ministre, la valeur réelle de la lettre en question, quant au fond et quant à la responsabilité criminelle de son auteur Dimitropoulos. Il est vrai que l'instruction a eu une certaine hésitation entre l'admission comme entièrement sincère du témoignage de Dimitropoulos prétendant " qu'il fit cette démarche dans le but de nouer, par l'intermédiaire de Séliami, des rapports avec les brigands, afin d'en profiter en faveur des captifs," et l'admission du fait que cette démarche du caporal Dimitropoulos éveillait le soupçon qu'il avait formé le désir coupable de profiter lui-même de cette capture ; ce qui coincide en partie avec la dernière observation de M. Cookson. Mais un tel désir ne constituerait pas un crime, relevant de l'instruction dont il s'agit; il donnerait seulement lieu à une enquête militaire sur la conduite de ce sous-officier. Quoiqu'il en soit, comme des doutes furent exprimés sur les indices que pouvait fournir cette lettre pour des recherches ultérieures, je regarde comme un bonheur la critique faite par M. Cookson contre l'instruction, qu'il ne fût pas prononcé d'accusation contre le Caporal Dimitropoulos ; car cette omission, pour celui qui connaît la législation, non seulement ne montre point une mauvaise intention, mais dénote, au contraire, la prévoyance de laisser ouverte la carrière à toute recherche légale à ce sujet.

En terminant cette pénible discussion sur la triste affaire, qui m'occupe déjà pendant six mois et sur laquelle il ne m'est point permis, avant la conclusion définitive du procès, de donner de plus amples explications, je crois devoir, M. le Ministre, répéter ici par écrit, ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous dire de vive voix dès le commencement de cette pénible contestation, à savoir, qu'il me serait absolument impossible de diriger une nouvelle instruction sur ce sujet, sur lequel et M. Cookson et moi nous avons une manière de voir si différente.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) A. PAPAFRANGOS.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, January* $\frac{9}{21}$, 1871.

IN reading the Report of Mr. Cookson dated the $\frac{\text{23rd December}}{\text{4th January}}$, which you had the kindness to transmit to me in reply to my despatch of the 14th December, I regret being obliged to give some fresh explanations in order to refute the greater part of the assertions of Mr. Cookson, which, as I believe, are not founded on a fair and impartial appreciation of the facts.

The evident result of the entire matter from the reply of Mr. Cookson is that his opinion differs from mine only in one single subject, in regard to the letters found in the cabin of Seliami, in their importance as regards the criminal responsibility of their writers,

in the indications they might furnish on future researches, and, lastly, in the silence preserved in respect to this point of the inquiry.

Mr. Cookson, agreeing with me as regards the rest of my Report, is pleased to add his approval of the entire course of the inquiry. In thanking Mr. Cookson for his approbation, I must observe at the same time that strict impartiality requires, when there is question of persons, together with whom one has laboured in concert over such grave matters, with whom ideas and reflections have been exchanged, not only to consider as sincere such of their acts which agree with one's own convictions, or those which have evidently contributed to provoke erroneous conclusions, and not to attribute to bad faith every difference of opinion, with the conviction that one's own views are infallible.

As I had the honour to state in my first Report, and as it is plain from the beginning of the reply itself of the Honourable Mr. Cookson, the letters discovered in the cabin of Seliami do not form the only point on which Mr. Cookson and myself disagree, after the publication of the Decree of the Chamber of the Council of the Tribunal Correctionnel, in pretending that no communication respecting this subject had been made to him. He differed also in opinion on another somewhat grave point—on the understanding of proceeding to the appraising relative to the real meaning of the letter found on the person of one of the Chiefs of the band—on the selection of arbitrators; and on the realization of this estimate Mr. Cookson does not recollect anything of the estimate in question, and I have been obliged to give him several verbal explanations on that subject, after which he declared then, and has written since, "that that question no longer existed." I must also add that it was not my assurances, it was the recollection alone of the journey he made at that time to Corfu, which succeeded in dispersing entirely his doubts and our differences.

I never doubted for a moment the sincerity of Mr. Cookson; but I think it may be allowed me, after this explanation, not to cause the solution of the contested point to depend alone on the memory or on the agenda of Mr. Cookson. I was only informed at the conclusion that I should be submitted to a like control each time that the opinion I was about to bring before the Tribunal Correctionnel should be founded on documents with which Mr. Cookson was not acquainted, nor yet had noted in his agenda, or each time that his opinion should be opposed to mine.

As I had the honour to state in my last Report, we never mutually controled, either the examinations made in presence of Messrs. Cookson and Allan, or the documents they received or restored, or the points on which we were agreed regarding the inquiry; the most perfect good faith has always existed amongst us, and, as far as I am concerned, I have never kept any notes. I have already stated that the hearing of the witnesses was proceeded with during the absence of Mr. Cookson, with his consent, whenever anything occurred to him to prevent his attendance, or that he had other reasons for not appearing. Mr. Cookson himself is of the same opinion, for I do not think that he would doubt this fact, from what he says in his reply. "And I have nothing to object to in the account which M. Papafrangos has made of the manner with which the inquiry has been conducted from the 14th August to the 20th October, under his direction, in presence of Mr. Allan and myself;" and further, "In very rare cases, where, in accordance with M. Papafrangos, we have not insisted on being present at some examinations held at Athens, I have never failed to ask for the depositions, which Mr. Allan and myself have always read or translated in whole or in part.

The reply of Mr. Cookson to the question which occupies us may be classed under the three following heads:—

1. That the judges of the inquiry violated the Convention, because the two letters found in the cabin of Seliami were seized in the absence and without the knowledge of Messrs. Allan and Cookson; and that this violation assumes a grave and suspicious character from the importance of the contents of these letters, and from the indications that they might furnish for future inquiries.

2. This violation becomes serious and suspicious, because the documents relative to these letters have been concealed from these gentlemen.

3. That the inquiry did not do all what it ought to have done in regard to these letters, nor did it prosecute the writers of them.

The first observation is evidently erroneous, because the discovery and the seizure of the letters were not made by the Judge of the Inquiry nor by the Procureur du Roi, but by the assisting sub-officer Doco; it was at Marathon and not at Athens that this discovery took place, as it is stated by the respective documents. The fact of this discovery is fortuitous, but very important as regards the guilt of Seliami; and I cannot see on what Mr. Cookson will be able to support his argument, if he attacks its base, that in accordance with the despatch dated $\frac{10}{22}$ December of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Mr. Cookson had examined and, after having studied the documents, had admitted without reservation. And

I might ask of Mr. Cookson the following question: what other discovery has the inquiry made during its course (independent, naturally, of Seliami) respecting the person who first suggested to the brigands the diabolical idea of insisting on the amnesty? None other.

As regards the second complaint, that of having hidden the letters and the documents of the inquiry respecting them, I must follow one by one the observations of Mr. Cookson.

In my preceding report I reminded Mr. Cookson, it is true, of the examination of M. Moschovaki, but not possessing any notes on the dates of the hearing of the witnesses, and not having under my eyes the documents themselves, I had said that the examination of M. Moschovaki had taken place before the discovery of the letters, whilst it had really taken place on the $\frac{16}{28}$ October. But the conclusions which Mr. Cookson is desirous of drawing from this fact are far from being infallible. The examination of M. Moschovaki had not, as Mr. Cookson pretends, the object to prove the mission of Seliami, which has never been disputed, as I clearly explained in my first report, from which Mr. Cookson draws his argument; we wanted to find out how many times, when, and how Seliami had been sent to the brigands, the communications he made to those who had sent him, and the result of these negotiations. In fact, if Seliami, after his first interview with the brigands on his arrival at Athens, reported frankly to those who had sent him the pretensions and the intentions of the brigands concerning the amnesty, I doubt very much that vague suspicions would have sufficed to establish his guilt in presence of such loyal conduct. The discovery even of the letters, which undoubtedly have not been returned to the brigands, may be taken in his favour, for he might pretend that, when repairing to the brigands, he had no intention of giving them the letters, or else he was ignorant of their contents. The examination of Moschovaki was principally instrumental in discovering the perfidy of Seliami, and in depriving him of the advantage of similar arguments; and, in short, the whole truth has been discovered and proved by these facts.

Mr. Cookson, in continuing his Report, does not think the eagerness necessary with which the prisoners were questioned after the delivery of the letters by the adjutant sub-officer Doco, and laughs somewhat at the zeal which causes one to forget the existence even of the English delegates. These sneers, however, are not sufficient to weaken the facts which prove that on the day even of the receipt of these letters and the following day (Sunday), nothing had been neglected to effect the discovery of the writer of these letters or to prove their authenticity. It was not a question of making investigations only in the prisons, it was also necessary to discover the person who had written to the brigands under the assumed name of Pierre Katsouli, Corporal. I already stated in my first Report how it had been found out that this person was the Corporal Demitropoulos. As Mr. Cookson attaches to this discovery a so different opinion as regards the importance of these letters, it seems to me he should give more credit to the competent authorities, who neglected nothing to prove in time everything regarding the letters, and particularly regarding the person who was concealing himself under the pseudonym of Pierre Katsouli. There would be grounds for Mr. Cookson's surprise if he were not acquainted with the difficulties which present themselves when there is a question of proving the handwriting of persons who scarcely know their alphabet, and who possess no known means of correspondence, especially when, in order to hide their guilt, they decide on changing the character of their writing. The inquiry has afforded to Mr. Cookson enough examples of this deceit.

Mr. Cookson denies that any communication was made to him about the letters in question and the documents concerning them, simply because he found no note of them in his agenda. He recollects, however, one of my visits, during which we spoke of Seliami. It is true that he neither admits nor denies that this visit (which I reminded him of in our interview of December 20) took place, as I assert on the $\frac{\text{21st September}}{\text{3rd October}}$. Be this as it may, he repeats in his report to the Minister of Great Britain, to whom I reply to-day, what he had already said to me verbally on the 20th December. This is exactly what Mr. Cookson said on the subject:—" I must say that all that I then admitted was, that M. Papafrangos informed me one day that, according to the discovery which he had made, Costo Seliami, the Envoy of the Greek Government, was the first to suggest the idea of the amnesty to the brothers Arvaniti, and that he was the bearer of letters to this effect. I also said to M. Papafrangos that this conclusion was drawn (as I explained in my despatch which I had the honour to address to you on the 21st of May last) from the inquiry which had been reported to me." You, Sir (Her Britannic Majesty's Minister), had drawn the same conclusion when you wrote to Lord Clarendon on the 7th of May the following:—" It is very probable, from what appears, that it was Alexandre who furnished the information about the route of the travellers, and that it was this Costas who procured the means of communication with the brigands."

The cause of the misunderstanding is, unfortunately, there. I ask Mr. Cookson which are the letters of which Seliami was the bearer, if they are not those which form the subject of the dispute? Does Mr. Cookson know of any other letters being discovered during the course of the inquiry than those found on the person of the chief of the band, letters of which Seliami was undoubtedly not the bearer? Does he think that I could denounce Seliami as the bearer of letters that did not exist, supporting myself by suppositions which did not rest on any legal decision?

I would not for a moment think that Mr. Cookson, having well grasped my idea, would represent it now in quite a different sense. I believe, on the contrary, that finding himself under the influence of his own impressions, and being acquainted with the opinion of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, of which I was ignorant, he believed that what I said to him was but the result of simple suspicions, or of the opinion formed according to the conduct of Seliami.

On learning for the first time the suspicions which, since May, had attached to Seliami, I must remark that since the fact of the discovery of the letters, and of the information furnished by M. Moschovaki on the conduct of Seliami, is suppressed, the latter deceiving those persons who had sent him by making them believe that he would succeed in prevailing on the brigands to release their captives; that the brigands did not ask for the amnesty, a point which was not stated however last May; in this case also Seliami might be considered as a suspected person, but he was not compromised by the legal proofs. I say, therefore, without any hesitation, that the suspicions of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, of which I was completely ignorant, could only have the weight of legal truths but by the acts themselves that gave rise to the actual discussion.

Mr. Cookson, on referring to his agenda, and to the notes which he made of the most important points of the inquiry, is surprised that, according to his report, he had neither noted nor mentioned the letters in question; but there is no cause for surprise, because, as I have shown above, there was no real understanding, in fact, whilst I was talking to Mr. Cookson of the finding of the letters, he fancied the suspicion was conveyed in my words that Seliami was possibly the bearer of other letters not yet discovered. Besides, as far as Mr. Cookson's agenda are concerned, and the communications which he made, I have never been furnished with the slightest indication in order that I might be careful to avoid misunderstandings.

In the second chapter of his Report Mr. Cookson makes observations on the importance of the inquiry concerning these letters, and on the conclusions to be drawn from the fact of the non-communication of these documents.

The first observation regards a circumstance that I have never contested, because in my preceding Report I was speaking evidently of verbal communications, and not of the delivery of documents, the documents not having been given to Mr. Cookson at his request till after our interview of the 20th December. The reading alone of my Report would suffice to show the unseasonableness of Mr. Cookson's observation, which would suppose on my part a far from commendable intention of deceiving those who were not acquainted with the details of this affair.

The second and third observations of Mr. Cookson, contain a censure on the manner in which I set forth in my report of the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal everything relative to the letters concerning the corporal Demitropoulos and the convict Andritzo Macrycostas. These are purely personal observations, and are connected with the opposite point of view, from which one would be desirous of considering the letters. As far as I am concerned, I maintain that they are only a proof of guilt against Seliami, and I made use of them in so much as they might contribute to the success of this object.

Mr. Cookson thinks on the contrary that the writers of these letters should be indicted; he thinks also that these documents gave occasion for subsequent inquiries. I have already examined this question in my preceding report; and I will examine again further the importance of these letters, but when a person seems to seek for arguments tending to expose the intention of concealing these letters, and of detracting from their importance, I am surprised that Mr. Cookson thinks that the whole description contained in my report of the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal, a description composed of thirty lines of print concerning one of the most important subjects of the inquiry, viz., (who was the first to suggest to the brigands the idea of insisting on the amnesty), could escape him, and the attention of any person desirous of discovering the mystery, which I might intend to conceal from him. Mr. Cookson is wrong in thinking that much cleverness is necessary to discover these mysteries, and to take advantage of them with the purpose of drawing up complaints. But what appears most strange to me is, that I state in my report the facts themselves, which, according to Mr. Cookson, I avoided telling him with the intention of concealing them from him, viz., that the adjutant corporal Doco had seized two letters addressed to the brigands in Selami's cottage; that investigations had been made respecting this, in one of which it was proved that corporal Pierric Démitropoulo, under the pseudomyn of Pierre Catzouli, had written one of these letters, and the convict Macrycosta the other.

The object of the fourth and fifth observation of Mr. Cookson tends to criticize my conclusion, that it was not possible for Selami, before his first understanding with the understanding to communicate with other persons at Athens, because he was conducted there under the escort of a serjeant. Mr. Cookson, in order to corroborate his criticism, mentions the examination of M. Moschovaki. If he himself had not reproduced this examination, I would have contented myself with transcribing it here in reply to his observations.

M. Moschovaki asserts that Seliami was conducted from his farm to Athens by a gendarme on horseback; he was furnished with the instructions necessary for the discovery of the brigands, and he set off in a carriage the evening of the same day, accompanied by a corporal. He went first to his farm to get everything that was necessary for his journey, and then he went after the brigands. This is word for word what I stated in my conclusions (page 24). One can draw nothing from the inquiry relative to any other understanding with Seliami; and it is not true that researches were made to discover if Seliami had had other communications. Since the commencement of the inquiry, this point has been discussed; but in spite of the most strict investigations, nothing has been discovered. It is grievous that the counsels which exercised such a direct and efficacious influence on the minds of the brigands, and caused them to insist on the amnesty, these counsels, I say, did not proceed from Seliami. It is notorious, in fact, and beyond dispute, that the brigands declared at Oropos, that neither Seliami nor the other emissaries suited them, and were thereupon dismissed; they wanted persons possessing a social position. If Seliami could serve as intermediary for the brigands, in order to communicate with the persons who would offer them the necessary guarantees, and whose counsels inspired them with confidence, I doubt very much whether the brigands would have sought for agents more proper to serve them than Seliami. Unfortunately the counsels that had such an effectual influence on them were those which they received at Oropos from persons who, by their position and their relations with the brigands, inspired them with full confidence. It suffices to compare the deposition of Anemoyanni with the reply of the brigands, that the detachments would not attack them when the late Mr. Herbert perseveringly endeavoured to persuade, and even implored, the brigands not to retire from Oropos, for they would othewise run the risk of being attacked by the detachments; it suffices, I say, to compare this deposition with that of the brigand Kapsali (a relation of Tacos), who had been taken and examined about four months after Anemoyanni, in order to discover the man who convinced Taco, after the departure of M. Theagenis, that as long as he was master of the captives, he would have no need to dread an attack from the detachments.

As regards the criminal responsibility of the writers of these letters, although they were found about five months later sealed in the cottage of Seliami, and although Costas Seliami, who had taken upon himself to convey them, after having received them did not go to the brigands, Mr. Cookson, nevertheless, thinks, with a certain amount of hesitation it is true, that that might give rise to the prosecution of Andritzo Macrycasta, and cites the provisions of the Penal Code. Having already explained in my preceding Report everything concerning the real value of the letter of the convict Macrycasta and the criminal responsibility attached to him, I do not deem it necessary to bring weight to bear here on the question of knowing if a sealed letter, which did not arrive at its destination and was supposed to contain the thoughts of the writer—thoughts not conveyed to another person—can constitute a criminal responsibility.

The last chapter in the reply of Mr. Cookson contains the conclusions which, according to him, are drawn from the guilt of the Corporal Demitropoulo, and with this object Mr. Cookson compares the manner in which the capture of the travellers was made, with the letter and the declaration of this same Demitropoulo, as well as with the other depositions on the military movements executed with a view to insure the safety of the public highway. First of all, allow me to observe that there are no limits to a course of suppositions, and that suppositions and conjectures differ much from accomplished facts, which would have to be affirmed in order to attribute to Demitropoulo any participation in the crime; there is also a great difference between the falsehood made use of by Demitropoulo or Kambissis in order to ease themselves of the moral responsibility in the disaster that followed, and a faithless and previous understanding with the brigands with a view of delivering the travellers up to them.

The deposition of the Captain Tournaviti of the $\frac{16}{28}$th May is stated exactly in the

Report of Mr. Cookson, that is to say, "that on Sunday, the $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\text{20th March}}{\text{10th April}}$ at midnight, having received from the Commandant of the flying column the order to provide for the safety of the public highway, since the travellers intended visiting Marathon." He transmits, also, by letter, in his turn, this order to sub-Lieutenant Angéli Georgion, but he adds, also, "that he sent at the same time from Kephissia to Pikermi the Corporal Razis with five soldiers, who were to escort the strangers in their journey to and from Marathon."

The Sub-Lieutenant Angeli Georgion, Commandant of the detachment of the flying column at Marathon, in the deposition of the $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\text{9th}}{\text{21st}}$ May, affirms that he received the order from Captain Tournaviti, at 12 o'clock, $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\text{30th March}}{\text{11th April}}$, he being at Souli; that that order concerned the surveillance of the public way in the limits of his jurisdiction in his capacity as the chief of a detachment of the Commune of Marathon. He then divided his detachment, fifteen strong, into three parties, and gave those he had put at the head of each orders to see to the safety of the road as far as the spot Pikermes (which belongs to the Commune of Athens); these men, while marching to execute the order they had received, met the carriages of the travellers returning from the tumulus near the well, &c. Lord Muncaster, in the deposition of the $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\text{14th}}{\text{26th}}$ April, affirms that the travellers arrived at the tumulus at 11 o'clock in the morning, $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\text{30th March}}{\text{11th April}}$ (that is to say, before the order given to Angheli Georgion for the safety of the road during the journey was received); that they remained there some time; and that on the return journey to Athens they met, some minutes before arriving at the well, a detachment of military, about twelve strong, led by a man in fustian (it was Kambitzi), that, having asked Anemoyanni, they learnt that this detachment was not to accompany them, but that it belonged to the flying column—in other words, that it was not an escort but a patrol meant to see to the safety of the road and to pursue the brigands; that Lloyd offered the soldiers a note for 25 drachmas, and that the travellers continued their journey, passed beside some of the soldiers; that on going further they met another detachment of six men, whom they left behind; and that towards 3.40 P.M., having passed the bridge, they fell into the brigands' ambuscade.

This was the movement of the detachments for the safety of the road. More circumstantial details respecting the encounter at the well are given by the gendarmes of the travellers' escort, by the coachmen, by Anemoyanni, by the guide Kambitzi, by Corporal Demitropoulo, and by the sub-Corporal Cantas, which prove besides that a little time before the departure of the carriages from the well the guide Kambitzi walked in front at the head of the soldiers, the Corporal Demitropoulos with three soldiers remaining behind as a rear-guard. But there was an essential discrepancy between the depositions of the guide Kambitzi, of Corporal Demitropoulos, and sub-Corporal Cantas on the one side, and of those who composed the suite of the tourists on the other: because one side maintains that they had told the gendarmes on horseback, and the interpreter Anemoyanni, to make the carriages go slower in order that the soldiers on foot might keep up with them; the others deny that this was said to the gendarmes or to the interpreter.

Having shown in detail that which concerns the discrepancy in my report to the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal (pages 21 and 22), I have adopted, as most probably true, the declaration of the mounted gendarmes that no recommendation to go slower was addressed to them or to Anemoyanni. Mr. Cookson, who neither adopts nor repudiates the opinion I have expressed in my statement, yet avails himself of it to inverse the question (since the circumstance above-mentioned was not considered sufficient to allow of the interpreter Anemoyanni being committed for a crime involving the punishment of death), and draws the conclusion that if Kambitzi, Demitropoulos, Cantas, have invented the fable, according to which the coachmen were asked to go slower in order to compromise Anemoyanni, they must have been actuated without doubt by a powerful motive to make them act in that way, and that they must have planned in common some conspiracy. Because they deliberately abandoned the travellers to the discretion of the brigands whom they knew were in the neighbourhood, they sought to evade the consequences of their disobedience of the order that they had received to keep close to the tourists, and threw the responsibility of the separation from them and its consequences on the interpreter Anemoyanni. But this bold criticism on the understanding between the leaders of the detachments and the brigands Mr. Cookson has never expressed, even in the form of a suspicion, during all the progress of the inquiry, although he was perfectly aware of the discrepancy between the depositions of the above mentioned persons.

1. Because neither Mr. Cookson nor any of those who took part in the inquiry, have ever thought that a false assertion, to cover a pretended moral responsibility in a crime which was regarded as the greatest of misfortunes, is equivalent to a preliminary understanding with the brigands.

2. Because the tourists travelled in carriages, followed by mounted gendarmes, while

the soldiers went on foot and were fatigued, requiring two hours to reach the tourists, and the capture was effected at two leagues (two hours' distance), and at a spot which did not come within the jurisdiction of the commune of Marathon.

3. Because the same reason might be given for the absence of the detachment led by Corporal Razis, and dispatched directly from Kaphissia, which was even met by the tourists at a quarter of a league's distance from the spot where the capture was effected.

It is not possible to suppose that two military detachments, or their leaders, belonging to different communes, and separated by a distance of four leagues (hours), being cognizant of the excursion of the travellers, and of the orders to see to the safety of the public road, at an interval of six hours, it is not possible, I say, to suppose that these detachments had come to a secret and inexplicable understanding, with a view to betray and hand over to the brigands the travellers who were accompanied by four mounted gendarmes, with a view only to deriving a very uncertain profit as the reward of their treason: for they were dependent on the honesty of the brigands in the event of these, upon the receipt of the ransom, taking refuge in Turkey.

4. Because the division into separate parts, and the consideration from one point of view only of the contents of so complicated an inquiry could not lead to a certain verdict. Mr. Cookson has also lost sight of the light thrown on the inquiry by the deposition of the brigand Liori, as far as the movements of the brigands are concerned, the mode of their concealment near Pikermes, their resolution to return to Turkey, and the person who recommended them to remain some days in the neighbourhood of Pikermes, and who placed their look-out at a suitable place, to watch the probable passage of the carriages going to Marathon.

The deposition of this brigand, which I have examined in detail in my Report to the Chamber of the Council of the Correctional Tribunal (pages 15, 16, and 17), has been found to be true, on comparison with many other circumstances, and refutes even the idea of so strange and unheard of piece of treachery on the part of the guides of the detachments of troops.

But Mr. Cookson rests all his arguments on the subject of this terrible piece of treachery, to which he did not make any allusion during the progress of the trial, only on the letter that Corporal Demitropoulos wrote in a cabaret, and gave to Seliami, but which did not reach the brigands. I quoted the text of that letter in my first Report; but I am certainly not agreed with Mr. Cookson as to his interpretation, because I maintain that not only does it not point out any previous understanding on the part of Corporal Demitropoulos with the brigands, but that it even evidently excludes this supposition.

1. Because this letter makes no mention of any report of previous connivance in Attica between the writer of the letter and the brigands; on the contrary, the man who writes endeavours to find reasons to make acquaintance with them, and to inspire confidence by alluding to the past. "I have," he says, "among the members of the band, some friends having served as guides under Scaltza." That, without doubt, does not betray a person who had established relations with the brigands at Pikermes, who had come to an understanding with them, and who had assisted them, by the horrible treachery which would have betrayed the tourists.

2. Because you read farther on in the letter, "Take note that if I had been there what passed would never have taken place." But to this passage also a totally different meaning should be given than that of a previous understanding with the brigands. In fact, if this understanding had existed, it would be particularly with the chief of the band, and then it would be useless to recall that service rendered.

3. You read further on, "If you will, you and your companions, give me a part of the ransom. Thus the man who had done all, and without whom the brigands would not have been able to carry off their rich prey, could rightly ask nothing in exchange for his treachery, but he said, "If you will give me a part of it."

4. The letter is signed Catzouli instead of Demitropoulo. Now, it is known to justice that the name Katzouli is not an imaginary one, it is the name of a person who was formerly a brigand in the province of Baltos, near the frontier line, and who later had served these in flying detachments; so that the avowal of Demitropoulos that, being quite unknown to the brigands, he used the name of a person who was probably known to them to gain their confidence is not false, and causes the suspicion to fall to the ground, expressed by Mr. Cookson, that the name of Katzouli being quite imaginary was a conventional pseudonym.

5. The observation of Mr. Cookson that the Sergeant Gerassium has not been examined is inexact, for I remember well that that sub-officer was examined, and the result did not throw any light to prejudice the charge against Demitropoulos. Perhaps in the list which was given to Mr. Cookson the name of this witness was inadvertently

omitted, but this deposition can be requested of M. le Procureur-Général of the Royal Court, in whose custody are the documents in question.

6. From the day when Demitropoulos gave the letter to Seliami to the arrest of the latter, May 8, a month has elapsed, so that the observation of Mr. Cookson that the crafty Demitropoulos had not the time to meet Seliami and to inform himself respecting the letter which contained the terrible secret of his treachery, is not true either. It is even astonishing that Seliami who, according to Mr. Cookson, was the friend of Demitropoulos did not even know his name, and he was obliged to be examined to give the description of the Corporal who had given him the letter in order that the prosecution might discover him.

Such is, M. le Ministre, the real value of the letter in question in the main and as regards the criminal responsibility of its author, Demitropoulos. It is true that the prosecution hesitated between admitting as entirely sincere the evidence of Demitropoulos which pretended "that he took that step with a view to establishing through the medium of Seliami relations with the brigands in order to avail himself of them in favour of the captives," and admitting the fact that this step on the part of Corporal Demitropoulos gave rise to the suspicion that he had conceived the wicked desire to profit himself by the capture, which partly coincides with the last observation of Mr. Cookson. But such a desire would not constitute a crime, as far as the prosecution in question is concerned there would only be occasion for a military inquiry into the conduct of this sub-officer. However that may be, as doubts were expressed as to the traces this letter could supply to necessitate further researches, I regard the criticism made by Mr. Cookson upon the inquiry, that no accusation was made against Corporal Demitropoulos as fortunate, for this omission, for any one who knows law not only does not show a bad intention, but denotes, on the contrary, the foresight of leaving the road open to every legal investigation on the subject.

In terminating this painful discussion on the sad affair which has already occupied me for six months, and on which I am not permitted to give fuller explanations until the trial is definitely concluded, I think it my duty, M. le Ministre, to repeat here in writing what I had the honour to tell you verbally at the commencement of this painful discussion, namely, that it would be perfectly impossible for me to direct a fresh inquiry to be opened on this matter in regard to which Mr. Cookson and I have such totally different views.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAPAFRANGOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

M. Provélégios to the Minister of Justice.

M. le Ministre, *Athène, le $\frac{10}{22}$ Janvier,* 1871.

LA dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du $\frac{9}{21}$ de ce mois contient ce qui suit:—

"Vous êtes au courant de la malheureuse affaire de Dilesi par l'Ordonnance y relative que la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel d'Athènes vient de rendre. Après la publication de cette Ordonnance, M. le Ministre d'Angleterre ayant fait observer qu'on n'a pas procédé à une instruction en règle contre deux individus, les nommés Andritzo et Pierre Dimitropoulo, qui avaient envoyé des lettres aux brigands se rattachant à cette abominable attentat, et considérant que cette omission, en nuisant à l'intérêt de la vérité, a exercé une influence défavorable sur l'instruction toute entière, demande la révision de toute partie de l'instruction contre laquelle le jurisconsulte Anglais, M. Cookson, pourrait avoir des objections à faire. Je désire connaître votre avis sur cette demande, et je vous serai obligé de me le faire parvenir par écrit. Je vous ferai remarquer que le Procureur du Roi n'a pas formé d'opposition contre l'Ordonnance ci-dessus mentionnée, mais que plusieurs des personnes qui ont été renvoyées à la Cour d'Assises, en ont formé, et que leur opposition sera soumise incessamment à la Chambre des Mises en Accusation de la Cour d'Appel par le Procureur-Général à la même Cour."

En réponse à ce qui précède j'ai l'honneur de faire les observations suivantes:—

Le dossier soumis à la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel par le Procureur du Roi, M. Papafrangos, concerne ces personnes-là seulement contre lesquelles une accusation a été prononcée pendant l'information. La plupart de ces personnes ont été renvoyées à la Cour d'Assises par l'Ordonnance publiée; pour quelques autres celle-ci dispose qu'il n'y a pas lieu de les mettre en accusation. En ce qui concerne ces dernières, la dite Ordonnance, du moment qu'il n'a pas été fait contre ses dispositions d'opposition ou de pourvoi en cassation dans les délais prescrits par la loi, est devenue définitive; elle est

passée à l'état de chose jugée, et elle ne pourrait plus être légalement réformée, pour quelque raison que ce soit. Cependant pour ce qui est des personnes mises en accusation, la Cour d'Appel pourrait réformer la dite Ordonnance, aux fins de disposer soit qu'il n'y pas lieu de les mettre en accusation, soit que la poursuite doit cesser temporairement, soit qu'il faut procéder à une information complémentaire, dans le but de faire dûment qualifier l'acte criminel pour tous ou pour quelques uns seulement des accusés, si elle se persuade que pour tous ou pour quelques uns seulement il existe les circonstances justifiant la prise de ces mesures et énoncées aux Articles 252, 253, 254, et 267-282 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle. Mais il faut pour cela que les personnes mises en accusation ou le Procureur du Roi aient formé une opposition dans les délais prescrits par la loi, et s'il s'agit d'un crime que le Procureur-Général à la Cour d'Appel ait fait, à défaut d'une opposition semblable, une demande formelle à ce sujet, conformément aux Articles 267 et suivants du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

Puisque donc le Procureur-Général à la Cour d'Appel doit soumettre incessamment cette affaire à la Chambre des Mises en Accusation de la même Cour après l'opposition formée par plusieurs des accusés, il peut faire, s'il se persuade, de quelque manière que ce soit, par l'instruction faite qu'il y a lieu de prendre une des mesures précitées des propositions en conséquence, et ce sera à la Chambre des Mises en Accusation d'ordonner ce qu'elle jugera plus conforme à la loi.

Telle est mon opinion sur le cas des personnes qui ont été mises en accusation dans l'instruction. Mais s'il y a des indices ou de simples soupçons de culpabilité sur d'autres personnes contres lesquelles il n'ait pas été prononcé d'accusation, et sur lesquelles, par conséquent, la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal Correctionnel n'a pas eu a statuer, il n'y a rien qui empêche légalement d'ouvrir maintenant contre elles une instruction pour faire constater leur culpabilité ou leur innocence.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) C. PROVELEGIOS.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, January 2, 1871.*

THE despatch which you did me the honour to address to me dated the $\frac{19\text{th}}{21\text{st}}$ of this month contains what follows:—

"You are informed of the unfortunate affair of Dilessi by the Decree relating to it which the Chamber of Council of the Tribunal of Correction of Athens has given. After the publication of this Decree, the English Minister having observed that they had not proceeded to an 'instruction,' according to rule, against two individuals named Andritzi and Pierre Demitropouli, who had sent letters to the brigands connected with this abominable attempt, and considering that this omission, by prejudicing the cause of truth, has exercised an unfavourable influence on the whole inquiry, demands the revision of the whole part of the inquiry against which the English lawyer, Mr. Cookson, could have objections to make. I wish to know your opinion on this demand, and I shall be obliged to you to let me have it in writing. I would observe to you that the Procureur du Roi did not oppose the ordinance above mentioned, but that several of the persons who were sent back to the Court of Assizes did oppose it, and their opposition will be submitted without delay to the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of the Court of Appeal by the Procureur-Géneral to the same Court.

In answer to what has preceded, I have the honour to make the following observations:—

The brief submitted to the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal by the Procureur du Roi, M. Papafrangos, concerns those persons only against whom an accusation has been pronounced pending the information; most of those persons have been sent to the Court of Assizes by the published Decree. With regard to a few others the Decree lays down that there is no case for prosecution. As far as these last are concerned, the said Decree has become final, since there has been no opposition made to it provisions, and since no appeal has been made to the Court of Cassation within the delay prescribed by the law; in fact, it has passed into a judgment, and it can no longer be legally amended for any reason whatsoever.

However, with regard to the persons accused, the Court of Appeal could amend the said Decree by providing either that there is no case for the prosecution, or that the prosecution should cease temporarily, or that a complimentary information should be proceeded with, with the object of duly characterizing the criminal act for all or for some only of the accused persons, if the Court of Appeal is persuaded that in the case of all or some only of the accused, that there exists circumstances justifying the taking of those measures and

enumerated in the Articles 252, 253, 254, and 267-282 of the Code of Criminal Instruction. For that it is necessary that the persons accused or the Procureur du Roi should have made an opposition within the delays prescribed by law, and if a crime is in question that the Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal should have made in default of a similar opposition a formal demand on the subject, in conformity with Articles 267, &c., of the Code of Criminal Instruction.

Since then the Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal ought, without delay, to submit this affair to the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of the above Court. After the opposition raised by several of the accused, he may, if he feels persuaded that, in some way or other, the "instruction" shows that there is reason for taking one of the above-mentioned measures, move to that effect, and upon the Chambre des Mises will devolve the duty of decreeing that which it considers most in conformity with the law.

Such is my opinion with regard to the case of the persons who have been accused in the "instruction." But if there are indications or simple suspicions of guilt against other persons against whom no accusation has been brought, and with regard to whom consequently the Chamber of Council of the Correctional Tribunal has not had to pronounce there is nothing legally to prevent an "instruction" being opened against them with a view to proving their guilt or their innocence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. PROVELEGIOS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Mr. Erskine to M. Christopoulos.

Sir, *Athens, January* 30, 1871.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 28th instant, inclosing a copy of the Procureur du Roi's answer to Mr. Cookson's letter of the 4th instant; and acquainting me with the course you are prepared to adopt in regard to the institution of a fresh judicial inquiry into the causes of the late lamentable catastrophe near Dilesi.

It will be my duty to submit copies of these documents to Earl Granville with the least practicable delay, but I should not feel justified in pledging Her Majesty's Government to take part in an inquiry of so limited a scope as that now contemplated by the Hellenic Government without instructions to that effect.

In the meantime, however, I think it advisable to remove a misconception which has arisen as to the grounds on which my original complaint was founded.

On referring to my note of the 22nd of December last, you will find, I think, that I am not responsible for the two first heads of complaint enumerated in your note of the 28th instant; what I said was that a painful sensation would be created in England when it became known that Mr. Noel was the only person of any social standing accused of complicity in the late crime, but I emphatically deny that this was one of the grounds assigned for repudiating the decision of the Chambre du Conseil.

Nor did I complain that Costa Seliamis had been sent for trial at the assizes without the charges against him having been communicated to the British Delegates.

In fact my official complaint was confined to the 3rd and 4th heads mentioned by you, viz., the suppression of the letters found in the hut of Seliamis, and the impunity accorded to the writers of those letters.

Mr. Cookson has called my attention to numerous and important inaccuracies in M. Papafrango's rejoinder, and the whole tenor of that document is in my opinion so unsatisfactory, that I must reserve to myself the right of analyzing its contents hereafter if necessary; but as I gather from your verbal communications to me, and from the concluding paragraph of M. Papafrango's letter, that, in the event of the inquiry being re-opened, it will not be conducted by that gentleman, I do not think that anything would be gained by now prolonging a controversy which is without any immediate object.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 9.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received February 22.)

My Lord, *Athens, February* 11, 1871.

INTELLIGENCE has this day been received by the Greek Government of the total destruction of one of the brigand bands in Acarnania, under the Chiefs Koureméno, Tsim-

Douka and Gabriel, the former having surrendered to the authorities, and the two latter with two of their followers having been killed, and another brigand captured in the immediate vicinity of Vonitza.

About ten days ago the Government learnt also that the Greek troops had succeeded in driving the bands of Kamara and Beloulia across the frontier, where they were met by a Turkish detachment, the result being that the combined Turkish and Hellenic troops succeeded in killing seven of the brigands, of whose heads four were sent to Larissa, in Thessaly, and three to Lamia, in Greece.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 10.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received February 27.)

(Extract.) *Athens, February* 18, 1871.

I WAS informed yesterday morning by Mr. Cookson, that he had heard, on what he considered good authority, that the Ordonnance of the Chambre du Conseil against Mr. Noel had been quashed by the Chambre des Mises en Accussation of the Court of Appeal.

After waiting for some hours in the hope that this report would be confirmed by the Greek Government, I called on M. Christopoulos and inquired whether it was true. Both he and M. Coumoundouros, who happened to be present at the conversation, replied that they had as yet heard nothing on the subject, but M. Christopoulos promised me that he would make inquiry and let me know as soon as possible, the exact terms of the Decree of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, if one had been rendered; but up to the moment I am writing, I have received no communication whatever on the subject from M. Christopoulos.

Mr. Noel has appealed to the Court of Cassation (Areopagus) against the Ordonnance in question.

No. 11.

Mr. E. H. Noel to Earl Granville.—(Received February 28.)

My Lord, 15, *Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W., February* 26, 1871.

AT page 38 of the fresh issue of Parliamentary Papers, concerning the murders in Greece, is a letter of yours to Mr. Erskine, in which you say that it would be premature to consider "whether Mr. Noel has given just cause for suspicion by the business relations which are said to have existed between him and some of the brigand band."

I hope you will allow me, in reference to the above passage, to make the remark that it has never even been alleged that business relations existed between my son and any members of the brigand band.

Those business relations existed between him and men who had the misfortune of being brothers of the brigand Chiefs, but who otherwise passed for honest men, and who have never been accused of complicity with them. It would be as unfair to designate them as belonging to the brigand band as it would be to call the men relatives of a murderer a family of murderers.

My son's relations with these brothers were these: he had two, Roleos and Nassios, in his service as shepherds, and with Dinos, who has flocks of his own and is by trade a cattle-dealer, and against whom there is no accusation, he had occasional dealings for the purchase of cattle. As for Georgos, whom he took with him from Chalcis, and who is accused of having dictated a compromising letter, he had never before employed him in any capacity whatsoever.

It is most painful to me to find that, notwithstanding my son's emphatic denial that Georgos was ever in his service, and his invitation to Mr. Erskine to make investigation into the facts, Mr. Erskine should again repeat (page 12) that Mr. Noel did most unequivocally inform him that all the five brothers had been in his employment in one capacity or other. Mr. Erskine can hardly mean by the term "in his employment" to include casual relations of business, such as the purchase of cattle, &c. In that sense I might call my lawyer, my broker, and my tradesmen, people in my employment.

Mr. Erskine's unfounded assertion that Georgos and the remaining two brothers (all five) were in my son's service, has done him serious injury. It has been caught up and repeated again and again by his accusers; and, indeed, his unjust prosecution is chiefly based on this false assumption. The indictment even asserts that all these men and their master resided at Ackmetaga, which is quite contrary to fact, as they have never resided there.

Many of the charges against my son are based upon similar falsehoods, the adoption of which by the Prosecution ordinary carefulness would have prevented, clearly showing the animus with which the inquiry was conducted.

Trusting you will consider this matter important enough to excuse my addressing you on the subject,

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD H. NOEL.

Monday morning, February 27, 1871.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from my son, giving me the words of the decision of the Court of Appeal, which are very similar to those of the telegram Lord Enfield was so kind as to communicate to me. I subjoin my son's comments:—
"You will see that the above decision is a clear evasion of the truth. At any future time they may dish up one or two witnesses, and begin over again. Of course this is not likely, but nevertheless possible. I have, therefore, made an appeal to the Areopagos. According to Greek law I cannot make my situation worse."

E. H. N.

No. 12.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 2, 1871.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatch of the 4th ultimo, respecting the inquiry instituted by the Greek Government in regard to brigandage, and I have now to inform you that the note addressed to you by Mr. Christopoulos on the 28th of January, of which a copy was inclosed in your abovementioned despatch, has not removed the painful impression made on Her Majesty's Government in regard to the course pursued by the late Procureur du Roi, in suppressing the two letters found in the hut of Seliamis, although Her Majesty's Government are willing to accept the removal of that functionary from office as an admission on the part of the Greek Government that they consider blame attaches to him.

Her Majesty's Government will await the result of the trials now pending, and will reserve to themselves full liberty in regard to the course which they may then consider right and proper to take in the matter.

It must, of course, be understood that Mr. Cookson and Mr. Allan will be present at the trials.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 13.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. E. H. Noel.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 6, 1871.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and, while thanking you for the information therein contained in regard to your son's alleged complicity with some of the brigands, I am to observe that in the words you refer to as having been addressed to Mr. Erskine on that subject, seem to Lord Granville to be a guarded expression of the facts as related in the third paragraph of his despatch of the 22nd of November.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 14.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received March 6.)

(Extract.) *Athens, February* 25, 1871.

ON the 19th instant I had the honour to receive the despatches forwarded by your Lordship on the 6th instant viâ Syra.

As there was no fresh instruction amongst these despatches in regard to the resumption of the inquiry into the Dilesi murders, it appeared to me advisable that a copy of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, should be officially communicated to M. Christopoulos, in order that it may not hereafter be said that the Hellenic Government were not fully in possession of views entertained by Her Majesty's Government in regard to the mode of investigation which has been proposed by M. Christopoulos.

I therefore requested that he would see me for this purpose; but as he is unhappily confined to his bed by indisposition, M. Meletopoulos, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs called upon me on the 22nd instant, and stated that he was authorized by M. Christopoulos to receive any communication I wished to make to him.

I reminded M. Meletopoulos, that on the 31st of January last I had communicated to M. Christopoulos a telegram from your Lordship, declining to accept the proposed investigation on the terms offered by the Hellenic Government, adding, that to prevent the possibility of future misunderstanding, I now handed to him a copy of a despatch from your Lordship embodying that communication, which he undertook to deliver to M. Christopoulos.

No intimation has yet been made to me as to the course which will be followed by the Hellenic Government in the present position of this affair; but I presume they are still waiting to learn the effect which has been produced on Her Majesty's Government by M. Christopoulos' note of the 28th of January, a copy of which was inclosed in my despatch of the 4th instant.

No. 15.

Earl Granville to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 9, 1871.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st of January last, stating that the Greek Government proposes to provide to Mrs. Lloyd, as a present and immediate payment, the sum of 1,500*l.*, and to assign a further sum of 8,500*l.*, to be paid to the National Bank of Athens, who will hand it over to that lady, together with the interest thereon, by instalments. I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government are willing to accede to this arrangement on the following terms:—

1. This sum of 10,000*l.* shall bear interest at 5 per cent. from the 1st of January last; the amount of that interest, together with the sum of 1,500*l.* (part of the principal), to be paid over to Mrs. Lloyd on the 1st of May next.

2. For the remaining sum of 8,500*l.* and the interest thereon at 5 per cent., from the 1st of May next, the National Bank of Athens shall give to the Trustees of Mrs. Lloyd—Mr. Matthew Inglett Fortescue Brickdale, of Lincoln's Inn, and the Rev. H. Swabey, of 6 Gloucester Place, Hyde Park—an accountable receipt, engaging to pay to them the said principal and interest in the following instalments, viz.:—the sum of 1,000*l.* and the interest at 5 per cent. on the sum of 8,500*l.* on the 1st of May, 1872; the sum of 1,000*l.* and interest on the sum of 7,500*l.* on the 1st of May, 1873, and so on; the last yearly payment in 1879 to be 1,500*l.*, the said trustees to hold the principal moneys, when received by them, upon trust to invest the same in such manner as they shall think right, and pay the interest of such investment, together with the interest which they shall receive from the National Bank of Athens as aforesaid, to Mrs. Lloyd for her separate use during her life; and after her death the principal will be held in trust for her four children in such shares as she shall appoint, or, in default of an appointment, in trust for them equally.

I have to instruct you, in communicating this despatch to the Greek Government, to urge them to give their prompt adherence to the above conditions, and so make such reparation as is in their power to the widow and children of the unfortunate Mrs. Lloyd.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 16.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received March 13.)

My Lord, *Athens, March* 4, 1871.

I HAD the honour to receive last night your Lordship's telegram of the 2nd instant,* acquainting me with the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the unfortunate course which has been pursued by the late Procureur du Roi respecting the Dilesi inquiry.

M. Christopoulos being still too unwell to receive me, I called this morning on the Prime Minister, Mr. Coumoundouros, to whom I communicated the substance of your Lordship's instruction.

He expressed himself as much gratified at the moderate tone in which the intentions of Her Majesty's Government have been intimated to the Hellenic Government and promised that he would do his utmost to expedite a fresh inquiry with respect to the two letters addressed to the brigands which were found in the hut of Costa Seliamis; and to hasten the commencement of the trials about to be held at the Court of Assizes here.

M. Coumoundouros added that he had no hesitation in disavowing the conduct of the Procureur du Roi, and that he would consult with Mr. Christopoulos as to the best way of recording the opinion of the Hellenic Government to that effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

No. 17.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received March 13.)

My Lord, *Athens, March* 4, 1871.

I BEG to forward herewith copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Cookson, respecting the decision of the Court on the appeal made by Mr. Noel and others against their committal for trial.

The full text of the document in question has not yet come into Mr. Cookson's hands, but he has made a translation of an extract from it which bears directly on Mr. Noel's case.

The other accused persons are sent for trial, including Georgi Yannon and Kolovos, who are charged with having concocted the letter which was found on the body of the brigand Christos Arvanites.

I have, &c.
(Signen) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Mr. Cookson to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, March* 4, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract, which I have only this moment received, taken from the decision of the Chamber des Mises en Accusation on the appeal of Mr. Noel.

The whole document is of considerable length, and I have not been able to procure a copy of it; but I hope to be able to furnish you with an abstract of its contents in time for the next mail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

Extract from decision of the " Chambre des Mises en Accusation" on Mr. Noel's Appeal.

(Translation.)

ALTHOUGH the ideas, opinions, and conduct of Mr. Noel, as shown by what he expressed and did at Chalcis on the 5th and 6th of April, by his meeting some of the brigands at the Scala of Oropos; by his stay and journey with them to Oropos; by his manner and words in the course of the negotiations; and by his conversation with the brigands from the time of the departure of Théagenis, and after his own departure from Oropos. Although these prove that Mr. Noel considered admissible and desired the grant of the demand of the brigands for amnesty, involving a violation of the law, and render it probable that he inconsiderately undertook and discharged his duty of mediator, and very possibly that his suggestions, being acceptable and convenient to the brigands, may have produced the effect of causing them to persist in their demand for amnesty. Nevertheless, on a comparison of all these facts with the contents of the letter of Georgi Yannon of the 6th of April, it is not proved whether the combaros mentioned therein is Mr. Noel, and further, very doubtful whether this letter was drawn up after previous concert or understanding between Noel and Georgi Yannon. . . . For these reasons, in the opinion of the Chamber, there are no sufficient grounds for supporting a public accusation against Mr. Noel, that his advice or recommendation to the brigands was a contributary cause of the crime of the continuance of the act of seizure or detention of the prisoners.

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* See No. 12.

No. 18.

Earl Granville to Mr. Noel.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 13, 1871.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the decision of the Greek Court on the appeal made by your son and others against their committal for trial.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 19.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received March 20.)

My Lord, *Athens, March* 9, 1871.

I HAD yesterday the honour of receiving your Lordship's telegram of the 7th instant, respecting the delay which has arisen in obtaining the assent of the Chamber of Deputies to the pecuniary grant to Mrs. Lloyd.

I at once called on M. Coumoundouros (who is now, owing to the very serious illness of M. Christopoulos, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs), and communicated to him the substance of that telegram. M. Coumoundouros replied that your Lordship had certainly been misinformed as to the Bill authorizing this grant not having been brought before the Chamber up to the 25th of February, although, for reasons which he regretted, but over which he had no control, the intended grant had not yet come on for discussion. For some weeks past, he added, various questions connected with the Dilessi murders were being debated in Parliament, and it was very desirable that the grant for Mrs. Lloyd should not be discussed until these matters had been disposed of. Those discussions, however, being now closed, he would on the following day urge the President of the Chamber to fix an early sitting for the consideration of the Bill providing for Mrs. Lloyd, and I have ascertained that M. Coumoundouros has fulfilled his promise, and that the Bill has been referred to a Committee.

On the 7th instant I had already, without instructions from your Lordship, spoken in the same sense to the Minister of Justice, who replied that the Government fully admitted that they were pledged to Her Majesty's Government in respect to this grant, but that the delay which had occurred was due entirely to the priority which had been accorded by the Chamber to different measures of still greater urgency.

By the inclosed extracts from the Greek papers your Lordship will observe that, previous to the 25th of February last, the Bill on this subject had been laid before Parliament, and the animosity with which it has been generally received may have induced M. Coumoundouros to acquiesce not unwillingly in the postponement of a debate which is sure to be of an acrimonious character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

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* See No. 12.

No. 20.

Mr. Erskine to Earl Granville.—(Received March 20.)

My Lord, *Athens, March 9, 1871.*

ON the 7th instant I called on the Minister of Justice and urged him to appoint as early a day as may be practicable for the session of the Court of Assizes, at which the persons implicated in the Dilessi murders are to be tried.

Mr. Contostavlos replied that, owing to the number of appeals which had been lodged against the decision of the Correctional Court, considerable delay had unavoidably taken place, but that he was no less anxious than Her Majesty's Government that these trials should be held as soon as possible, and that he hoped the Court would be able to meet immediately after Easter.

The Prime Minister, whom I saw yesterday, informed me likewise that he had just settled with the Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal that the Assizes should commence at that time.

As, however, upwards of a month must yet elapse before the trials can be held, and as it appears to be decided that Her Majesty's Government will not be represented at the fresh inquiry about to be opened with regard to the letters found in the hut of Scliamis, both Mr. Cookson and I are afraid that Her Majesty's Government may object to the great additional expense which would be incurred by the detention of Mr. Allan for a whole month without any occasion for his services; and Mr. Cookson concurs with me that even at the trial he could dispense with Mr. Allan's assistance provided your Lordship would authorize him to secure the services of M. Damaschino or some other competent Greek lawyer to aid him in watching the proceedings on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that the inquiry about to be held respecting the suppressed letters will be conducted by M. Rocco Coïdan, a native of the Ionian Islands, who has the reputation of being the most active and energetic law officer in the public service, and who has been specially selected for this duty at my suggestion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Cap
and Murder by Brigands of British and It
Subjects in Greece.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by C
mand of Her Majesty.* 1871.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 26 June, 2018